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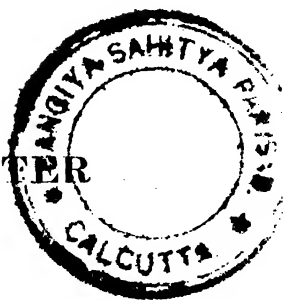
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

MAY—AUGUST,
1833.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THE government-project, for the adjustment of this most important question, comes before the British nation under the following extraordinary circumstances.

First, It is directly hostile to the evidence which has been accumulated, during two or three years past, by several Parliamentary Committees, variously composed, appointed under administrations of opposite political principles, to collect facts expressly for the guidance of legislation on this subject. Secondly, The project is proposed and elaborately defended by a minister of the Crown, who has placed upon record* opinions, formed deliberately and with unusually good opportunities of information, which are utterly repugnant to the project he now brings forward.

The latter circumstance, although it be a curious incident, will not probably be regarded as detracting from the merits of the project, because public men, instead of considering, as heretofore, a dogged and pertinacious retention of opinions, once expressed, as a point of honour and a test of principle, now rather claim applause for renouncing opinions; and it is undoubtedly absurdly unjust to preclude any man, whether minister or not, from the benefit of becoming wiser as he grows older. But every man, who honestly changes his opinion, ought to be able and willing to assign his reasons for so doing; every public man is bound to do it, in order that the nation may judge of their validity; and it is because we perceive so astonishing a preponderance in the reasons of Mr. C. Grant, when merely a member of the House of Commons, in 1813, and those of his two colleagues in office (Mr. Robert Grant and Mr. H. Ellis), over the opinions of the Right Hon. C. Grant, when President of the Board of Control in 1833, that we notice his recantation as an "extraordinary circumstance."

We propose to examine *seriatim* the reasons assigned by Mr. Grant, in

* The speech of Mr. Grant, on the 31st May 1813, in Hansard's Parl. Deb. Vol. xxvi. p. 438, was evidently carefully revised by the speaker.

his letter of the 12th February, to "justify the views of the King's government," in the project in question.

It is proposed, that the Company shall retain their political power and functions, subject to the following modifications:—*first*, that the Company's assets, commercial and territorial, with all their possessions and rights, shall be assigned to the Crown, on behalf of the territorial government of India; *secondly*, that the territorial revenue shall defray all the expenses incurred on account of India, at home and abroad, including the dividend of the proprietors of East-India stock, hitherto paid out of the commercial profits; *thirdly*, that the powers of the Board of Control shall be so enlarged as to give them a complete control over the Court of Directors, in respect to sending despatches, recalling governors-general and commanders-in-chief, the grant of pensions and gratuities, however small, and the home expenditure and establishment,—in short, over every function of government.

The reasons assigned by Mr. Grant, in very measured and abstemious terms, for continuing the political functions of the Company, are these:—that a just and benignant system of government, in British India, whilst it is an object of the last moment to the natives, is most important to the national honour and benefit of Britain; that the system of political administration, exercised through the Company, has secured to the inhabitants of India a considerable measure of those advantages which it is the proper object of government to confer; and that, under the existing system, the political patronage of India,—a consideration of some moment to the country in a constitutional point of view, is lodged in hands that may possess it without exciting *public* or *popular* jealousy.

This first proposal of the ministers, as stated by Mr. Grant, appears to involve an inexplicable incongruity. If the existing system of Indian government has fulfilled the objects for which it was employed, or has fulfilled them to such an extent as to render an essential alteration or disturbance of it "unjustifiable," why should it be altered or disturbed? The "changes and modifications" destroy the very properties which constitute the Company's fitness as an organ of government: the ministers profess to retain this organ solely because it possesses certain attributes, which they, nevertheless, propose to sever from it. We showed, in our last number, that there is not a single essential ingredient in the Company's political constitution,—not one element of their character as a governing body,—which is not utterly extirpated by this new India Bill. In short, as far as regards the government of India, it is impossible to understand the necessity or policy of interposing the Company, who are to be disabled from resistance or even remonstrance, between the local authorities of India and the Board of Control, in whom the powers of government will exclusively vest.

On the very threshold of the discussion, Mr. Grant's ratiocination exhibits the most felicitous example of what is termed a *non sequitur* since that of the far-famed logician at Stony Stratford. The argument would have been intelligible (though the minor proposition would be false) had it stood thus:—India ought to have a just and benignant system of government, and Britain a bulwark against the encroachment of regal influence; the existin

system has failed to secure either object ; therefore, although it is " of some moment to the country, in a constitutional point of view," that the political patronage should be " lodged in hands which may possess it without exciting public or popular jealousy," yet the real political powers and functions of the Company must be abrogated.

It would have been equally intelligible, and far more candid, had the King's government said at once, boldly and frankly, to the Company, what they have said *piecemeal* : " you have discharged your political functions well ; you have rendered essential service to the people of India as well to the British nation ; but we need the influence and power intrinsically attached to the government of India, for, ' with a strictly economical system of administration, the King's government will scarcely be strong enough without some such addition to its patronage ;' therefore, we must reduce you to a crippled and helpless state, in order that you may be completely subservient to our purposes, without, at the same time, ' exciting public or popular jealousy.' "

The next topic discussed by Mr. Grant is the China trade, the objections to the opening of which, he says, have been well weighed by his Majesty's government, whose conduct, he admits, would be highly criminal, " if they proposed to surrender any just principle of commercial policy to ignorant or interested clamour." We shall, therefore, consider what are the objections urged against opening this trade, and what are the considerations which have induced the ministers to overrule those objections.

Not to take Mr. Grant at a disadvantage, we assume that the only objections are those urged in the Minute of the Secret Committee, to which he replies. These are as follows: 1. the discontinuance of the Company's exclusive privilege of trade with China, involves a most material change in the financial concerns of India, inasmuch as the privileged China trade provides a safe and beneficial channel of remittance to England of funds necessary to defray the home political charges, besides furnishing direct pecuniary aid to the Indian finances: these advantages are estimated at about one million sterling a-year, in favour of India, since 1814. 2. The throwing open the trade will risk our amicable intercourse with China, and certainly remove the protection which the concentrated influence of the Company's factory has thrown over the dealings of British merchants with that country. 3. The measure will seriously interfere with a large revenue (about four millions) now levied on tea, with equality to the consumer and with incomparable regularity and cheapness to the state. 4. The supposed advantage of an open trade, in affording new marts for our manufactures, is contradicted by the facts elicited from witnesses examined by the Committees, namely, that the Americans take dollars and bills to China in preference to merchandize, and that British manufactures, even when carried to China free of freight, are not profitable speculations at Canton.

Now, in what manner does Mr. Grant meet these objections? He admits that they are established in the evidence before the Committees; but he says, some of them " have become obsolete by lapse of time (the long period elapsed since 1830) and change of circumstances," and others,

"resting chiefly on probabilities and anticipations, are either overpowered by a *fair estimate of probable contingencies* on the opposite side, or, so far as they have weight, are to be regarded in the light, not so much of objections against the measure, as of warnings and suggestions for the safe and prudent accomplishment of it."

Here, again, we find so much shallow and incongruous reasoning, that it is almost impossible to believe it can be employed in sober seriousness by a man like Mr. Grant, unless we suppose him to be arguing instrumentally only, and against his own conviction and better judgment. If we attempt to give his reasoning a syllogistical form, it takes the following:—the legislature has for three years been collecting evidence on which to found its opinion respecting the safety and practicability of throwing open the China trade; that evidence negatives the safety and practicability of the measure, both as regards the trade itself and the revenue derived from it in England; *therefore*, we should reject that evidence, and act upon "a fair estimate of probable contingencies."

It is true, the right hon. gentleman does not leave us altogether in the dark as to the nature of the "probable contingencies" he speaks of. With respect to the first objection, he says that "the funds requisite to meet the expenses of the Indian empire *must be sought and will be found*, in the resources of that empire itself;" and that "the means of making available in England any part of those resources will be furnished by some of the different modes of remittance, which are usual in the commercial world, and which are never found wanting where remittance is required, either for commercial or political purposes."

A reliance on the "probable contingency" of an Indian revenue sufficient to meet all charges, at home and abroad, and to extinguish the debt, under all future circumstances, in time of war as well as peace, can be sanctioned only by the present state and future prospects of the Indian finances, by the belief of competent and well-informed witnesses that such a contingency will be realized, in spite of the actual state of things.

Now, as to the facts. We need go no further than the Report of the Committee of 1832 to show that, in the fifteen years ending 1828-29 there has been a deficit of revenue to the amount of £19,404,044, or, on a yearly average, £1,293,600, of which £4,923,021 has been supplied by surplus commercial profits, and the rest raised by loan; that the prospective estimate of the Indian revenues, with the reductions already made in the expenditure, shows a probable annual deficiency, calculated by the Company at £813,209 and by the Board of Control at £560,924: if all the reductions recommended by the Indian Civil Finance Committee were carried into effect (some of which, however, the Committee say, "would involve important alterations of system, and could only be adopted under the authority of the legislature"), the deficiency would still amount to £55,379 per annum. This calculation makes no provision for the "probable contingencies" of external war or internal disorders, of the accidental failure of the land revenue, of the loss of the opium monopoly, yielding one million per annum, and which the Committee expressly say "it would be highly impru-

dent to rely upon, as a permanent source of revenue." Nor would any provision be made for the local surplus of a crore and a-half of rupees (£1,500,000), which Lord Wm. Bentinck, in his able minute,* shows to be absolutely necessary, in order to place the Indian finances "on a solid footing."

These are the facts: now let us hear the opinions of competent and well-informed witnesses.

Mr. Robert Grant, in his speeches and in his publications, has shown not only the improbability of India's supplying the charges incurred by her for the support of an onerous foreign government, but the unreasonableness and injustice of expecting it. He may, possibly, have changed his opinion as well as Mr. C. Grant, but he cannot, any more than the latter gentleman, change the reasons upon which that opinion was founded.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie, one of the most intelligent witnesses on this point, and who is now a member of the Board of Control, states his impression to be that the territorial charges, at home and abroad, may be brought within the territorial revenues, by the reductions ordered and suggested, "if no new charges arise which are not estimated." He adds a consideration which Mr. Grant has overlooked: "but at the same time, it would be very bold to speculate with certainty on a result at variance with that of the past, and depending on the management of so large an empire." He admits, that "the danger of internal insurrection is one of the items of uncertainty in any prospective calculation," and that "unless the (local) government have a *large surplus* applicable to the payment of debt during peace, any calculation founded on the sufficiency of the means would be utterly falsified by the occurrence of war."† Mr. Sullivan, being asked whether he thinks the revenue of the Madras provinces on the increase or decrease, says, there has been no material increase,‡ and when the government received the leases back (in a village settlement), the country was found in a very deteriorated state.§ Mr. Tucker, with respect to Bengal, says that "we seem now to have arrived at our maximum, for, in several instances, the revenue has declined."|| With regard to the west of India, Colonel Sykes, statistical reporter to the government of Bombay, states the following facts:

Has the revenue of the Deccan increased or diminished of late years?—It has diminished considerably. From 1822 to 1827-28, it diminished 5,33,399 rupees, independently of commissions; in 1827-28, 4,15,000 rupees in Ahmednugger, and 4,16,320 rupees in Poonah, amounting to a total diminution of 13,67,025 rupees (£136,000), equivalent to fifteen per cent of the revenue of 1822.

To what causes do you attribute the decrease?—It is certainly an exceedingly difficult question to answer; it probably involves several causes. An apparent cause is the exceeding cheapness of agricultural produce, which disables the cultivators from paying their full assessments.

* Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 10th May 1830. See *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. iv, p. 339.

† Evid. before the Finance Committee, 23d February 1832.

‡ The Madras land revenue was £3,901,450 in 1817-18 and gradually fell to £3,552,002 in 1829-30.—*Report*, 1832, p. 11.

§ Evid. before the Revenue Committee, 9th Feb. 1832.

|| *Ibid.* 9th April 1832.

To what is the fall of prices popularly attributed in the country, by the people themselves?—The people appear as much at a loss to account for it as ourselves: some absurdly assert that the fall of prices is attributable to the failure of crops; but that is utterly inconsistent with a low price. One reason assigned to me was the diminution of the currency of the country. Another was the superfluity of grain.

What facts have come to your knowledge upon that subject?—The superfluity of grain cannot be doubted; the failure of the crops was an unfounded assertion; and with respect to the diminution in the circulating medium, as the yearly disbursements in the Deccan are said to exceed the receipts, it cannot be the fact.

What does the whole revenue of the Deccan average, viewed as a capitation-tax?—About 8s. per head.

In the summary of Lord Hastings, printed in the general Appendix to the Evidence (No. II.), his lordship has left upon record a pretty good practical lesson for those who speculate upon realizing a surplus revenue by retrenchment, especially in the military branch; “the limit within which a reduction of disbursement in that branch would not entail mischief,” he observes, “cannot be computed without trial.” That nobleman imagined that he had grounds for assuming that the clear Indian surplus would be at least four millions sterling yearly: yet, with all his caution and experience, how grossly was he deceived!

The Indian Finance Committee, appointed in 1828, to revise the local establishments, in all their branches, with a view of pointing out items of useless expense, and suggesting retrenchments, whose enquiries, it is admitted, are conducted with unflinching rigour, adopted the year immediately succeeding that of Lord Hastings’ administration as one of their standards, observing, however, in the outset, that it would not be practicable, in all cases, to bring down the public charges to that scale. It has been already shown that the effect of their proposed reductions, supposing them all to be adopted, will at the utmost only reduce, not extinguish, the deficiency of revenue.

It is in the face of these facts and opinions that Mr. Grant and his colleagues consider that “the funds requisite to meet the expenses of the Indian empire, must be sought and will be found in the resources of that empire itself.”

But assuming, for the sake of argument, that there will be regularly found an annual surplus of two or three millions in the Indian treasury, for remittance to England, to meet the political charges here, how is this large sum to be safely remitted, if the present channel of remittance be stopped? Mr. Grant answers, vaguely, “by some of the different modes of remittance which are usual in the commercial world.” What are they?

The Finance Committee of the Commons, 1832, directed its inquiries very particularly to this point, and we shall give a short abstract of the evidence of the witnesses they examined.

Mr. J. Horsley Palmer (governor of the Bank of England, and partner in the East-India House of Palmer, Mackillop, and Co.), thinks that, if the Company were debarred from all trade, the remittances might be made with

perfect facility, with reference to bullion and the general exports from India and China; bills might be tendered to the Company at the bullion-price, and goods should be deposited in the possession of the Company until the bills were paid. Upon further examination, he admits that they ought not to take bills for so large a sum from any houses in Calcutta without collateral security, and that unless the whole were taken from houses of the highest credit, the examination of the goods (which cannot be dispensed with altogether in any cases) must be very nice and rigid, in order to ascertain the quality of the goods and the correctness of the invoice cost. With regard to the practicability of the territorial government of India being able to establish an efficient agency at Canton, to effect remittances through bills of lading from India to China, he confesses he has not given that part of the subject any consideration.* Now, admitting that the government of India could thus send home three millions sterling per annum, in the shape of a *lien* upon goods, this would be clothing them with a mercantile character, differing but little in effect from their present. The Company could be virtually purchasers of goods for remittance and consignees of goods, as they now are; they must retain commercial establishments, as at present, in India and at home, for the examination and deposit of goods, and keep up a factory or agency establishment at Canton, as they do now. Mr. Palmer suggests another method, namely, that of the Company drawing bills in England upon the Indian treasury, and disposing of those bills in England. This mode, besides being open to obvious objections, does not seem to be within the scope of Mr. Grant himself; it is not one "usual in the commercial world;" for, in mercantile dealings, in distant countries, the exchange transactions almost wholly originate, for obvious reasons, in those countries and not in England.

Mr. Bracken, a partner of the house of Alexander and Co., established in London, is, of course, of opinion that the remittance of two or three millions a-year could be easily made through the agency of mercantile houses in Calcutta, without any likelihood of a combination amongst them. He states that there are from twenty to twenty-five houses there, whose bills could be taken, to a considerable extent, by the Indian government, without having security of goods, and he mentions the house to which he belongs, —that of Alexander and Co.,—as at the head of those houses,—being a house which has had a bank attached to it for sixty or seventy years, and is the only one that issues bank notes.†

The fate of this very house of Alexander and Co. affords a good practical comment upon Mr. Grant's notion of the facility of remittance by the "usual sources." Not many weeks after Mr. Bracken delivered this evidence, he declined honouring the drafts of this very house of which he was a partner and whose credit he extols; and the firm of Alexander and Co., one of the houses which could be safely trusted, to a considerable extent, upon their credit alone, without the security of goods, has become insolvent! Let the reader just imagine that this insolvency had been de-

* Evid. before the Finance Committee, 16th March 1832. † *Ibid.* 24th March 1832.

laid for a year or two, and one or two millions, destined for stores, pensions, and pay in England, were to arrive vested in Alexander and Co's. bills; what a scene of distress, public and private, would have been the consequence!

Mr. Larpent,—on being asked, “Is it your opinion it would be wise in the Company, in remittance home from India, to take bills, taking at the same time security of goods?”—answers: “My opinion is, and it is partly founded on what has taken place since the Company adopted that plan, that it would not be operative to any great extent, except in the peculiar and distressed state of the money-market of Calcutta, such as took place recently.” He elsewhere states, in answer to another question, how he would decide as to the goodness of bills purchased in Calcutta for remittance, that he cannot tell; that it is difficult to attempt to enter into the details of “a new system;” but he supposes that it would adjust itself by means of checks on the part of the government, and securities afforded by the commercial body. In short, all is uncertain according to Mr. Larpent.*

Mr. Rothschild recommends that the government should remit in specie,—silver or gold,—for a few years; when the trade increases, they may then take bills. He has no doubt that remitting large sums in bullion annually from India, “would do ultimately not much good for India,”—which is, of course, of small moment; and as to bills, taking them with the bills of lading of cargoes as security would be a good mode, but this must be with responsible persons. “How is the government to judge of the respectability of the party?” he is asked. “Government must send out two or three persons there for the purpose of information,” he answers. “But the value of a cargo, of course, must depend upon examination; would you take a gentleman's word as to the value, or examine the cargo?”—“I would take a gentleman's word and examine the cargo besides,” is Mr. Rothschild's characteristic reply.†

This is the evidence respecting that important part of this question, over which Mr. Grant gambols so lightly. No two of the witnesses agree; one candidly admits that all is doubt, uncertainty, and consequently danger; the only point in which there is anything like a concurrence of opinion, is the absolute necessity of taking deposits of goods as security, which implies a continuance of just the sort of trade which the Company now carry on with India, and is therefore an inadmissible condition. So that the right hon. President of the Board of Control has been miraculously converted from his own former opinions, by positive proof that those opinions were well-founded; that funds to remit do not exist in India; and that, if they existed, there is no safe or practicable channel to remit them other than the present.

Mr. Grant then proceeds to argue that, in the case of the China trade, *as of any other*, “the presumption is, that the extent of the dealings and the national benefit resulting from them will be in proportion to the opening afforded to capital and adventure to embark in the trade;” and that the hopelessness of extending our China trade is disproved by a parallel case, the opening of the India trade. “From the actual issue of the experiment, in

* Evidence before the Finance Committee, 29th March 1832.

† *Ibid.* 15th August.

the instance alluded to," he remarks, "there can be no appeal: it serves to render wholly inconclusive all arguments proceeding on similar grounds and pointing to the same results."

This is the grand and fundamental fallacy which designedly runs through all the reasonings of the free-trade party: that it should have found a place in Mr. Grant's paper is matter of infinite astonishment. The argument is built upon the following propositions: 1st. That the profits of any trade are co-extensive with its dimensions; that is, the more trade that is carried on the more profit; 2d. that the India trade and the China trade are parallel cases; 3d. that the actual issue of the experiment of opening the former has demonstrated its success; in other words, that the India open trade has been profitable in proportion to its extent. Every one of these propositions is either distinctly disproved in the evidence before the Committees, or by facts so notorious that the free-traders begin to be ashamed of blinking them, or by axioms as well-established as the first elements of arithmetic.

1. That the extent of a trade affords a criterion of its profitableness, though it might have been true twenty years ago, is now false as a general doctrine; it is especially false with reference to the trade which has been carried on with India since 1814. The cessation of the war, instead of augmenting, it is well known, limited the demand for our products in the market of the world, owing to the admission of competition, which the war had excluded from that market. Competition stimulated the ingenuity of our manufacturers, and by the substitution of steam-power for manual labour, they were enabled to come into the market again by means of a cheaper rate of production. But this cheapness of production was accompanied by an inherent evil, the tendency to over-production, manufacturing by steam-power not being equally susceptible of adaptation to the fluctuating wants of a market with manufacturing properly so called. "Under the old system," observes a writer in one of our daily journals,* "there was always a floating mass of unemployed labour; whereas, under our present system of manufacturing, it is an essential condition that the engine shall be always at work; and it is the vast quantity of labour which is accomplished by a single stroke of the piston, which constitutes that principle of cheapness, whereby machinery possesses such an advantage over animal power. Hence, the proprietors of our large factories, in which their entire capital is invested, when there is literally no demand, see only the alternative of possible ruin by continuing to work, and certain ruin by not working at all." And he cites a passage from the petition of some manufacturers respecting the silk trade, in which they state that "a manufacturer or throwster, having mills and machinery, and having an establishment and connection in business, will continue to prosecute his calling, until the losses he sustains by doing so become greater than the certain loss of allowing the former to stand idle and dilapidate, and of allowing the latter to find other channels of employment and supply." Hence arises that over-production, which has glutted every foreign market with British manufactures, which have sold as low as sixty per cent. under prime cost. These facts, notorious as the noon-day sun, demonstrate

* *Morning Herald*, November 26, 1829.

the absurdity of applying old principles of foreign trade to the new condition of our manufactures: the converse of the proposition is now, in many cases, the truth, namely, that the profits of foreign trade are in an inverse ratio to its extent. This is no doubt a vicious and unnatural state of things, which must, at some indefinite period, cease to exist.

But the inapplicability of the doctrine to the India trade since 1814 is so palpable, that we must suppose Mr. Grant to have drawn his conclusions, not from printed papers, not from the testimony of the merchants and manufacturers in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Glasgow, who have actively engaged in the trade, but from some few happy consignees and factors in London, who have availed themselves pretty successfully of the wild and disastrous speculations of the manufacturers.

2. The most egregious fallacy of all, however, is that of assimilating the case of the India and China trades. A few of the most prominent features of dissimilarity only need be stated.

When the India trade was opened, the only difficulty with which the free traders had to contend, was the superior cheapness of the Indian fabrics over those of England. Mr. Grant, in adverting to the testimony given by "some of the most honest, able and enlightened persons that ever laboured in the service of the Company," which, he says, affirmed the impossibility of extending the consumption of British manufactures in India, has evidently adopted the gloss put upon that testimony by free-trade writers, instead of consulting the text. Sir Thomas Munro, as we have been obliged over and over again to re-state, distinctly stated the question as to the practicability of extending the consumption of our manufactures amongst the Hindus to be "a question of price." He stated that, if we could furnish them as cheaply as the natives can make their own, "there would be a very considerable demand." He adds, "it has been sometimes said, that the natives have a prejudice against the manufactures of Europe: the Hindus have no prejudice against the use of any thing that they can convert to an useful purpose; whether European or native manufacture, it is pure as it comes from the hand of the workman to all Hindus. But they have one prejudice, which I believe is a very common one in this country, against the paying a higher price for a worse commodity; and until we can undersell them in such articles as they now require for their own use, we have no hope of extending the use of our own manufactures in India. It is entirely *a question of price*: whenever we can undersell the Hindus in any article which they require, it will find its way into the interior of the country without much help from the British merchants: it will find its way into the interior *in spite of all regulations to prevent it*."* The condition, which Sir Thomas Munro refers to, unexpectedly to him as well as to every one else, was accomplished, partly by the legitimate effects of the new power, but partly also by a portion of the wages of artisans having been dexterously thrown upon our poor-rates;† and accordingly British manufactures were sent to India to "a very considerable extent." With what

* Evidence before the Lords' Committee on East India affairs, 7th April, 1813; before the Commons' Committee, 12th April, 1813.

† See the Evidence published by the Poor Law Commissioners.

shadow of reason, therefore, can Mr. Grant pretend that the enlightened servants of the Company, in 1813, asserted the impracticability of extending the trade, and that "the patient, thrifty, dexterous assiduity of private untrammelled enterprize, has actually achieved what was then pronounced impracticable?" It is clear, from the just doctrine of Sir Thomas Munro, that the same effects would have flowed from the same cause had the trade never been opened at all.

But the facility with which cheap foreign products can displace the native manufactures, depends mainly upon the relations between the two countries. India is a dependency of our own, the interests of which, notwithstanding professions to the contrary, our legislature has in fact treated as subordinate to those of the mother country. Accordingly, whilst the productions of Britain were admitted into India free of duty, or next to it, those of India (except raw materials necessary for our own factories) were loaded with high, and in some cases prohibitory, duties. All the while that we have been boasting of the effects of free-trade, in the instance of India, we have been acting upon the cruellest of protective principles; we have excluded, as much as possible, Indian fabrics and all Indian products that could interfere with those of England, or even of our West-India Colonies; we have extinguished the beautiful manufactures of Dacca, by pouring into India ship-loads, not indeed of slaves, but of the fruits of worse than slavery in our factories.

Now let us look at China. This empire is not a British dependency; it imposes heavy duties and onerous regulations upon all foreign trade; it professes, at least, not to desire foreign commerce, and its political institutions and municipal laws are decidedly anti-commercial. All this is universally known and admitted. Where then is the analogy between the cases as respects the countries themselves? Further: the cause which swelled the export trade from England to India was the sudden depreciation of British cottons (for it can be satisfactorily shown, that, excluding cotton manufactures, the free trade with India, since 1814, has been less than the regulated trade prior to that period); but that same cause has not operated on China, although, for twenty years past, British manufactures might have been carried to China, either by the Company, who have repeatedly attempted to introduce them, or by the Company's officers, *free of freight*, or by the British-Indian merchants, who have large commercial dealings with China (and who could have exported British woollens and cottons from Calcutta to China cheaper than they could be sent thither from England), or by British merchants through the free port of Singapore (either directly with Chinese traders who come to that port, or by procuring at Singapore a clearance for China), or, lastly, by the Americans; yet, in all these cases we find that dollars, or bills, or other merchandize, are preferred to freights of British manufactures. How does this support the analogy?

There is an argument deserving some notice, on this part of the subject, which, although not avowed by Mr. Grant, we suspect has had some weight upon his mind, and which is employed by Mr. Rickards and certain other persons, who have laboured so successfully to bring the science of political

economy into disrepute, by the absurd lengths to which their theories, professedly founded upon the principles of that science, have impelled them. In the course of Mr. Riekards' examination before the Committee of the Commons, 1830, he is interrogated as to his reasons for believing that China would become a large purchaser of our manufactures.

Have not the muslins of Glasgow superseded, in a great degree, muslins of the manufacture of India?—They have; but according to my view of the case, greatly to the advantage of India.

Do you think it would be of advantage to India that the whole of that class of weavers should be deprived of their employment?—I think that India is now in that state, in which it would be most for its advantage to have its industry directed to the raising of raw produce, instead of the production of dear manufactures.

And to have no manufactures?—If the native Indians can be supplied with manufactures at a cheaper rate by England than they can manufacture them at home, I think it is decidedly for their advantage to take our manufactures in preference.

You have stated, that, in your opinion, the great introduction of cotton manufactures into India has superseded the manufactures of India; do you suppose that the government of China would allow the introduction of articles into that country which should supersede the manufactures of their own inhabitants?—The government of China would, in my opinion, act very absurdly, if they interpose their authority to prevent the introduction of a commodity into China which was to benefit their own subjects, and improve their own revenue.

From your own knowledge of the government of China, whether absurdly or not, do you believe that they would interpose to prevent the large introduction of such manufactures?—I know nothing of the present intentions or motives of the government of China; I can only reason on the improbability of the thing, from its being so obviously at variance with the interest not only of the people, but of the government itself.†

It is a fundamental maxim of the modern political economists, that they have nothing to do with national happiness; the scope of their inquiries is limited to the production of national wealth. We are, therefore, precluded from arguing upon the sum of human misery produced by throwing millions out of employment in a densely-peopled country, on the one hand, and working children of tender age for fourteen hours a day in an unhealthy factory, on the other. But let us consider how far it is the obvious interest of China to admit the introduction of manufactures that would supersede its own, and how far it is probable that this would be perceived to be the interest of government and people.

England *now* professes to act upon the principles of free-trade, and to admit the manufactures of other countries to competition with its own. But in what other mercantile country are those principles acted upon? In France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, even in America, the protective-system is pursued; that is, in those countries, the government guard their own manufactures against fair competition by levying prohibitory duties upon ours. The

* See an Account of the Condition of the Population and Manufactures of Dacca; *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. vii. p. 67.

† Evidence, qu. 3812—3833.

views upon which this policy is founded may be just or the contrary, but it cannot be so obviously the interest of any government to suffer its national manufactures to be superseded by those of foreigners, if so clear-sighted and liberal a government as that of America fail to see it.

It is worth while to inquire upon what grounds the Americans defend their anti free-trade policy. A late American writer thus vindicates the protective system of his government.

In considering this subject, those who, on either side of the Atlantic, have charged the American Legislature with folly, overlook a very important circumstance, arising from the extent of space and the variety of climate embraced by the limits of the republic, namely, that, to a vast extent, trade, which to other nations is a foreign trade, is, to the United States domestic:—for instance, as far as commerce is affected, Louisiana and Georgia are at least as foreign, in relation to New York or Massachusetts, as Spain or Turkey is to Great Britain; consequently, the relative importance of foreign commerce, the interests of which are mainly impeded by restrictive laws, must ever be less than in the case of other nations; while, on the other hand, the existence of a manufacturing population must tend to promote domestic cultivation, trade and commerce, to an extent proportionably greater than would be effected in other kingdoms. With respect to the numerous other circumstances which must be taken into account before it can be affirmed that any nation can conduct some of the principal branches of manufacture at all, and still more to advantage, it so happens that the United States possess, in a pre-eminent degree, the great requisites of manufactures—water, coal, iron, cheap provisions, and an intelligent and active population: and that in such circumstances they should feel a desire to manufacture their own raw produce, and to be enabled to do so by protection from foreign competition, to say the least, does not appear either unnatural or unreasonable.*

Now, it must be evident that, if these considerations have any validity, they apply with infinitely more force to China, which embraces a greater extent of space, with a greater variety of climate, and is less dependent upon foreign trade, than America. The argument, therefore, like most others from the same source, is futile and ridiculous.

But there is another consideration, which is invariably overlooked by the advocates of Chinese utilitarianism, who, somehow or another, forget that their principles must be applied to their own nation as well as to those which they desire to make the theatre of experiment. Suppose the Emperor of China should acquire a sudden relish for the doctrine which inculcates that national wealth is to be sought before national happiness; and should believe that the supersession of Chinese manufactures by ours would be compensated by the vast additional quantity of tea exported; would he not be entitled to insist, as a preliminary, upon the reduction of our duty upon that article, from one hundred per cent. to zero? We do Mr. Grant the justice to say that he seems prepared for this, when he states, with reference to the prospect of a diminution, under an open trade, of the revenue now derived from tea, that "surplus profit is the only fund out of

* Hinton's History of America, 1831, vol. ii p. 224.

which revenue can for a continuance be drawn:" a principle he is, no doubt, prepared to adopt as a general one.

3. A few words only on the third proposition, namely, that the actual issue of the experiment, in the case of the Indian trade, has demonstrated the success of it, and bars all appeal to arguments based upon the impossibility of enlarging the trade with China.

Some of the objections to this proposition have been anticipated in our remarks upon the first; but it may be compendiously disposed of by observing that, in the evidence before all the Committees,—in fact, throughout all the controversy,—though much stress has been laid upon the *extent* of the private trade with India, no one has ventured to assert that it has been *profitable*. On the other hand, we have free-trade witnesses admitting that it has been unprofitable; we have proofs, from which "there can be no appeal," that cargoes upon cargoes of British goods have been lying at the different ports of India and in Canton, unsaleable at much less than prime cost, so that Americans have actually purchased such goods in India, and shipped them to the United States, at a cheaper rate than they could have bought them of the manufacturers in England; and lastly, we have the conclusive evidence of bankruptcies upon bankruptcies, in England and Scotland, expressly attributed to what is termed "over-trading with India." Mr. Bell, of Calcutta, in his demi-official "Comparative View of the External Commerce of Bengal, in the years 1830-31 and 1831-32," says: "A spirit of desperate speculation has, *for a series of years*, prevailed to such an extent, that a cause of just alarm is naturally spreading; credit has proportionately declined, circumscribing sales to such a degree, that Calcutta at present is nothing better than an entrepôt of unsaleable merchandize, endeavouring to relieve an increasing glut, by re-exports to every quarter where there is the least prospect of disposal."

Upon this point, the manly and honest declaration of Sir Charles Forbes, in the Court of Proprietors, on the 15th April, is worth many hundred-weight of pamphlets and Custom-house returns. He stated that, at the period when the last charter-discussions were going on, he was an advocate for an open trade; that when the trade was opened, he embarked largely in it; that he lost seriously by the trade, and that every one whom he has known to have embarked in it (and his means of information cannot have been small) has suffered the same fate. He has, therefore, recanted his opinion as to the policy of opening the trade, that is, with the same experience he now possesses, he would not have advocated an open trade to India in 1813. The reader will be at no loss to judge which recantation is founded upon the better reason, that of Sir Charles Forbes or that of Mr. Grant.

We shall recur to the subject next month.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S DREAM OF THE NEW WORLD.

THE following dream, though not historically true, is not without a poetical foundation. It was during Sir Walter Raleigh's seclusion from court, in the solitude of his beautiful seat at Sherborne, that he projected the scheme of the conquest of Guiana, the idea of which was first suggested to his mind by the narratives of the Spanish adventures in the New World. It is easy to conceive how such a passage as the following must have wrought upon the ardent and imaginative mind of Raleigh. It occurs in Lopez's *General History of the Indies*; and the writer, after describing the court of Guana-capa, and the riches and magnificence of a city where all the vessels of the house were of gold and silver, adds, "there was nothing in his country whereof he had not the counterfeit in gold. Yea, and they say the Yncas had a garden of pleasure, in an island near Puna, where they went to recreate themselves when they would take the air of the sea, which had all kinds of garden-herbs, flowers, and trees, of gold and silver."

BENEATH an aged oak I lay,
In the balmy light of the dying day,
My spirit of glorious visions full
From the far-off Land of the Beautiful ;
A land of silver and of gold,
Of which the Spanish tale hath told.
The voice of the glimmering forest stream,
Like the music of an April dream,
Among the flowers did flow ;
And the sunlight on the dewy plain,
Like a glittering shower of silver rain,
Kept glancing to and fro.

And, while I mused, a gentle voice
Unto my heart did speak,
Saying, in whispers soft and meek
As the south wind on the sleeper's cheek,
" Rejoice, rejoice, rejoice !
I am the Genius of that bright earth,
Where joy ever weaveth fresh flowers for mirth,
And the spirits of odours and summer weather
Sit in the golden woods together."
The music died, and the old tree
Pass'd from my eyes all suddenly ;
And the warm sunshine round the mossy root
Was darkened, and the birds were mute ;
And a richer light burst on mine eyes
From the radiant purple skies ;
And winds more soft than fainting flowers
Upon the breasts of July hours.—
O, island of the orient sea,
How thy enchanted garden rose
In beauty to my wondering ken,
On the green bosom of repose,—
While in that charmed place, the trees
Shook their deep golden clusters on the breeze !

Over a mighty flowing river,
In a little bark I went,
And ever as the galley past
The black trees of the forest bent
Their arms o'er us—Apollo's quiver
Hath no winged ray of light
To pierce those silent worlds of night.

So we journey'd, till we came
 To a mightier bed of water,
 Beneath the burning summer flame :
 Then young-eyed Hope, heaven's fairest daughter,
 In our drooping hearts awoke,
 As our shining galley broke
 Through the billows, and each hand
 Was pointed to the flowery land.*
 And round us giant mountains
 Rose up, with their thousand fountains,
 And the aged trees sublime,
 On whose grey trunks silent Time
 Had left no traces.
 And the fairest flowers did hide,
 Down by the water's side,
 The paleness of their dewy faces,
 Loving ever to abide
 In those cool and happy places :
 And birds, in which the smallest feather
 Shone like a flush of summer-weather,
 Sparkled the gloomy boughs among,
 Filling the deeply-matted leaves,
 From morning until twilight eves,
 With their beauty and their song.

But lovelier far a vision broke†
 Upon my tranced eyes—oh, sweeter
 Than ever, when my heart awoke
 At morning-time, hath come to greet her !
 My beautiful ! I see thee still,
 Thy dark eyes and thy tresses black
 As the winter storm of thunder,
 When it beats the groaning forest under :
 Faithful memory brings back
 The fawn-like swiftness of thy feet,
 Bounding, the stranger's form to meet,
 With eyes of gentle wonder !

* * * *

* At first, all was silent and desolate, the banks being covered with gloomy forests over-arching the stream ; but presently a new reach of the river shifted the scene to a most beautiful landscape. They opened upon an ample theatre of mountains, crowned with noble trees, while at their feet lay plains covered with flowers.—See Raleigh's *Discovery of Guiana*, *passim*.

† These lines are founded upon an incident mentioned by Raleigh. At one of these anchorages, they were visited by Toparmaca and two other chiefs, one of whom was accompanied by his wife, who is described as a very beautiful woman, with dark eyes, of a fine form, and with tresses reaching to the ground.

THE THUGS OF THE DOAB.

THE exploits of banditti, their mode of obtaining plunder, their habits and manners, whether represented on the stage, or described in narratives, either real or fictitious, have ever proved highly attractive to all classes of persons. Murders, in addition to the thrilling excitement which their discovery always produces, are invested with new and deeper interest when perpetrated by a band of men connected with each other by peculiar laws, and seeking the destruction of human life with the same avidity and indifference to its waste, which actuate the hunter in his pursuit of the beasts of the field, in realms where subsistence is alone afforded by the chase. Hitherto Spain, Germany, and Italy, have been the favourite theatres for the achievements of robbers, and it would seem scarcely possible that plans more systematic and barbarous than those adopted by the celebrated Gasparoni and his associates, in the neighbourhood of Rome, should ever be developed to the shuddering eye. It is now, however, proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Hindoostan yearly sends forth hordes of practised murderers, who pursue their fearful trade with the most deliberate coolness, constantly upon the watch for fresh victims, and taking many lives for the sake of some trifling spoil.

Although, during a considerable period, the existence of Thugs (as they are called, from their dexterity in strangling) was suspected, the ideas formed concerning them were extremely vague and uncertain. Reports went abroad of the fate of travellers ensnared, while walking or riding upon the road, by a silken noose thrown over their heads, in the manner of the *lasso*, and the perpetrators were supposed to be isolated individuals infesting the wild and less frequented parts of India. Many persons imagined that these atrocities were confined to the Rajpoot states and the kingdom of Oude, a misgoverned country, exhibiting scenes of outrage and bloodshed unknown to the Company's territories; but, in 1830, the apprehension of a band of depredators was the means of bringing the whole of an unparalleled system of atrocity to light, and the depositions of some of the criminals have proved that, in this instance, rumour, so far from exaggerating the horrors of the deeds committed, has fallen short of the truth.

Thugs * or Phausegars † (as they are styled, to distinguish them from common decoits ‡) consist of a set of abandoned characters, either Moosulmans or Hindoos, of various castes, who live for a part of the year in cities or villages, apparently engaged in harmless employments. These persons resemble Free Masons, so far as they are always known to each other by some distinguishing sign. At a convenient period, the brotherhood of each district assemble together, and, being formed into bands, disperse themselves over large tracts of country, those of the Doab moving down towards the central provinces, and in their devastating progress waylaying, robbing, and murdering every individual who has the misfortune to cross their path.

The year in the East-Indies is divided into three seasons,—the cold weather, the hot winds, and the rains. During the latter period, the country being very widely inundated, the travelling is chiefly confined to the rivers, and it is not until the commencement of the cold season that the Phausegars make their

* *Thug*, 'villain, rascal,' in the common acceptation, but applied, in the western provinces, to stranglers on the highway.

† The literal meaning of *Phausegar* is 'hangman;' but the name is used indiscriminately with that of Thug to designate a peculiar species of murderer.

‡ Robbers.

appearance, and then they have an ample field for plunder. The native inhabitants of India appear to be much addicted to locomotion; pleasure, business, or religion frequently calls them from home: they go to assist at a marriage, the annual fairs held at different places attract a vast concourse of persons, and the religious festivals are still more numerous attended. Sometimes a few, who are bound to the same place, form themselves into a small *kafilā*, or caravan; but they more frequently travel in parties of three or four, and not seldom perform their journeys entirely alone. Each day's journey varies from ten to thirty miles, consequently very long periods are consumed in travelling, since even if the journey be not made on foot, the same cattle are employed for the whole distance, and frequent halts are necessary to recruit their strength. At night, if there should not be a convenient *serai* (a building appropriated for the reception of travellers), the wayfarers seek the shelter of a temple, or bivouac upon the plain, generally choosing the neighbourhood of a well for the site of their rude encampment. A few sticks, gathered or purchased in the bazaar, suffice for a fire kindled on the ground, and the simple repast of rice, vegetables, or meal, being ended, each person wraps himself in the garment he may chance to possess, and, lying down upon the bare earth, enjoys those slumbers which an Asiatic never appears to seek in vain.

The facilities thus offered for the commission and concealment of murder are very great. It frequently happens that, owing to the circumstances above-mentioned, the route of a stranger cannot be traced, or any particular spot fixed upon as the scene of his death, either by violence or natural means. In traversing the plains of India, travellers are exposed to many dangers unconnected with robbers; they often drink incautiously of cold water after a fatiguing march, and are seen to drop either dead or dying beside the wells. A night spent in a jungle infested with malaria is equally fatal, and there are the less common perils from the attacks of tigers, and the bites of snakes to encounter. Several weeks, if not months, must necessarily elapse before the death of an individual who has quitted his home becomes positively known, and when it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, the cause still remains a mystery, and is generally attributed to fever. This statement will, in some measure, account for the absence of all inquiry concerning the fate of the numerous individuals, who, during a series of years, have been deliberately murdered by the Phanségaris. It is the custom for sepoys to obtain furloughs during the hot winds, a period in which, in time of peace, few military duties are performed. These men often save large sums of money, which they carry home to their families, and numbers, supposed to have died a natural death or deserted, it is now but too certain, have fallen under the murderers' grasp. The number of bodies discovered every year, under extremely suspicious circumstances, certainly ought to have occasioned a greater degree of vigilance on the part of the civil authorities than appears to have been exercised. During 1803 and 1810, according to an official report from a very zealous servant of the East-India Company, no fewer than sixty-seven bodies were taken out of the wells in the single district of Etawah; and though we learn, by the same authority, that many persons had been apprehended, tried, and convicted for murder and highway robbery, under circumstances similar to those ascribed to the Thugs, up to 1816 much scepticism prevailed respecting the existence of a distinct class of persons, forming themselves into regular societies, and practising a peculiar species of robbery as a profession. The appalling fact that the towns and villages of the Doaab and Bundelkhund (frontier provinces, divided by the Jumna) actually swarm with assassins, who, like the members of that myste-

rious tribunal so long the terror of Germany, mingle unsuspected with the peaceable portion of the community, is now placed beyond dispute, and in all probability the whole of Hindoostan nourishes in its bosom similar hordes of practised murderers.

The incursions of the freebooters of the Doaib have been carried on in the vast tracts lying beyond the Company's territories stretching to Ajmere; but as they have had the audacity to approach very near to the British cantonments of Mhow and Neemuch, it is but too probable that numbers of their order prowl about in search of victims in the more thickly inhabited districts. They carefully avoid the attack of Europeans, as they are well aware that their disappearance would lead to investigations of a very dangerous nature. The natives are a more easy prey, and as, from the causes detailed, detection is extremely difficult, it is only by the publicity given to the atrocities committed by these miscreants, that travellers can be put upon their guard against the machinations of such artful marauders. It will be seen that the tranquil state of the country, which, since the conclusion of the Mahratta war, has been entirely free from the irruptions of the Pindarrees, and other fierce predatory tribes, has been particularly favourable to the pursuits of the Thugs, and to join themselves into large kafilas, and to keep regular watch, can alone secure peaceable travellers from the attacks of persons apparently as harmless as themselves.

To the spirited exertions of the political agent of Mahidpore, we are indebted for a full exposition of the system of Thuggy. Several individuals of a party apprehended by his orders, upon suspicion of being concerned in murders lately perpetrated, were induced to make an ample confession of their crimes. The testimony of each person corroborated that of his comrade, and the remains of the victims, stated to have been sacrificed during the last excursion, were found by a party of sepoys in the places pointed out. Copies of these depositions were sent to the offices of the district judges, and it is from these authenticated documents that the information now afforded to European readers has been extracted. It will be necessary to premise, that the accidental discovery of several dead bodies led to the detection of a large band of Phansé-gars, and to the establishment of the fact of their being connected with organized bodies of similar miscreants, who for a series of years had made predatory excursions, in which they had perpetrated deeds of the darkest and most sanguinary nature.

The inhabitants of the village of Bordah were alarmed one morning by a report that the mangled remains of two men, supposed to have been carried off by tigers, were lying in the road. The whole population immediately rushed out to gaze upon the dreadful spectacle, but a slight inspection sufficed to convince them that although the bodies were shockingly torn by wild beasts, they must have been previously dragged from an adjacent heap of stones; and proceeding in their search, three others were found beneath the pile, stripped and quite fresh, but neither torn nor wounded. It was then remembered that a large kafila of travellers had been observed encamped, on the preceding day, very near that spot, and that a wood-cutter, who was passing from the jungle with a *hackery* load of fuel, had been prevented from approaching by the command of a person in authority, who, telling him that it was an *Angraizy* (English) kafila, desired him to get his bullocks out of the way until it should pass. Information was instantly conveyed to the resident of Mahidpore, and the apprehension of the murderers took place in the manner described in the following confession, which will be found to be not less remarkable

for the horrid scenes it develops than for the cool audacity of their relation.

" I am one of the band of Phansegars now in confinement, and in the village of Dehole, about eight *coss* northward of Bheelwara, was stopped with my associates as we were returning to our homes in Hindoostan. At this place, a party of eight or ten *suwars* (mounted police) came upon us and said, that the *burrah sahib* (' great man,' meaning the political agent), having heard that we were carrying opium out of Malwa, had sent them to detain us; on learning this, our minds were relieved from the apprehension which their appearance occasioned. We had been once or twice searched for opium before, but none being found upon us, were allowed to proceed without molestation; we therefore readily consented to return to Bheelwara, as we expected to be permitted to depart as soon as it could be proved that we were not engaged in smuggling. But upon our arrival, we discovered that the party were better acquainted with our habits and pursuits than we had imagined, for the people of the town joined the *suwars* in securing our persons and preventing our escape. We of course loudly expressed our innocence, boasting of our ability to clear ourselves whenever we should be brought before the sahib, and to prove satisfactorily to him that the accusations preferred against us, of our being Thugs and Phansegars, were totally groundless. We then stated that we were possessed of an English pass, and that any attempt to detain us would be severely punished; but seeing that all our representations were of no avail, and that our guards were equally deaf to entreaties and threats, I became alarmed, and could think of no better method of securing my own life than the confession of the truth, and the offer to disclose all that I knew, upon the promise of a pardon. This assurance being granted, and my mind being now at ease by its confirmation, I shall with the utmost readiness furnish a full account of all our proceedings.

" My father was a cultivator in Buraicha, which occupation I also followed, but joined the Thugs when I was about thirty years old, and have since continued to be more or less connected with them. Before the establishment of tranquillity, I served under a celebrated chief, Oodey Sing, at which time our excursions were neither carried to so great a distance as they have been since, nor were they so lucrative or certain; for, in those days travellers, particularly if they possessed much property, seldom ventured to go from one place to another without being well escorted, and in large parties, and we feared the Pindarrees as much as others who were not of our profession. It was our custom to collect in bands of twenty or thirty, belonging to neighbouring villages, after the rainy season was over, and to proceed in different directions to distant countries in quest of plunder. Each band possessed a chief, who was invested with supreme authority, and to every man in the company was given an allotted part; some were employed as scouts, who, spreading themselves round, gave notice of the approach of passengers; others took the office of spies, and, lounging in the bazars and serais, often persuaded unsuspecting persons to join our company, in which case their death was inevitable. The duty of a third number consisted in seeking out convenient spots wherein to dig the graves of those who were marked out as our victims, a preparation invariably made before the commission of the murder; others were in readiness to convey the bodies to the places of interment; and thus, in an incredibly short time, the whole business was performed. A few of the most daring and expert were alone entrusted with the strangling, an art which, requiring long practice and peculiar dexterity, is never allowed to be self-assumed, but is conferred with

due ceremony, after the fitness of the candidate, in point of firmness, bodily strength, and activity, has been ascertained. When properly qualified, the aspirant is conducted to the field by his *gooroo* (spiritual guide), who looks out anxiously for some favourable omen, such as the chirping of certain birds, or their flight past the right hand; when this occurs, he knots the *roomaul* (handkerchief) at each end, and delivers it to the candidate, imploring success upon his exertions. After this, they return and end the ceremony by a feast on a distribution of sweetmeats. The remainder of the band are employed variously in menial offices, cutting wood, looking after the bullocks and *tattoos*, &c. When a sufficient quantity of property is collected, it is divided into shares and sent home under a proper escort to the different villages where we have our habitations. As appearances were often very fallacious, people who seemed poor affording frequently a richer booty than those possessed of baggage, it was our invariable practice to rob every person who fell in our way, and these depredations were in every instance preceded by murder. I cannot pretend to say how many travellers lost their lives by our hands during our last excursion, such things being of too common occurrence with people of our habits to make much impression upon me or any of my associates, who had been long familiar with them, or to excite us to inquire into the particular circumstances attending the acquisition of plunder by detached parties.

“ I have never known, since I belonged to the Thugs, a single instance of robbery committed by them without the previous destruction of life, generally by strangulation. This is effected either by means of a *roomaul*, or shred of cloth well twisted and wetted, or merely by the hands, though the last is rarely practised, and only in the event of failure in the former and usual mode. On a preconcerted signal being given, the victim or victims are immediately overpowered, and the perpetration is the business of a moment. In committing murder, it is a strict rule with the Thug to avoid shedding blood, as its traces would, in many cases, lead to detection. In the hurry, however, in which it is sometimes necessary to provide for the disposal of a more than ordinary number of bodies, the graves cannot be made large enough to contain them entire, in which case they are cut into pieces and closely packed. When buried by the road-side, or any other exposed place, it was our practice to kindle fires on the spot, in order to prevent the marks of the newly-turned earth from being too conspicuous. Murders in the manner I have described are accomplished with equal certainty and despatch, and with the same facility while the victims are walking along the roads, as when they have been enticed to our encampment and are sitting amongst us confident and secure, while we have every thing carefully and leisurely prepared for their destruction. These murders are frequently perpetrated contiguous to villages, from whence we have induced strangers, on their journey from distant parts, to take up their quarters in our company. They are usually performed before the twilight is completely over; and while the work is going on, a part of our band are singing and beating their tomtoms, in order to drown any noise the sufferers might make, and to give our whole camp the appearance of careless festivity: thus our victims are despatched with care and security, even within call of assistance and almost in the face of a whole village.

“ The different persons actually engaged commence their operations simultaneously, and by a signal given, which of course is preconcerted, but at the same time quite arbitrary, generally a common place expression not likely to excite attention, such as *tumba-koo low* (bring tobacco). The *roomaul*, or twisted shred, is the only implement used by the Thugs. I have never seen

the noose made of cord, though I am aware of the general supposition that we are in the habit of employing such an instrument in the commission of our murders; but if it ever was adopted its use has been long abandoned, for this obvious reason, that if in any search so suspicious an article should have been found upon us, there would have been no difficulty in guessing our profession. In passing through a country, the large number of which our bands consist is sufficient in itself to excite inquiry, and we are always obliged to have some plausible tale or explanation ready, to remove any doubt respecting the peaceableness of our characters and pursuits. Few carry arms; amid twenty or thirty persons there will not be above three swords, and we have emissaries at all the *kutcherries* of the different districts, who manage in various ways to screen us from detection when the murder of missing persons is suspected.

"I proceed now to give an account of the events that took place during our late excursion. We had journeyed several days without falling in with more than one traveller (the only class of persons against whom our designs were directed); but about the middle of the sixth stage, we came to a river, where we found four sepoy, who were proceeding to their homes on furlough, cooking their meal. When these men saw us approach, they seemed to entertain some suspicion, for they hurried over their repast, and hastened onwards to a village, whither our spies followed, and saw them fairly lodged, while we halted at some distance, and knowing the road they would take, a strong party was despatched the next morning, who waylaid them and executed their purpose, though not without difficulty, for one of the sepoy, notwithstanding he was taken by surprize, raised his spear in his defence; but resistance proved vain, he was overpowered by numbers and murdered with his companions. We found two thousand rupees upon their persons, and soon after the junction of our band, fell in with four *prasaharies* (strolling actors), who joined us, as we spoke kindly to them, and pretending a wish to see their performances, we promised them a rupee for our evening's entertainment. They fell into the snare, and, without waiting for the *tamasha* (shew), we took their lives and possessed ourselves of their property, amounting to forty rupees. Amongst their effects, there was a *meerdng* (hand-drum), which we afterwards used as an accompaniment to our songs. The next day we met a body of fellow Phansegars, returning to Bundelkund with their booty; they were in pursuit of two men, who travelled with a loaded bullock, and invited us to accompany them and share the spoil, which we did, but got nothing but a brass pot and a few clothes. We were more fortunate in encountering two Brahmins, who were returning to their homes in Hindoostan, and to whom we pretended that our business lay the same way, though in reality we retraced our steps for the purpose of affecting their destruction, which we accomplished in the usual manner, and were rewarded by a quantity of gold: they had also some *hoondees* (drafts upon native bankers); but these we burned.

"At our next quarters, our spies became acquainted with a soubadah and two sepoy, his companions, and persuaded them to quit the lodging they had taken in the bazaar, and encamp with us outside the village, where we also enticed another traveller, and having strangled them all, we removed the bodies to the distance of a quarter of a mile for interment, as the *tope* (grove) where we halted seemed too much frequented for the purpose. This also proved a rich prize. We were obliged to follow the next traveller for the space of four entire days, before we could find a convenient opportunity for the completion of our wishes, paying him the most profound attention the whole time, and insinuating ourselves into his favour by flattering courtesies. He was a rich

man and well attended, which increased the difficulty of the enterprize; but we succeeded at last, and a few days afterwards, by the same specious pretences and deceitful words, persuaded four sepoys to sojourn with us for the night, and so made a good booty. We subsequently fell in with two travellers, a Moosulmaun and a Brahmin; the usual artifices were practised with success; they halted in our company for the day, and were murdered before night. A *tattoo* laden with opium formed the most valuable portion of their effects; we carried the drug to the next town, and sold it for a hundred rupees, twenty-five of which we were obliged to give to the *cutwal* (police-officer) who managed the sale. We here found eighteen Phansegars of the Moosulmaun gang, who had been out for some time, but, dissatisfied with their acquisitions, agreed to join us.

“ A report having been brought of four travellers having passed, heavily laden, though they were considerably a-head, it was deemed advisable to dispatch twenty-five of our stoutest men in pursuit. After a long fatiguing march, they overtook their prey, but to their great disappointment found nothing amid the baggage, which had promised plunder, but the common tools of stone-cutters, their owners being miserably poor, and in search of employment. We also at this time lost a capital booty, which seemed to be within our grasp. A party of horse-dealers joined our company; but they were fifteen in number, including attendants, and the difficulty of securely disposing of so many bodies in an open country, consumed so much of the night in consultation, that we considered it advisable to forego our designs, and the same evening some petty thieves stole upon us and carried off every thing they could find. Three pedlars soon afterwards fell into our hands, but their wares, consisting of cornelians and other articles of trifling value, were not worth more than twenty rupees. The next day we overtook six palankeen-bearers returning from service, accompanied by two women, and two children; these people at the end of the stage lodged themselves in an old temple in the village, which baffled our attempts for the time, but, as they proceeded freely with the party the next morning, we easily affected our purpose in a convenient jungle, the people a-head preparing the graves which were necessarily very deep and wide, as there were ten bodies to inter. A few rupees, clothes, ornaments of trifling value, and their cooking utensils, alone repaid our time and trouble. Four other travellers shortly afterwards crossed our path, one of them had a cage with five *mynahs* (talking birds) in it, which he was bringing up from Bombay; they had also a *tattoo*, money, and clothes, all of which of course we possessed ourselves of.

“ We were subsequently exceedingly alarmed by the attention we excited upon meeting a train of *hackeries*, escorted by sepoys, coming from Mhow; one of these guards remarked in our hearing that some persons of similar appearance had been apprehended near the English cantonment, and in consequence of this intimation we made our halting-place in a very retired spot. One of our spies, however, ventured into the bazaar of the neighbouring town, and while loitering there, a party of mounted travellers came in, and added to his fears by the scrutinizing glances which one of them cast upon him. After regarding him very attentively, he observed to his companions that the necklace he wore was the exact counterpart of one belonging to his brother. Our spy in excessive apprehension of their recognition, expected to be instantly arrested, but finding that no immediate attempt was made to detain him, he took the earliest opportunity to slip away, and reporting what had

passed, we all hastily departed, pushing forward for several miles before we thought it safe to halt.

"Our party, which was very large, then separated; the band to which I was attached moved to Pitlewred, and rested at a large stone well outside the town, near which we found a *mahajun* (merchant) and four attendants preparing their meal. The *mahajun*, from his respectable appearance, his dress and ornaments, became the object of our attention; but it seemed as if he did not like the looks of his neighbours, for, having hastily finished his repast, he and his servants set forward on their journey. Not daring at this time to follow, we suffered them to escape, but found afterwards that he had fallen in with one of our detached parties, and proved a rich prize. Proceeding towards Neemuch, we enticed four travellers to our camp, and though not far from the English cantonment, contrived to put them to death. A stage or two beyond, we despatched another foot passenger; and near the village of Sauganeer, we strangled four *bunniahs* (shop-keepers). Nothing further occurred until we arrived in Dehole, where, as I have already stated, we were arrested.

"I have now mentioned all the murders of which I was an eye-witness, except perhaps two or three not attended with any remarkable circumstance, which may have escaped my recollection."

A few words will furnish a sketch of the localities of the places where many of these sanguinary deeds were perpetrated. A wild jungle plain, a village with its mosque or pagoda in the distance, scattered groups occupying the foreground, some cooking, some smoking, others singing to the sound of a drum; baggage piled around, with bullocks stretched beside it, and here and there a few ponies picketed. A faint streak of red light bordering the distant horizon, and night falling like a cloud upon the murderers, their victims, and the open graves.

By an official document, dated in 1816, already alluded to in this paper, it appears that the state of the country was at that period such as to call the attention of the government to the dreadful scenes daily acted upon the open thoroughfares, and as they will be found to add considerably to our stock of information concerning bands of robbers of a very singular description, they are here subjoined.

"In the part of India to which the present report relates,* there would appear to be five distinct classes of Thugs, or Phausegars, who rob and murder on the high-way.—1st. class. The high-roads leading through Etawah, Allyghur and Furruckabad, are for the most part the scenes of the atrocities committed by these gangs. In 1811 a list of 68 persons, called *Junadars*, composing a band, was given into this office by confederates, who were induced to deliver themselves up to Colonel Gardiner, under the hope of pardon. They were all Moosulmauns, and chiefly of the Kewattee tribe. By the confessions made by these people, they appear to have carried on their mal-practices in small parties, assuming various disguises, resorting to the serais, and accompanying travellers under suspicious pretences, to have watched their opportunity for the destruction of their victims in retired places, commonly by strangulation: the knife being used to perfect the work, and the bodies being usually thrown into wells or nullahs. Deleterious drugs are said to be used only by novices in the business, the more experienced Thugs trusting rather to the certain effects of the knife or the cord, than to the doubtful operation of poison. These murders are most frequent in the hot winds, at which season travellers

* The upper provinces of Hindoostan.

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are induced to start from their halting places before daylight to avoid the heat.—2d class. This class consists exclusively of Hindoos, and chiefly of the Soehd tribe; they are stated to pass themselves on travellers as Brahmins and Kaits, and are reported to be much more numerous than the first class. The scene of their depredation has been for the most part in the confines of Etawah, and the western thannahs of the Cawnpore district; and they are stated to be ostensibly engaged in cultivating small patches of ground, though in fact supported by the more lucrative profession of Thuggy.—3d. class. This class was formerly settled in the pergunnahs of Sindana and Purkam, from whence they were expelled, and have since taken up their residence in Mahratta villages on the confines of our territories, where the aumils of the native government are said to derive a revenue from their depredations. From the examinations given in the appendix, it would appear that these Thugs are Moosulmauns and Hindoos of various tribes. The murders committed by these gangs appear to be perpetrated more openly than those accomplished by the first two classes, whole parties being destroyed together, and the bodies of their victims being frequently found unburied on the plains. “The depredations of these desperadoes are said to have formerly extended over different parts of the Doab, but latterly to have been devoted to the country near Gwalior, and to the district of Bundelkhund, in which it does not appear that the crime of murder by Thugs was known prior to 1812; but in consequence of the dispersion of the Sindance Thugs, no fewer than nineteen instances of the offence were ascertained in 1813, in which year thirty-five bodies were found with marks of the knife or cord. Very considerable gangs of these people are said to be at present collected in the Mahratta states. Mr. Wauchope, on the 21st instant, writes: ‘But a few weeks have elapsed since a party of forty-two persons, men, women, and children, were every one strangled by a large body of Thugs. The travellers were coming from Jubbelpore towards Purnah, and the murders took place about the frontier between the Nagpore and Purnah country. Four of the miscreants were seized by an officer of the Purnah chief.’ It would appear from examination in this office, that the punishment of this offence, in some of the Mahratta states, is by enclosing the criminal alive in a pillar of masonry. The first magistrate of Etawah writes, that a gang of Thugs, seized not long since by the chieftain, Meer Khan, were subjected to amputation of each hand, and to loss of their noses.—4th class. Several instances of murder on the high-way in the districts of Allahabad, Ghazee-pore, and Juanpore, will be observed in the detailed reports of the last year, said to have been perpetrated by persons assuming the garb of Byragees, who join travellers at Mhuts (temples), and accompanying them upon the road, take an opportunity of mixing the seeds of the datura or other narcotic plants, with the hookah or food of the travellers, and plunder them when killed, or stupified by the dose. These murders are not, I apprehend, committed by the persons termed Thugs, as poisoning would appear the only means of destruction used by the robbers. At the same time, as they have prevailed for some years, particularly in the district of Juanpore, and the circumstances attending each case are nearly alike, there seems reason to believe that some association similar to that of the Thugs of the Doab is established in Juanpore and its vicinity. Pilgrims proceeding to the west and north, to Gya or to Juggernaut, in Cuttack, take Benares in their way, and pass through the district of Juanpore in their route to Hurdwar, or to Muttra, and Bindrabund. The circumstance of various roads meeting in this district, combined with the facilities afforded for escape by the proximity

of the country of the Nawaub Vizier (now King of Oude), are probably amongst the causes why this offence is more prevalent in Juanpore than elsewhere.—5th class. Travellers have been frequently found murdered in that part of the country placed under the joint magistrate stationed at Ghazeepore. The bodies have commonly been found buried, and the same offence can be traced to the eastward through the district of Tirhoot. In the detailed reports of the state of the police during the last year, in the jurisdiction of the first magistrate of Ghazeepore, a case will be found stated, in which it will appear from the magistrate's enquiries, that a fraternity of *Gosheins* (religious beggars) had long been established in that quarter, who were said to entice travellers to their Mhut (particularly sepoy) and to murder them. It is not stated what means of destruction are used by these people, but in the examination taken before Mr. Cracroft, the Zemindar would appear to be concerned with the Gosheins in these nefarious practices, and it is stated by a witness, that numbers of travellers have for a series of years been made away with in this quarter. The establishment of *chokies* on the high-way, and the employment of the village watch in aid of these *chokies*, are in every respect the most certain and efficient arrangements which can be devised for the suppression of this crime."

THE ALTAI MOUNTAINS AND SOURCES OF THE OB.

GEOGRAPHY teaches us that the true source of a river is that which is the farthest from its mouth. Yet there are many cases in which this rule, which ought to be universal, is departed from. Thus, it is said that the Ob, which is usually but erroneously called *Oby*, is formed by the union of the rivers Biya and Katoonya, which effect their junction below Biysk, in Siberia. The Katoonya (properly *Katnon gol*, 'river of the Princess') is formed in the lofty Alps of the government of Tomsk, by the union of the Koksoon (properly *Kookkee oosoon*, 'blue-water'), which flows from west to east; and the Chooya (properly *Chooi*), which runs from east to west. The Biya issues from Lake Teletskoi of the Russians, the true name of which is *Altan kol* or *Al-ai ko*, 'gold lake.' This lake is situated to the north of the high chain of the Altai or Altan tau; it receives a vast number of rivers of different magnitudes, amongst which the Bashkoosh and the Cholosba, vulgarly called Choolyshman, are the most considerable. The sources of the two latter and of the Chooi, are not far from each other, in the highest part of the snowy chain of the Altai, which separates the government of Tomsk from the Chinese empire. Dr. Bunge, member of the academy of St. Petersburg, who had previously made several journies into this part of Siberia, was despatched thither again by the Academy in 1832. In July last, he visited the sources of the Chooi, the Bashkoosh and the Cholosba, which are the affluents of the Ob the most remote from its embouchure. He has given some particulars of this expedition in a letter to the academy, an extract of which we have an opportunity of communicating to our readers: a few rectifications are added at the end:—

"I quitted my camp, on the banks of the little river Kara dyrgloon,

and having turned a group of hills, situated on the left bank of the Chooya, I pursued my way over the plain, which rises gradually, and which is bounded on the right by the Chooya, and on the left by an abrupt chain of snowy mountains. After a journey of thirteen or fourteen miles across this steppe, which is dry and scantily covered with vegetation, we passed the Chooya on horseback. This river is here not deep but very rapid: we ascended one of its principal affluents, the Boilooghem. Late in the evening, we reached the felt tents of Demeshi Chokhon, the independent chief of a camp of Kalmucks, established near a spring in a hollow of the Alps. I had hoped to find, amongst these good-natured inhabitants of the frontier, the assistance requisite for the execution of my plan, of penetrating as far as possible into the lofty mountains. They, indeed, furnished me with the necessary instructions respecting the localities, and for a trifling remuneration, they provided me with horses and guides for some days. I disembarrassed myself of everything not absolutely indispensable for the journey, and we quitted the banks of the Boilooghem next day. We directed our course across the steep mountains towards the Chooya, and reached its sources early in the afternoon. A little more than a mile to the left of these sources, there is on the crest of a high chain of snowy mountains an *obo*, or column marking the frontier between the Russian territories and the Chinese empire. This column bears an inscription in the Mongol language, importing that at this spot, where, on either side, the springs flow in opposite directions, the habitations of the Kalmucks, who pay contributions to the two empires, end, and those of the Mongol tribe of Soyon begin.

“ After halting for some time on this elevated spot, we descended into a deep valley of the Alps, which extended very far. It forms an immense marshy plain, covered with innumerable lakes of different dimensions. Several clusters of snowy peaks rise in the midst of this plain, and the water which descends from them feeds the lakes, which are the origin of some considerable rivers. The extent of this valley is upwards of thirty-five miles from east to west; it is inhabited by a vast number of deer, reindeer, argalis, ibexes, wolves, foxes, &c. These animals prefer this spot, because it is rarely visited, except by some Kalmuck hunters, who, however, remain there but a short time, because they are strictly prohibited from taking up their residence there, although they are always anxious to do so, notwithstanding the severe cold, on account of the fine pasturage in the valley. ”

“ We made a further march, the same day, of about twenty miles. We passed the sources of the Bashkan, an affluent of the Abakan, and we halted for the night near a small lake. Although it was the middle of July, and we were warmly clad, we endured much from the cold, for we could no where find firewood of any kind. Next day, a dense fog enveloped the lofty mountains in our front, which are those of the Altan tau, or the true grand Altai, the Kim shan of the Chinese, which was the ultimate object of my journey. Happily, the fog dispersed when the sun rose, and we commenced our march for the pass of Mount Chapelal, the only practicable route to the Altan tau. After about ten miles, we arrived at the bor-

ders of a beautiful lake, named Yeiln kol ('lake of the evil genius'), which stretches at the foot of the Altan tau for nine or ten miles, its breadth being from three to three and a-half. From its north-west extremity issues the river Choolyshman, beyond which, the gigantic mass of the Altan tau rears itself, and like a sharp wall extends from N.N.W. to S.S.E., enclosing the valley in which the river flows. With great difficulty we succeeded in scaling the advanced mountains of the chain. We passed immense fields of snow, and at length found ourselves in a narrow path, which is the real defile of the Chapchal, which gives its name to the whole mountain. This terrific path is, as it were, suspended on the southern slope, looking over a precipice of massive rocks. It runs over detached and not very firm fragments of *glimmerschiefer* (a species of tale), of which the whole mountain consists. The golden lustre which proceeds from this rock, when the sun shines upon it, has caused the name of *Altan tau*, or 'golden mountain,'* to be given to this vast chain. In ascending this path, we perceived in the ravine below piles of bones of men and horses, who had been precipitated down, which admonished us of the temerity of our undertaking. We at length gained the summit, whence I enjoyed a most extensive view. To the west we perceived the wide valley which we had lately traversed, full of lakes, amongst which we distinguished the Yeiln kol, close at our feet, and to the left, a larger one, named Kyndiktoo kol, still partly covered with ice. To the north-east, appeared a deep ravine, bounded by abrupt peaks covered with snow, whence originates the Tsooi, which falls into the Kem choog, one of the constituents of the Yeniseï. We were told that, about forty-six miles from the place where we then were, there was a Mongol-Soyon town, situated on its banks, also called Kemchoog.

"In respect to botany, these mountains present little novelty. Its vegetation is the same as that on the banks of the Koorai. The crests are entirely destitute of vegetation and covered with perpetual snow."

NOTES. The Kara Dyrghoon ('Black Dyrghoon') appears to be the same river which, in the "Map of the District of the Mines of Kolywan," bears the name of Kara soo, and falls above the mouth of the Tyrghan, or White Dyrghoon, into the left of the Chooya or Chooi.

The Boilooghem is the Boolakhan of the same map.

The river which Dr. Bunge calls the Bashkan is doubtless the Bashkoosh, or Bashkaosch, which falls into Lake Altan noor. Our traveller by mistake takes it for an affluent of the Abakan, which falls into the Yeniseï.

The Chapchal pass is laid down on the Manchoo-Chinese maps, where it bears the name of *Chapchal dabahn*: the word *dabahn* denotes a pass, defile, or road across the crest of a mountain.

The Tsooi of the Kemchoog is also marked on the Chinese maps. It is there called Chooi, and the Kemchoog has the name of Kemtsik, that is 'Little Kem.' This river, on the map, flows from west to east, unites at Kem Kemtsik beltsir, with the Ooloo Kem, or 'Great Kem,' with which it forms the Yeniseï.

* The Chinese name of *Kin shan* has the same signification. Ed.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.*

COLONEL LIMOND, of the Company's artillery service, was the next witness. He went out to India in 1794 and left it in 1826. Being asked how the proportion of promotion in the artillery bears with that of the cavalry and infantry, he states that sometimes one branch supersedes the other, and alternately; but this is not considered a hardship, as it is the chance of the service. He mentions his own as a peculiarly hard case of supersession by the infantry branch of the service. He supposes that the Company's officers have the advantage of the King's artillery in point of promotion.

There can be no doubt that the European artillery are far superior to the native; the European is possessed of a reckless energy and intrepidity that the native does not possess; but the latter answer the end for which they were embodied fully; they occupy stations where artillery is absolutely necessary, at a trifling expense compared with European artillery. They are, comparatively speaking, better for stations and forts than for the field, with respect to discipline. As regards merely the manual artillery exercise, the native will perform it with as much precision as the European. The moral character of the native is far superior to the European; this arises from the nature of the men: the natives are a quiet, *biddable* race of people, and the European has habits that the native is not so much addicted to, especially the tendency to drink, from whence arises almost every irregularity.

The officers for the native artillery corps are selected at the pleasure of the commandant of the artillery, with reference to the suitability of the officer for the situation. They have generally acquired a knowledge of the language of the country, previously to their being sent to native corps. The Company's artillery cadets are formed in the early instruction for their profession at Addiscombe in a very able manner, and that education is followed up upon their arrival in India.

The witness considers the natives are as attached to the service as the Europeans, and the fidelity of the one just as unimpeachable as the other. The cavalry service has a preference amongst the natives, particularly Mussulmans, and over even the artillery. The native troops are generally enlisted by the corps severally, and are mostly taken at the recommendation of the native officers, and men long and faithfully attached to the service.

Lient. Colonel Chas. Hopkinson, C.B., the next witness, late in command of the European horse artillery at Madras, has been in India the whole period of his service, thirty-one years, and left it two years ago. He commanded the artillery in Ava during the Burmese war.

Colonel Hopkinson has commanded the Golundauze for a short period. He is of opinion that the European and native artillerymen are not to be compared as far as *general* efficiency goes; for particular parts, he thinks the natives are perfectly fit (provided they are of a certain description of men) for any common duty that artillery could be put to, whether for light-field artillery, or even battery. But he does not think that, throughout the Madras establishment, in the general way of recruiting, men of sufficient bodily strength could be got. He particularly observed this in 1826, when he saw men in the Golundauze battalion not fit for artillery duty. The very best men had been selected from the Golundauze, in 1824, for the horse-artillery, and to complete them, instead of doing as before, getting recruits from Bengal, or select-

* Continued from last vol. p. 339.

ing from the native corps volunteers of a superior description, any were taken that offered. The native horse-artillery, again, from their being select men, and of a superior class, are certainly competent to common artillery duties ; but *no* native is, in the witness's opinion, fit for the horse-artillery : they have not strength sufficient to drive ; it requires great strength of muscle to drive properly. His opinion of the native horse-artillery (at Madras) is not formed from his own positive observation, as with regard to the Golundauze. The Golundauze were found very efficient in Ava, when employed. In that service, there were a great number of casualties amongst the Europeans, but scarcely any of the native artillery were lost during the whole of the Burmese war : the artillery corps did not suffer in any proportion to the other corps. He should think that the native artillery are very efficient for the common duties of a fort, when composed of a proper description of men, who could be obtained from Bengal ; the Madras presidency would not supply efficient men. It was formerly the custom to recruit the lascars of the Madras artillery in Bengal, which accounts for its having such stout men in the first instance : the lieutenant-colonel recommends a recurrence to that practice.

Officers are selected for the European horse-artillery by favour entirely : they used to be selected by the officer commanding the horse-artillery. When Colonel Noble had the corps, he had influence enough to select any young gentlemen he thought fit, and he selected only those he thought most qualified. But they are not now selected by the commanding officer of horse-artillery : the whole time the witness commanded that corps, he never had interest enough to get an officer appointed to it. All young officers join the corps of artillery as available for any part of it, and they are selected by the commander-in-chief as vacancies occur. As vacancies occur in the native corps, they are supplied from the European ; but not till they have been some time with the latter.

The effects of the King's order, to pay the European soldiers daily, were most demoralizing to the corps under the witness's command, destructive of every comfort of officers and men. The object of the plan was to prevent excess, the sum which the soldiers would receive daily being too trifling to enable him to commit any excess. But it so happens that the pay of the artillerymen is so large, that it quite destroys that object : the witness never recollects such a complete alteration for the worse as this order made in the horse-artillery ; drunkenness was little known in the corps, but it had not been acted on one month, before the hospital was full and the men were constantly drunk. It moreover imposes an impracticable duty on captains of troops and companies, that of paying upwards of one hundred men daily *with their own hands*.

Lieut. Col. Hopkinson stated some remarkable facts respecting children of European parents born in India. He says : " when I was a subaltern in the corps, it was my custom and duty to go round the places where the Europeans lived, to see that they were comfortable, and had got their houses and streets clean. In going there frequently, I had an opportunity of seeing children in great numbers, of pure European blood ; yet long as I have been in the service, I cannot recollect above *one instance* where one of those children attained maturity. The circumstance made a deep impression on me, and for many years I have made inquiries on the subject, but I never could ascertain that in any corps the children ever lived : if they did, many would be now bearing arms or in public offices. I stated this fact to the adjutant-general at Madras ; he was struck with the circumstance, and obtained the

sanction of the Commander-in-chief to order that the European corps, King's and Company's, should send in a return of the children born of European parents in India; the returns were very incorrect and incomplete; but however incorrect, they will still serve to shew how very few are living in proportion to the great number that have been born there, and how very few are still beyond the age of childhood." Being asked to what he attributes this great mortality among the children of Europeans, he answers "to the climate."

The whole of the artillery, except the horse-artillery, is drawn by bullocks. With the present establishment of cattle, such as at Hyderabad, the foot artillery could march as fast as the infantry; fifteen miles a-day upon an average, easily. The work that the bullocks bred at Seringapatam did in Ava, was the astonishment of every human being that saw them; it was surprising to see the way in which they used to drag two leagues of arrack on a mortar-cart even, one of which, upon a light cart, was always considered a load for four bullocks. They are as efficient for the army as it is possible for any animals to be; they are almost able to do as well as horses; and as to marching with infantry, no infantry, the witness thinks, could keep up with them; there is no road so bad they could not go over.

With respect to the policy of putting the Indian artillery into the King's service instead of the Company's, Colonel Hopkinson does not think it could possibly be rendered more efficient, and it would undoubtedly not be popular with the people. It might give more officers; and if so, that would be a great point gained; the European artillery should not be left only with the same number of officers as the native artillery. In his Majesty's artillery, to seventy men there are two captains and three subalterns; in the Company's artillery, to one hundred and two men there are only one captain and three subalterns. The lieutenant-colonel thinks the general feeling throughout the army of India at present is certainly against the removal from the control they are under; but, of course, the satisfaction or otherwise would greatly depend on how the measure would be carried into effect—what security is given for retaining the advantages the army at present enjoys. To become King's troops would no doubt be highly gratifying; but, as Company's, they have now certain privileges and advantages, distinct from those of his Majesty's service, that they would fear, if not immediately, yet very soon, to lose, by the greater interest of officers from England.

The difference in the periods for which soldiers are effective is most extraordinary; a horse-artilleryman is much sooner worn out than a foot-artilleryman; it depends upon circumstances, how the man is employed and his habits: a drunken, dissolute man is soon knocked up; but short, stout-made, well-behaved men have lasted almost for thirty years. Any man, after ten year's service, is eligible to the pension or invalid establishment.

Major General Sir Robert Scot, K.C.B., a cadet of 1793, on the Madras establishment, has held various commands (in some he had King's troops under his orders), and latterly has been employed in the political as well as military department, in India, from which he returned in 1828. He thinks the spirit of the native army has, in general, been everything that was desirable, but affected in a small degree, at different times, by particular circumstances; its efficiency has at all times been equal to the calls made on it, and its discipline has been very good, though that has also varied from particular circumstances. At Madras, upon the whole, the major-general gives the preference, as to excellence, to the infantry, the discipline of which, he thinks (though, being an infantry officer, he may speak under some prejudice), has in general

been better than that of the cavalry. The native artillery, constituted as it now is, he believes to be very efficient and animated by the best spirit, with a greater *esprit du corps* than can be said to belong to the other branches of the armies; they make it a point of honour to remain with their guns to the last.

The military classes of India are numerous, and all of them have a desire to serve in the Company's army, but perhaps it is not now so popular a service as it has been. The alteration has arisen from various causes, the whole of which he could not now attempt to specify; those that occur to him are,—the frequency with which officers of rank have been removed from one regiment to another; the very frequent alteration in the dress of the army, and the want of due consideration, upon those occasions, for native prejudices in regard to dress, &c., and perhaps, in some degree, a too evident desire to assimilate too much the native to the European army; the alterations and reductions of the establishment of boys; the restrictions on situations chosen by native pensioners; embodying the invalids into garrison-corps, and requiring from them a service beyond what they are capable of affording. The witness does not think the native officers are sufficiently encouraged; they should have such additional encouragement as would affect the situation of their families and improve their condition, especially after their own death. Their sons, when received into the service, should have some advantages over common recruits, and be exempt from various punishments to which recruits are liable; and native officers should be more frequently rewarded by higher rank and pay, and with titles. The major-general does not see how they can have higher rank than *soubadah-major*; but they might be appointed commandants of forts and small posts, and, if selected at an early period of their service, they might be placed in command of revenue or police corps. With very great care in the selection, and scrupulous attention to the mode of employing them, good effects would result from their being placed on the general staff.

Being asked whether the difference in the pay and allowances in the three presidencies was proportionate to the increase of expense in the one over the others, the witness replied, that he thought, some years ago, the troops on the Bombay establishment were more pinched than those under Madras, and the Madras troops, though a little higher paid in some ranks, considerably more (pinched) than those in Bengal, where provisions generally, as well as most other things, were cheaper.

The major-general is of opinion that encouragement is not sufficiently held out now to European officers to study the native languages; the officers of the native army are all, more or less, acquainted with one or other of these languages, but many not in a sufficient degree. They acquire, in a short time, sufficient to enable them to hold some conversation with the men. It is now indispensable that an officer must be acquainted with the language of the country before he can hold a staff-appointment. The regulations in the Company's service are sufficiently explicit and imperative to make young officers respect the feelings and customs of native troops, as far as that object can be attained by regulations.

The comparative efficiency of European and native troops in the field, or active service, would vary very much according to circumstances. In some situations, the native troops he should think better calculated for employment than European troops, and *vice versa*; but in the general course of service, he should say they act better together, and perhaps they should always be so employed, but with a very limited proportion of Europeans to natives.

For all general purposes of the service, considering how they are selected,

the major-general should say the native artillerymen were of a sufficient strength for the duties required of them; but occasions will now and then occur where the physical strength of Europeans would be more advantageous.

General Scot considers the fitness of the European soldier to last in India to be about twelve or fifteen years; of a native, enlisted at the usual period of life, twenty to twenty-five.

As far as regards native troops, the witness is decidedly of opinion, that it would not be advantageous to canton the army in large bodies, instead of their being so much separated in different stations. He thinks it quite essential to the preservation of the proper character of the native troops, to have them as little assembled in large bodies as possible. The European soldiers are necessarily much scattered, from their number being small.

The major-general's opinion of the native regular cavalry is, that it is a very efficient, gallant body of men, which might be improved by attention to those general circumstances already mentioned as affecting the discipline and attachment of the native troops in general, particularly in keeping their old officers with them and by having a greater proportion of European officers present with them. He does not think any effectual substitute could be found in India for the native regular cavalry; there are some services in which irregular cavalry might be employed to the saving of the regular troops, such as escort duties and in partizan warfare generally. The Mysore Silledar horse were very regular, obedient, and efficient soldiers for all purposes in which the witness ever saw them engaged.

The proportion which should be maintained of European troops to the native force, he thinks, about a tenth, referring only to the number of troops, but not as referring to the number employed on particular occasions. With an army in the field, the proportion of Europeans should be about one to six.

There were considerable difficulties in recruiting the Madras native army in 1806 and 1807; unfortunate occurrences had taken place, which in some degree shook the confidence of the natives in the government; the witness believes the natives were misled very much, and that there was no real ground for the apprehensions they entertained; but there was an unwillingness for some time to enter the service: no such unwillingness now exists.

On being asked his opinion as to the policy of incorporating the army of the Company into the King's army, General Scot replies: "If by incorporating is meant the absolute transfer of the whole army from the Company to the King, I must say, with all due respect for the opinions of those who may think differently, that I consider such a measure wholly incompatible with the existence of the political sovereignty of the Company, the interests of its officers, or the good of the state. The continuing to the Company's governments in India a mere general control over the army, with the powers, of course, of calling forth its services, would be quite insufficient to preserve for these governments the weight and authority necessary alike for the maintenance of their own dignity, and for successfully administering the affairs of so immense a country, held as it is by so extraordinary and precarious a tenure. The spirit and principle of the governments of India are essentially military, and such they must continue while the country is held by Great Britain or any other European state. And hence the indispensable necessity for the actual sovereign, exercising the functions of sovereignty, retaining undiminished, in any respect or degree, the military powers and authority which it has so long, and perhaps I may be permitted to add, so honourably, and on the whole, so judiciously and successfully, exercised."

So long as the armies of the three presidencies remain distinct, as at present, and differ from each other in so many important particulars, he can see no advantage in having them under one commander-in-chief; on the contrary, he is of opinion that it would be productive of discontent and inconvenience, and probably prove otherwise inexpedient. But if a plan could be devised for consolidating the armies, so as that, without any great sacrifice of the rights and interests of individuals, the organization of the whole was assimilated, and the pay and allowances of every rank established on some clear, fixed, and fair general principles of equality,—not absolute, but an equality regulated and upheld according to circumstances,—he is inclined to think, that, under existing circumstances, it would, on the whole, be expedient to have the army, so consolidated, placed under one commander-in-chief, a King's officer (he himself having no particular charge), with three divisional commanders under him, two of these being invariably taken from the Company's service, and the appointments to these divisions made in regular rotation. He does not mean the regular rotation of the Company's officers. There would be a difference, from different circumstances, in the situation of the several commanders at the different presidencies, and they might have a preference to one, and not to another. In the event of an officer, selected from his Majesty's service, being appointed for one tour to Calcutta, the person who may be appointed to relieve him should go to another and so alternately. He did not mean to limit in any way the discretion of the authorities at home, as to their selection of Company's officers for those commands; he referred equally to the King's and the Company's armies. By placing the two subordinate commands in the Company's officers, he never meant that it should be out of the power of the crown to select from the Company's officers as often as it thought fit; but he meant that so vast a command, as the supreme command, should be left with the crown.

Upon being invited by the committee to give any suggestions with respect to any alterations in regard to the general service in India, Major-General Scot entered at very considerable length (his answer filling several pages of the minutes) into a variety of details connected with the service. He observes that when augmentations have been made by adding to the number of regiments at the several presidencies, the rule, by which officers were promoted in the new or in their own regiments, has differed, which has produced great public and private inconvenience, and he suggests that some just and uniform system should be clearly laid down on this head. The same system of rules and regulations can seldom be fairly and reciprocally applicable to two armies distinguished from each other by so essential a difference, as that rank is attainable in one by seniority alone, whilst in the other, it is attainable by purchase or patronage also; yet a rule to regulate promotion in certain cases has lately been brought into practice in India, than which nothing is more calculated to depress the local army, which ought to be elevated in its character. He refers to the regulation which, on every occasion of a lieutenant-colonel in the Company's army succeeding to a regiment and consequently to the rank of colonel, no matter how long his previous service may have been, entitles every lieutenant-colonel in the King's service then in India, or who may afterwards be sent thither with commissions,—no matter how obtained, or how short their previous service may have been,—of an older date than that of the Company's officers, so promoted, to receive a brevet as colonel of a date also anterior to his, on the ground that his Majesty's officers of that rank, not being liable to supersession, in that manner, in their own service, ought not to be liable to

it under any circumstances by the officers of another. "But the officer promoted as above in the Company's service, may be junior to any number of lieutenant-colonels in his own service, and all of these may be senior to every one of the King's lieutenant-colonels then promoted to prevent their supersession in the case referred to; and yet, as if they were without feelings to be hurt, or interests to be affected, their grievous supersession passes, as a thing of course, entirely unheeded. The effect of such a system cannot fail to be degrading. Undoubtedly, common justice demands that, if his Majesty's officers must be protected from supersession under the circumstances referred to, those of the Company should be held entitled to at least an equal consideration. It must be admitted, however, that one very injurious effect, which necessarily attended the system which this supplanted, will, in some degree, be obviated by the present. By that, an officer, succeeding to a regiment in the Company's service, acquired no additional rank, and was promoted only when officers of corresponding rank in his Majesty's army came to be promoted by a general brevet. This, in a service in which promotion, though regular, was comparatively slow, had gradually the effect of so reducing the number of colonels in the Company's army, that major-generals for the staff could not be fully supplied from it." General Scot recommends the discontinuance of the obnoxious article, in sec. 22 of the Articles of War, "that whensoever officers of the royal forces shall be associated in duty with those of the Company in India, the former are invariably to take command and precedence of all of the latter of the same grade, notwithstanding that their commissions may be of later date." The privilege of exchanging from the local into the King's army in India, and *vice versa*, would, under proper and peremptory restrictions, as to length of Indian service and qualification by competent knowledge of a native language, prove advantageous to the general service in India, and, with the further privilege to officers of a high rank in the Company's army of being eligible to serve in any part of the world, tend greatly to elevate the character of that army: the privilege of exchange should be confined to officers of the European infantry not higher in rank than captain. The major-general strongly deprecates the smallest reduction in the Company's European infantry. The maintenance of a large and efficient force of European infantry, in the Company's service, is not less indispensable to the completion of their army, than it is advisable on political grounds. In conformity with the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro, the witness would earnestly recommend the increase of this description of force, instead of its contemplated reduction, and that it should be organized for general service in India, not as belonging to any particular presidency. As to the proper complement of European officers to the native army, he observes that "the native soldiery, as a body, are remarkable for their sobriety and general good conduct, and much more easily controlled and managed than Europeans, provided only their officers understand them. There is a good deal of little, vexatious, uncongenial, up-hill work required of the regimental officers; but from the necessity of devolving a portion of the duty on the native officers, there is scarcely enough of employment, of a tolerably interesting kind, with a native regiment, in time of peace, from a numerous corps of European officers, who, on this account, and deriving from their number some countenance to their petty discontents, are with more difficulty kept in due order and subordination at such times; on the other hand, the advantage of having a strong and full establishment present with corps on actual service in the field, is admitted by all." The absence of a half-pay list, or any extrinsic means of extraordinary supply, renders it important to provide against

the great deficiency of officers experienced during the late wars, when some corps had scarcely half their fixed complement present. Even this small number might be sufficient in times of general tranquillity; but under the altered circumstances of the service altogether, and of the country, he is clearly of opinion that it is wholly inadequate. One of the simplest and most practicable modes of remedying this evil, would appear to be that of organizing corps of officers without men, and holding them disposable as effective supernumeraries to fill vacancies in other corps caused by appointments to the staff and other contingencies, they themselves rising only in their own respectively, to the rank of major or lieutenant-colonel. This plan would, in the first instance, no doubt, cause promotion, but it is not apparent that it would accelerate the rate of promotion. Any measure which would do that, and at the same time afford the means of completing corps in the field with effective European officers, should have a decided preference.

With respect to the coin used in paying the officers, the major-general made the following statement: "In a general order, dated Fort William, 12th August 1824, it was announced to the army by the Governor-General in Council, that in a letter in the military department, dated 25th November 1823, the Court of Directors, in their instructions consequent on the new organization of the Indian army that had just taken place, had been pleased to direct that the pay and allowances to officers of every rank should thenceforth be payable at the several presidencies in Sonat, Madras, and Bombay rupees respectively, without distinction or difference: and in the table of pay and allowances, published for general information at the same time, the rate at which these rupees are ordered to be issued, comparatively with the sterling money of this country, is declared to be fixed at 2*s.* 6*d.* per rupee. Now, allowing that, as a mean for simplifying calculations and statements in this country of the military disbursements at the several presidencies in India, it were admissible to throw aside the consideration of the wrong done in this instance to the troops of two of the presidencies,—inasmuch as the injury is but little and the inconvenience may be great;—upon what ground the Court has seen fit to assume the value of these rupees to be 2*s.* 6*d.*, when it was well known to be considerably under 2*s.*, I cannot conceive. It is evident that any statement of the military expenses of India calculated at that exchange must be quite fallacious, and it is of course eminently unjust. The orders may appear to lead to an assimilation of the pay and allowances at the different presidencies; but the practical effect of the regulation is, that where the troops of the Madras and Bengal presidencies were employed in the same range of country, and received their pay, &c. in the same coin, those of the latter had a difference of about ten per cent. allowed them, while the former had but seven, such being the rates of conversion of the Nagpore rupee into the Madras and Sonat, as authorized by the governments of each presidency separately. But this is not by any means the most striking of the anomalies still existing on this most important subject. The Madras troops serving in the dominions of the Nizam, as at Hyderabad and Jaulna, are chiefly paid in a rupee of the Nizam's coinage, called the chilla ounce, or Govind Buksh's sicca. Some years ago it was issued at the rate of 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 Madras rupees, but latterly at 111 per 100 Madras, the difference in intrinsic value, as ascertained at the Madras mint, exceeding 20 per cent. Bombay troops serving in the same dominions, or wheresoever the Govind Buksh's sicca may be issued to them, are entitled to and do receive it at the rate of 123 per 100 Bombay rupees, the latter being worth very little less than the Madras rupee, making a difference of 12 per cent. Such glaring

discrepancies are hard to be borne, and ought to be put an end to without delay. The Bombay government directed assays to be made some years ago of all the coins in which their troops were liable to be paid, and that being completed, the results were published in general orders, and declared to be the rates at which all the coins enumerated were thenceforth to be issued. The adoption of a similar measure at Calcutta and Madras might be directed, until it was found practicable and expedient to establish one standard coin as the currency of the three presidencies; and at the same time, the whole of the complicated and cumbersome system, by which the duties of the pay and audit department, &c. are at present conducted, should be revised and simplified."

On the subject of the clothing and appointments provided for the three armies, General Scot observes that, some years ago, an order being issued from home to abolish distinctions of uniform in the regiments of each arm respectively, and patterns being fixed on by the home authorities and supplies sent in considerable quantities, the governments abroad viewed the matter in a different light, and the execution of the orders was suspended. "I mention this," he adds, "in order to take the opportunity of noticing, that in India, occasions too often occur when all, who take an interest in the estimation in which the home authority is held by the servants of the Company abroad, see great cause to regret that the Court of Directors, in their anxiety to leave no part of their numerous and important duties unfulfilled, are induced to take the initiatory, direct the details, and express authoritative opinions upon practical and professional subjects, great or small, with regard to which it is indeed difficult to recognise their fitness to interfere, without ascribing to them a knowledge and experience which, in most cases at least, they never can have had the means of acquiring; occasions the more to be lamented, as by condescending to call for information and counsel from their civil and military servants, always resident in England, the whole might no doubt have been avoided. Unhappily, this is not the system; and the inconveniences alluded to are understood to arise from a practice which is said to be followed in the preparation of some of the despatches for India, whereby the principal or most active departmental officers or clerks at the India House have the drawing up of those paragraphs that relate to their own departments respectively, which are adopted without any competent scrutiny or supervision. It is beyond my province to suggest any particular measure for the alteration of this system; but considering its fruits, as they are experienced in India, to be injurious to the general service there, I felt myself called upon to advert to it as above, in the hope that those who have the power to apply a remedy may see it proper to consider whether there is not a sufficient call upon them to exert it. The want of an authorized establishment of any kind in the nature of an army agency for the Company's service, is very generally considered a great disadvantage. Endeavours to supply the want have from time to time been made by individuals, but hitherto without any permanent success. Efforts for the purpose are still being made, but they will probably end in the same disappointments as heretofore, unless sanctioned, and in some degree supported, by the government's avowal under instructions from this country. I think an agency established and conducted on just principles, and sanctioned, if not instituted, by the Company, would in various ways prove beneficial to the service at large. Orders prohibitory, under severe penalties, of any inducement being privately held out to officers to retire from active service on the pension of their rank, are now in force; but whether the practice could be altogether prevented by any orders whatever, may perhaps be doubted. Upon the whole, it seems to me that it would be

advisable rather to rescind the regulation than that there should be any appearance of a disposition to connive at its invasion. As a mean of accelerating promotion, its abolition would have considerable effect; and I should be glad to see the announcement, by orders of the Court of Directors, of a regulated permission for officers of all ranks in their service to accept of whatever they may consider an equivalent to induce them to retire from it."

Colonel James David Greenhill, C.B., the next witness, has served in the Company's infantry since 1795, under the Madras presidency.

He thinks the native troops very efficient, when they are made dependent upon their officers; but to be efficient, they must depend upon their officers. Their discipline is generally very good; their spirit is also good; when by themselves he thinks they shew more spirit than when they act with Europeans, certainly. They are respectful and obedient to their European officers, but not so much so now as they were in former days. He ascribes this to the change which has taken place in their discipline: the men were formerly entirely dependent on their officers; now they depend very little on them; authority is divided between the officers at the head of companies and the commanding officer of the corps, and there is great interference on the part of superior military authority, which, he thinks, weakens the powers of discipline altogether. Sepoys are encouraged to make complaints directly; the review and general officer, when inspecting a corps, asks them directly to make complaints, if they have any; that has been the case since 1796, and since then, he thinks, the discipline has been gradually weakened. They are now in the habit, at these inspections, of making complaints to the general officer; when they were first asked the question, not a man moved, not a man spake; they are very ready now to make complaints, very often frivolous and vexatious. The disposition to make complaints rests only with a few; they have not all grounds for complaint. The witness does not know that the individuals who make these complaints give offence to the great body of the corps by so doing; they give offence to their officers, and both officers and sepoy are deteriorated by it; the sepoy feels less respect for the officer, and the officer takes less interest in the sepoy. Colonel Greenhill adds, that he believes he is correct in saying, that there are informants in every native corps, who write to the head-quarters of the army. There is one point on which he thinks they ought always to be allowed to make complaints, and that is respecting their pay and allowances; but nothing else. The usual subjects of complaint are, very often that they have not promotion, very often that they have not got leave, and very often that they want to get removed to another corps; sometimes that they have been brought to a court-martial improperly. The witness is not aware that the native officers interfere at all about these complaints. The native troops would be attached to their European officers if they were allowed to depend upon them; unless they do depend on them, he thinks they never will be attached to them. The natives, generally speaking, are a selfish and subservient set, and will always pay attention to those on whom they depend; they will not pay attention unless they have something to gain by it. The regulations are very strict to prevent the European officers improperly interfering with the customs and religious feelings of the native soldiers; but no officer is ignorant of them, or is so likely to encroach on them as some of the general orders are.

The efficiency of the native and that of the European soldier are quite different; the natives are to be employed in the country; the Europeans cannot be employed in that way,—in everything where escort is required; they cannot

he depended on as to keeping sober. A native soldier serves unwillingly above twenty-two years; about sixteen years is the maximum service of an European.

Colonel Greenhill thinks that the native officers are sufficiently encouraged. A native officer, when he does not depend upon his commanding officer, becomes very luke-warm in the discharge of his duty, when he is to rise by seniority. He would recommend that none should be promoted, except on certificate from the commanding officer that they had performed their duties well. He thinks they are deserving of any power when removed from the regiment, but he would not give them power and influence in the regiment. They might be made killedars of forts; he is aware of nothing else they could be made. A perfectly good understanding exists generally between the European and native officers in a regiment. The native officers sometimes call on the European officers; not so often now as they did in former days; that is the only way they can associate together: the commanding officer, of course, has them at his house once a-week. Native officers, when employed on the personal staff, would, he thinks, be of no use afterwards with a battalion; they would have ideas altogether above the performance of regimental duties.

The European officers are not at all encouraged to learn the language of the country; they do not get a situation from being qualified. The witness has known an instance of an officer being appointed interpreter who knew nothing of the language, and another officer in the same corps was taken out of that corps to examine him. An officer without interest gets nothing in India generally. It is not a *sine quâ non* for an officer being appointed to the staff, that he should understand something of the language of the country; he is appointed to the situation and required to study afterwards; that has been the custom of late, but that has not always been the custom; after being appointed, he is required to qualify within six months generally, sometimes twelve. Such appointments to important situations (interpreters to regiments) have very often been made without the persons obtaining them being perfectly qualified. He is examined by a committee of officers appointed at the station, and he is removed afterwards, if not qualified. The appointment is made by the commander-in-chief, under authority from government: it has only been lately that the commanding officer has not recommended. When the witness left India in April 1831, the commanding officer seldom recommended for any regimental situation. The practice of allowing officers to hold the situation of interpreter, without being first duly qualified, has existed since interpreters were first appointed, in 1818; they have not generally been appointed with attention to their acquiring a knowledge of the languages; they were not even required to study afterwards. Latterly, for the last four or five years, they have been required to study afterwards, and to qualify themselves for the situation, and undergo an examination. The examination is a strict one; officers who pass it are fully qualified. All orders are communicated on parade through the interpreter; but there are few officers who cannot speak a little of the language; many speak well. The witness is not aware that he ever knew an appointment of an officer to be interpreter who could not speak a little of the language, but not enough for performance of the duty.

The sepoys, generally speaking, prefer the infantry service; there are a great number of them about Arcot, Vellore, and Trichinopoly, who prefer the cavalry, which have most pay, but the infantry have less trouble. There is no difficulty in completing the native regiments; we do not get such good men now as in former days; we rarely get Mussulmans now; they do not like

to put their sepoys into the service, unless they get them in as sepoy recruits ; there are so many other ways in which they can get them employed.

Colonel Greenhill is not altogether convinced that the rewards given to native officers, at Madras, have had a good effect with the native branch of the army : he thinks they make more people dissatisfied than they make satisfied. If a regular system were established, by which a certain number of rewards were fixed, to which men, from length of service and distinction, should rise, by recommendation of the officer and the commander-in-chief to government, it would certainly be an encouragement to them, if they got this only through the commanding officer of the corps ; but now, when they get rewards, the commanding officer is not asked any questions ; if he has influence at headquarters, he gets it for them ; if not, he is not consulted. The witness thinks these rewards are generally fairly bestowed, but he considers it of very little consequence whether they are fairly bestowed or not, if they are not bestowed through the commanding officer. The commanding officer makes full and regular reports of the services of his native officers, and when men come to be selected for recommendation to government by the commander-in-chief, he thinks, the latter would refer to these recommendations, if it was a regulation that the specific services of the various officers were recorded. He does not think sufficient authority is given to the commanding officer of a regiment : after certain service, he should be allowed to promote whom he pleases, and to break also without court-martial ; unless he has that power, sentinel-duty never will be well-performed among the natives, who combine together to make their duties as pleasant as possible to each other.

The natives receive corporal punishment with the cat, not with the rattan ; but never without a court-martial. The rattan is not allowed now. The witness thinks this is wrong, and that they require a little punishment with the rattan, which would be an advantage, and at the same time save a man a more serious punishment. He would confine the punishment of men with the rattan to the commanding officer and the adjutant, allowing them to punish without a court-martial ; it always has been so. The native non-commissioned officers are subject to punishment only by a court-martial. He does not conceive it would be a good thing if they were exempted ; but he thinks the commanding officer should have the power occasionally to reduce non-commissioned officers without a court-martial.

The establishment of sepoy-recruits is of the greatest utility, and nothing could be more injurious to the feelings of the sepoys than to deprive them of it ; they always produce the best and smartest soldiers.

Colonel Greenhill considers the pay to soubadars and jemmadars sufficient for their comparative rank. He does not think that native non-commissioned officers would be fit, on their retirement, for places in the revenue or police ; native officers might be selected for the revenue corps ; they might be useful, but in the police corps they would not answer. If the police corps were more under military discipline and organization, such men would be useful of course, but it would be taking the best officers away from corps, and he would therefore object to it.

He considers that the memory of the former mutinies at Madras is completely effaced from the minds of the native troops.

Colonel Greenhill thinks the greatest improvement might be made in the way of nominating the staff-officers, and in the discipline of the army ; that officers should be selected from the staff only on the recommendation of the officer commanding the corps.

The best recruits are now obtained for the Madras infantry from the northern circars. About thirty years ago, desertion was very great from that quarter; now it is very trifling indeed. Desertions are very rare from all branches of the Madras native army.

It is neither the wish of the witness, nor the general wish among the European officers serving in India, to be incorporated under the King, instead of serving under the Company; certainly not; he does not think it is a system applicable to the native army; it would excite dangerous suspicion on the part of the natives; he thinks this is the general feeling.

He does not think that any more economical arrangement could be made with regard to the Madras service, without detriment to the service; he does not think it possible to make any retrenchment at all.

When the witness entered the service, most of the corps were in single-corps stations. The commanding officer then had unlimited powers; the men accordingly looked up to him with great respect; he had the power to make and to break, and he promoted native commissioned and non-commissioned officers as he pleased, not always agreeably to seniority; he felt the strongest interest in their welfare, and treated them with the greatest kindness, although very often with a good deal of violence; they saw no person superior to him; they respected him accordingly. All their disputes were settled by punchayet or arbitration. A great change has taken place. Punchayet has been forbid lately; and now, when the corps comes to a large station, the soubadah finds his commanding officer of no consequence, frequently hears him rudely spoken to on parade, and not able to prevent the issuing of orders which are sometimes obnoxious to the feelings of the sepoy.

He would recommend that the four grand divisions of a corps should be placed under the command of the four senior officers; the soubadahs and native officers should not be placed under very young men. It would give these senior officers consequence among the European officers; authority in promotion is now divided between the commanding officer and the officers at the head of companies; he does not think, when that is the case, either of them will have sufficient influence; all authority should emanate from the commanding officer.

[To be concluded next month.]

MR. HOOK'S LIFE OF SIR DAVID BAIRD.

LETTER IV.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Emerged from the tainted atmosphere of Tanjore, we return to “the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war;” and gladly ascend into purer air on the table-land of Mysore, in company with the gallant army led by General Harris to the conquest of that kingdom.

Respecting the measures pursued, at this great crisis of affairs in the east, by the Marquess Wellesley, in admiration of which England has loudly rung from side to side, even Mr. Hook condescends to dole out his mite of approbation. “It is not,” he says, at p. 172, “here necessary to go into a *vindication* of Lord Mornington’s policy”—“the course adopted is generally admitted to have been marked by every prudent consideration, and an anxiety for permanent peace.”—Vindication! It may be asked, who has ever assailed the policy of Lord Mornington on this occasion? Has a single objector deserving

notice appeared, in India or in England, in Parliament or out? If not, wherefore the allusion to vindication? Equivocal commendation of measures universally applauded is disingenuous.

At p. 168, we read as follows:—"While these matters were in progress on the continent of India, a reference to which we have considered essential, in order to keep up the chain of the narrative, shortly to be rendered interesting to our readers, by the *prominent part* borne in coming transactions by the distinguished object of our memoirs"—and then it proceeds to state the arrival at the Cape of Good Hope of a sloop of war, announcing to Colonel Baird his promotion to the brevet of major-general, his nomination to the staff in India, and his embarkation for Madras, where he landed in January 1799.

Be it remarked, that the Hon. Colonel Wellesley was at that very time in the command of the army assembling at Vellore.

"The prominent part," here so pompously announced, bears reference no doubt to the storming of Seringapatam: General Baird having borne no prominent part in any other transaction of the campaign. That operation will come under notice hereafter; but since the biographer has thus incidentally anticipated, a few remarks may be here permitted.

The opinion formed of that affair is as old as the 4th of May 1799: wherefore, there need be no hesitation in asserting,—for it is susceptible of proof to satisfy any enlightened and reasonable mind,—that, had General Baird remained at the Cape of Good Hope, the issue of the campaign would have been just what it was, *mutato nomine*. The service, for which General Baird was chosen by General Harris, was as well performed by him as it possibly could have been by any one. In the operation itself, there existed no emergency that called for the display of any quality beyond a direct forward push by the soldier with the bayonet. The point of attack was one; the time, noonday; every man clearly seeing the duty before him. The order of assault was minutely laid down by General Harris; the officers to lead the forlorn hope, and those to support and follow, were all named. The breach once gained and cleared of the enemy, parties in succession, according to the detailed orders of the commander-in-chief, were to pass along the ramparts to the right and to the left, and take possession of the fortress: all which would have been fully accomplished, had General Baird never waded the Cavery. This is not meant (it is impossible it should be so meant) to disparage the ardour and gallantry of General Baird; but distinctly to assert, that the presence or absence of *any* particular officer, in the situation filled on that occasion by him, was a matter of most perfect indifference to the success of the enterprize. Not so, for instance, the presence or absence of the Marquess Wellesley at that crisis in India; not so, for instance, the presence or absence of Admiral Nelson at the battle of the Nile or Trafalgar; not so, for instance, the presence or absence of Colonel Wellesley at Assaye, nor the presence or absence of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula or at Waterloo. In each of these instances, as in a few others that might be cited, where *the presiding mind* is all in all, where "the master workman" forms and directs the work and its working, the plan and the execution, who does not see and feel, that the substitution of any other, for those named, must, in all human probability, have led to less glorious results, if not wholly marred the triumphant achievements? The enlargement of mind, the soundness of judgment, and the promptness of decision, which are indispensable to great men, on great occasions like these, fall to the lot of a few only in a revolution of years; but a soldier, of all grades, from the private to the general, to mount a breach or clear a rampart;

but a sailor, from the foremast-man to the admiral, to wield with bravery the boarding pike,—thank God ! we have them in abundance in England, Ireland, and Scotland ; nor shall these islands—God being our helper—ever fail in the noble race, so long as “ the spirit of a gentleman and the spirit of religion ” abide with the upper ranks, and so long as loyalty and patriotism form, as of old, the distinguishing characteristics of the people of this great country : although the dastardly Whitefeet and other ruffians of Ireland, and the radical miscreants of here and there in England, might cast a suspicion on portions of the breed.

The storm of Seringapatam, in its *mechanical* part, has been the theme of a deal of misconception and flummery, in all sorts of ways, for years, owing no doubt to the attendant fortuitous circumstance of the fall of Tippoo Sultan in the assault.*

It has been already stated, that General Baird, while at the Cape, was promoted to the rank of major-general. Mr. Hook (p. 175) thus enlightens his readers concerning this affair, and in italics :—“ he was sent back to India by the Duke of York, without any application on *his* part, for the *express purpose of serving in this particular campaign.*” Had Mr. Hook taken the pains to enquire of any officer who has ever served in India, he would have learned, that the privilege of the Horse Guards terminates with the *nomination* to the staff. The officer so nominated, when he reaches his destination in India, is posted by the Company's government, in communication with the Commander of the forces, to such station, whether in cantonments or in the field, as the public service may appear to require. The Duke of York held no right of interference with the discretion of the local government ; of course, his royal highness was incapable of the irregularity here imputed to him.†

The governor-general having resolved, in October 1798, to assemble an army in a convenient position, for the eventual invasion of the Mysore country, the neighbourhood of Vellore was judiciously chosen for the purpose. In November, troops and cannon and stores were drawn towards it from all sides. The 12th and 33d, and other regiments, native and European, were

* When the storm of Bangalore, an event of Lord Cornwallis's war, was got up at Sadler's Wells, the great lion of the show was Major Gowdie. He was represented scaling the breach, on the slope of which he met the well-known and far-famed Bangalore butcher ; recognising each other, they embrace, and hand in hand, like kings of Brentford, soon clear the breach and ramparts—the cockneys, of course, hailing the major as the conqueror of Bangalore ! And so, when the news of the fall of Seringapatam reached England, a gorgeous spectacle was exhibited at Astley's and elsewhere ; Tippoo, splendidly harnessed and tremendously whiskered, is seen on the top of the breach, and General Baird, personified by a huge Life Guardsman, in full dress, hat and feathers, ascending towards the sultan with purpose fell. They approach, and the mortal combat ensues ; when, amidst thunders of applause that shook pit, box, and galleries, Tippoo receives the fatal thrust. “ *Sternitur infelix,*”—he falls and unpitied dies, “ with not a friend to close his eyes.” Then the newspapers join in one chorus of praise of the heroic Baird, the conqueror of Seringapatam ! while province after province, onwards, to “ the first gem of the sea,” and through the “ land of cakes ” to the farthest Thule, re-echo the acclamations !

† “ *Fie, fie,*” says Parson Hugh ; “ what the ignorance is !” But defective knowledge, upon any matter, diminishes in no degree the tone of confidence with which Mr. Hook makes his assertions. Like Dr. Johnson's highlander, “ he awes even scepticism into silence.”

This opportunity may be taken of adverting to a note, at p. 156, which will not a little amuse those who then knew India. It ascribes a *marvellous foresight* to Sir David, who, at so early a period as August 1797, wrote to General Gordon, “ that Tippoo had collected a very large army ; that it was highly probable war would be immediately declared by him, and that he expected to be supported from France.” Why, verily, there was not a man of any *gumption*, from the Kistneh to the Coleroon, of whatever cast or hue, but could have told General Gordon, that, ever since 1793, Tippoo had resolved on seizing the first favourable opportunity for attacking the English—“ *à plus forte raison,*” were he supported from France ; so that the prophetic gift, peculiar, as is here ludicrously assumed, to Sir David, was shared in common with the millon ; in common with his own cook and palanquin-boy. Agalù, it is stated, p. 178, that Tippoo was in *correspondence* with Bonaparte, then in Egypt. This is not true ; he never was. “ *Ah, Monsieur,*” said a Frenchman of some note to a celebrated biographer, “ *que votre ouvrage est beau ! plus beau que la vérité !*”

placed under canvas, the general command falling on Colonel Wellesley. With him it remained until the arrival of the Commander-in-chief, in February, to assume the personal command. All this is passed over in silence by Mr. Hook. It is, however, fair to admit that he might not have been aware of the fact. We find Captain Beatson commencing his narrative in detail only with the movement from Vellore. Here, then, it was, at the opening of his career, that Colonel Wellesley gave earnest of the possession of qualities which, in their progress and maturity, have made him, "the foremost man of all this world." The attention he bestowed on the discipline and well-being of the troops, training them also in the practice of combined field-movements, with the admirable system he adopted for supplying the bazars, which were kept constantly well provided, attracted notice and approbation.

It may possibly be thought that there is some exaggeration in this; that some advantage is taken of the after-fame of the great captain to reflect back a portion of it on his early history: but not so. The commander-in-chief had been much struck by the sentiments expressed in letters from camp respecting Colonel Wellesley's arrangements; so that, when he himself joined the army, and had received the reports of the heads of corps and departments, he considered it to be an imperative duty to publish a general order, conveying his commendation of the merits of Colonel Wellesley in the command.

One of the measures, which had appeared to General Harris well-calculated to give greater efficiency to the army, was that of posting a regiment of Europeans with the Nizam's subsidiary force, and forming it into a separate division. Having determined on the measure, and satisfied himself of its advantages, the general felt the importance of selecting for the command of such a *corps d'armée*, an officer of approved merit, one who also should be likely to enjoy his own and Meer Allum's full confidence, and the confidence too of the distinguished officer placed with the Nizam's contingent, to counsel and eventually to control its operations, namely, Captain Malcolm, now Sir John Malcolm. Where, then, could an officer be found, in the judgment of all those who had the best means of forming a judgment, so amply possessed of all the fitting requisites for the charge, as Colonel Wellesley? Never, on any occasion, have officers for peculiarly delicate and important trusts been chosen merely on the ground of seniority; nor will they, nor ought they, ever to be so chosen. General Harris was so fully persuaded of the superior eligibility of Colonel Wellesley to this charge, that he lost not a moment in giving effect to the measure, on the junction of the Nizam's contingent.

Against this appointment, Major-General Baird is stated by Mr. Hook, at p. 174, to have *strongly remonstrated*, "considering himself, *upon all established principles, entitled to the preference.*" Mr. Hook will excuse me if I doubt the truth of this. What passed in the mind of General Baird is not the question. That he may have fancied himself more eligible than any one, may be readily admitted. That he ever conveyed to the Commander-in-chief a remonstrance, couched in the terms of being "*entitled to preference*," is what I will not believe. Neither, indeed, is it supported by his own letter, which Mr. Hook publishes. For, although General Harris was far more easy of approach than Marquess Cornwallis, from natural disposition, as well as from former habits of familiar intercourse with all the field officers then serving with the army he commanded, yet he well knew how to support his authority when necessary.

It is alleged that General Baird considered himself, "upon all established principles," *entitled to the preference over Colonel Wellesley: in principle,*

where is the distinction between this case and that of Major Gowdie, already stated in the second letter? It forms also a curious coincidence, that the separate command of Major Gowdie consisted exactly of the same description and amount of force as composed the division of Colonel Wellesley, namely, one European regiment and six native battalions. Lord Cornwallis, for reasons known only to his lordship and those in his confidence, assigned that high command to Major Gowdie, while Colonel Baird, his senior, besides other colonels, was present with the army. Of those reasons we can only judge by inference from the fact. The presumption then is, that his lordship considered Major Gowdie, under all circumstances, to be better qualified than his seniors in rank for the discharge of the high duties confided to him. So, also, with respect to the appointment of Colonel Wellesley, it can be affirmed, with thorough confidence, that General Harris was swayed by a clear conviction of his superior eligibility, under all relations, for the command.

On this subject, Mr. Hook thinks proper to publish a private note from General Baird to General Harris: one-half of this note is in contradiction to the other half. The old adage of "save me from my friends, &c." will here readily occur. "I am perfectly sensible," writes General Baird, "that you have the right to select such officers as you may think proper for any service that may occur, without being obliged to assign your reasons to any one." This is sensible and proper. Soon, however, forgetting this just admission, he actually calls upon General Harris, not only to assign his reasons, but to make those reasons public!—a call so unmilitary, and so utterly repugnant to usage and propriety, that it would bring a slur upon the understanding of a tyro-subaltern of two years' service. The note in question assumes, on the alleged ground of a verbal communication from Captain Young, that the commander-in-chief had appointed Colonel Wellesley to the charge of a separate division of his army, *solely* on account of his being the brother of the governor-general. No doubt, that was a natural and an influential motive, on the part of Meer Allum,* for desiring it; with General Harris, this was of minor weight: his reasons have been already stated.

"This appeal," says Mr. Hook, "produced no result." No result! but it did; it produced the result, in all respects the most friendly to General Baird, namely, silent neglect: a result that gave marked evidence of the kindness of General Harris's disposition. To have taken notice of it, must have imposed upon him the unpleasant task of dealing out some species of reproof, akin to that which General Baird subsequently drew upon himself at Seringapatam, when he presumed to remonstrate, in unbecoming terms, against the commander-in-chief's selection, for the command of that fortress, of the only officer present with the army, who, under all the exigencies of the public service, was adequately "*par negotiis*."

What need I say more?

INVESTIGATOR.

5th April, 1832.

* Mr. Hook calls Meer Allum the Nizam's son: this is a mistake; he was no way related to the Nizam.

FROM THE PERSIAN OF HAFIZ.

این چه شور یست که در دور قمر می بینم
 همه آفاق پر از شور و شرک میبینم
 هیچ رحمی نه به برادر برادر دارد
 هیچ شوقی پدر را به پسر میبینم
 دختر را همه جنگست و جدل با مادر
 پسران را همه بدخواه پدر میبینم
 اسب تازی شده عجروج بزیر پالان
 طوق زرین همه در گردن خر می بینم
 ابلهان را همه شیرین گلا بست و عسل
 قوت دانا همه از خون جگر می بینم
 مرد مان روز به می طلبند از ایام
 مشکل آنست که هر روز بتر می بینم
 پند حافظ شنوای خواجه برو نیکی کن
 که من این پند به از گنج گهر می بینم

WHAT curse has fall'n upon the earth,
 That each revolving moon gives birth
 To crimes,—to violence? I see
 No corner from this pest is free.

Fraternal hearts no longer beat
 In kindred concord, pure and sweet;
 Daughters against their mothers wage
 A ceaseless strife, with fiendish rage;
 And the son's breast is all on fire
 With evil thoughts against his sire.

The proud, majestic Arab steed—
 His sides with galling panniers bleed;
 The stupid, stubborn ass has got
 A golden bridle, and what not!

For brainless fools' and idiots' food,
 Ambrosia,—nectar,—nought's too good:
 The sage, the wit, must thankful live
 On—what his bleeding heart can give!

The good look on, with anxious eyes,
 Expecting better days to rise;
 When, lo! the myst'ry darkens still,
 For *worse* alone succeeds to *ill*!

Yet, though desponding doubts may brood,
 Thus Hafiz counsels: "Go, do good!"
 This heaven-taught lesson far outvies
 The *fleeting* wealth the world supplies.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. IV.—TRAVELLING.—THE MARCH.

IN peaceable times, the period chosen for the general movement of troops in India is at the commencement of the cold season; but as many regiments are obliged to wait until they are relieved by others, the hot weather often comes on before the whole of the army on the move can be settled in new quarters. Officers rejoining their corps, or proceeding to different parts of the country, upon leave of absence or military duties, are continually traversing the plains and jungles of India, even at the least favourable seasons, having no habitation save a tent; and if travelling alone, no society excepting that of their own servants, and the wild tenants of the wood. Persons, however, who can amuse themselves, prefer the solitude to which they must be condemned, in their progress from station to station, to the inconveniences attendant upon the movement of large bodies, and the necessity of a strict observance of the rules and regulations laid down by the commanding officer.

Unless under some very peculiar circumstances, a regiment is usually stationary for three years in the quarters assigned to it; the breaking-up of an establishment, therefore, after so long a residence, is often a serious affair. In many places, bungalows are not to be obtained on hire; they must be purchased from the proprietors, and upon a change of residence sold to the new comers. If there should not be a sufficient number to accommodate the whole of the strangers, those who have not succeeded in procuring a house must build one, and live in their tents until it shall be finished. Great losses are frequently sustained in the fluctuations of society in a small station. An officer who has been compelled to pay a very high price for a bungalow, when houses happen to have been in great demand, may be obliged to sell at a very low one, or have the tenement left upon his hands at his departure, in consequence of a diminution in the number of the residents. In places where natives are induced to build bungalows upon speculation, and to let them out by the month (the usual period for the hire of every thing in India), there is much less trouble and anxiety in changing the place of abode, though it is still a formidable affair. All the accumulations of furniture not actually necessary for the march are sold off, sometimes as a matter of pure necessity, to procure funds to meet the expenses of a removal, or to lessen them by abridging the number of conveyances. At others, the sales, so frequent all over India, seem to be occasioned by a peculiarity of disposition common to the British community resident there,—a passion for buying and selling,—since, in merely changing house, or removing to a very short distance, many persons will take the opportunity of having an auction, and of parting with all their goods and chattels without reserve, although they must commence a repurchase almost immediately. The roving Arab of the desert cannot entertain less attachment to household conveniencies than an Anglo-Indian, and if one person should happen to take a fancy to the

effects of another, he may be very certain that a little patience will afford him the option of bidding for them at the outcry,* which will assuredly take place in the course of a few months. There are a few exceptions, chiefly in the cases of ancient civilians, who allow their chairs and tables to grow old in their service; but the mania appears to be extending, and when these worthies shall have retired from the scene, their successors will doubtless follow the prevailing fashion, and sell off at every decent opportunity. One cause of the shifting nature which property has assumed in India proceeds from the difficulty of preserving any perishable article from the injurious effects of the climate, and the depredations committed by winged and four-footed assailants. Constant care and attention are required to keep furniture in decent order. No packing will secure iron from rust, wood from ants, or cotton, canvas, and leather from rats: tents laid up in ordinary are eaten through and through; boxes and trunks drop to pieces, and are found to be nests of reptiles of every kind; one article has been split in the hot winds, another has got mouldy in the rains, and insects have penetrated every where. If the furniture and other effects belonging to a family going to the hills, or to the presidency for a few months, should be left standing in a house, there is still danger from the habitual neglect, or occasional remissness, of the servants who may have the care of them: indeed, constant use seems to be almost essential to their preservation; the house itself, also, if uninhabited, will speedily fall into disrepair, and therefore, even where a short absence is contemplated, it is thought more advisable to sell every thing off, than to risk the destruction of property from the numerous adverse influences in continual and active operation.

Accustomed to constant sales and transfers of worldly goods, many persons will part with all their household effects, without any adequate cause, not even retaining their plate, which they must sell at a disadvantage, and which may not be in sufficient quantities to be any serious encumbrance; but where there are few modes of beguiling time, a sale affords a degree of excitement, and though the amusements of an auction-room are monopolized by the gentlemen, it not being reckoned decorous for females to attend, the ladies are interested in the affair, and look over the marked catalogues brought to them with eager eyes, speculating upon the causes of suspicious purchases, a piano-forte, for instance, by some apparently determined bachelor, which perhaps turns out to be a commission from a married friend, or expensive articles by families who can ill afford the luxuries of life. An auction is the inevitable result of a death. A wife losing her husband breaks up her establishment immediately; a husband losing his wife sells off all the superfluous furniture, and not unfrequently the ornaments and wardrobe of the deceased; while the executors of a bachelor, either appointed by will or by the existing regulations, collect every article of his property and put the whole under the hammer. The eve of a march is fertile in sales, the purchasers being the more permanent residents, shop-

* This is an *Anglo-Indian* word, which is preferred to the common appellation. To go to an 'outcry,' or to send goods to an 'outcry,' is understood by the initiated to mean an 'auction;' and *Griffins*, who do not comprehend the term, are looked upon with great contempt.

keepers and not unfrequently natives, who take the opportunity of procuring articles of European manufacture at a cheap rate: they are beginning, even in the Upper Provinces, to keep English carriages, and are if possible less particular than the Anglo-Indians respecting the external appearance of the equipage, being quite content with rat-eaten, worm-eaten vehicles, which have had the greater part of the paint and varnish rubbed off in rude encounters with enemies of various kinds.

Upon a march, a certain quantity of furniture must be reserved from the general sale, or purchased for the occasion, since it is not possible to proceed without a supply of domestic utensils sufficient for the comfort and convenience of the travelling party. Many persons pitch their tents, and live in them for a week or two, previous to their final retreat from their old quarters; thus accustoming themselves to the change, and seeing that they have every thing requisite for a long journey. At day-break, on the morning appointed for the commencement of the march, the bustle and confusion of departure begin; the *cortège* of every family spreads itself wide over the plain, presenting motley groupes of various kinds. Chests and other heavy goods are packed in *hackerys* (small carts drawn by bullocks), and where there are ladies, a conveyance of this nature is secured for the female attendants: other bullocks have trunks, made purposely for this mode of transportation, slung across their backs; the tents become the load of camels, or an elephant, and light or fragile articles are carried either on men's heads or over their shoulders: nothing that will not bear jolting being entrusted to four-footed animals. The china and glass are packed in round baskets, and conveyed by *coolies* on their heads; looking-glasses, *chillum-chees* (brass wash-basins), and toilette-furniture, are tied upon a charpoy or bedstead, and carried by four men, and cooking-pots, gridirons, frying-pans, chairs, tables, stools, and bird-cages, are disposed of in a similar manner. The *meter* appears with his dogs in a string or strings; the shepherd drives his sheep before him, and cocks crow and hens cluck from the baskets in which they are imprisoned; spare horses are led by their *syces* or grooms, who never mount them, and the washermen and the water-carriers are there with their bullocks. The head-servant, or *khansamah*, seldom compromises his dignity by marching on foot, but is generally to be seen amid the equestrians, the steed being some ragged, vicious, or broken-down *tattoo*, caparisoned *à la Rozinante*: the other domestics, khidmutghars, bearers, &c. either walk, or bestride the camels, if their drivers will permit them to mount, or take a cast in a hackery, or get on in any way that happens to present itself. All are well accustomed to the mode of travelling, and proceed with cheerfulness. The master of the family, if with his regiment, must be on horseback, unless the commandant should be sufficiently indulgent to permit him to drive his wife in a buggy. The lady sometimes rides an Arab steed, and sometimes travels in a close carriage, or a palanquin, according as inclination or convenience may direct; the children, if there be any, are usually inclosed with their attendants in a peculiar kind of vehicle, called a *palanquin-carriage*, but different from those used by adults, and not very unlike the cage of a wild beast placed upon wheels. The nurse sits on the

floor of this machine, with a baby upon her knees, and the larger fry peep through the prison-bars of the clumsy conveyance, which is drawn by bullocks, and moves slowly and heavily along, floundering over the rough roads, and threatening to upset at every jolt. The passage of such a cavalcade through the country is very amusing, but *griffins* only are seen to laugh at the droll appearance made by this gipsy mode of travelling; the natives are accustomed to it, and the immense multitude (the regiment itself scarcely forming a third part) move along without molestation, and with comparatively little difficulty, in consequence of the few enclosures which impede their progress.

The train of a family, amounting to three persons, will not consist of less than a hundred individuals, the wives and children of the servants included, who not unfrequently carry their aged parents along with them. The native officers belonging to sepoy regiments have their zenanas to convey, and few of the sepoys themselves are entirely destitute of attendants. Then there is the bazaar, which is invariably attached to a camp, to supply it with all the necessaries of life, and men, women, children, and animals abound in this ambulatory market for gram, ghee, flour, tobacco, spices, &c. When spare tents have been sent on, the family of an officer, on arriving at the encamping ground, find every thing ready for their reception; but if any accident should have retarded the route of the people, a tree must be the resource. Parties may be seen on horseback, or on foot, or in palanquins, grouped under the shade of some friendly bough, waiting while their canvas abode is preparing for them. The rapid manner in which the multifarious materials, which are to compose the temporary city, are reduced to order, and arranged in their proper places, is truly astonishing. It is both curious and interesting to watch the progress of the formation of a camp, from some neighbouring bungalow, when it occurs in the vicinity of cantonments. The desert appears to be peopled as if by magic; men and animals crowd upon the scene; the earth in every direction is strewn with uncouth packages and bundles; these amid much gesticulation, and no small expenditure of lungs, assume graceful forms, and arise glittering in the sun like the pavilions of some fairy princess. Long lines of pent-house streets appear; banners are floating in the air; the elephant, who has trodden out the ground, and smoothed it for his master's tent, retires to his bivouac, and spacious enclosures, formed of *kanauts*, secure the utmost privacy to the dwellers of the populous camp. The exertions of a little army of followers have succeeded in imparting comfort and even elegance to interiors fitted up in haste in the midst of the wildest jungle. Palanquins and carriages begin to arrive; the ladies find their toilette-tables laid out; the gentlemen are provided with a bath; the khidmutghars are preparing breakfast, and the hookahbadars are getting the chillums in readiness; while camels, bullocks and their drivers, tent-pitchers, coolies, and all those who have been employed in fatiguing offices, are buried in profound repose. The sheep are lying down to rest, and the poultry are more peaceable than usual.

It is at these times that a kind master is rewarded for his attention to the comfort and well-being of those beneath him, by the devotion manifested by

his servants. It seems to be a point of honour amongst faithful and respectable domestics to prevent their employers from suffering inconvenience or privation of any kind, while exposed to the difficulties which must necessarily occur upon a line of march. They will, upon such occasions, voluntarily perform duties not properly belonging to their respective stations in the household. They will assist with heart and hand upon any emergency; help to get the tent up, or to extricate the cattle and the baggage, should either stick fast upon the road; cheer and animate the exertions of others, and think their own credit is concerned in procuring all the wonted enjoyments of a permanent home. Where the head of the house has failed to secure the attachment of his dependants, he is made to feel how completely it is in their power to avenge themselves. They can always invent some excuse for the carelessness and neglect which are productive of serious annoyance to him. He has no remedy; for, accustomed to beating and abuse, they are not deterred, by fear of the consequences of his displeasure, from preferring their own ease to his comfort. They have little hope of good treatment, and are determined not to allow any opportunity for retaliation to escape them. He may awake in the morning and find that the whole set have abandoned him in the night, and in this event he is left in the most charming predicament imaginable, and can only vent his rage upon the awkward substitutes which the neighbouring village will supply, who, in turn, run away so soon as they can take their departure without danger of pursuit.

In parts of the country abounding in game, the sportsmen are scarcely settled in their quarters before they prepare to take the field. Their horses have been sent on over-night, and as the grand objects of the chase, the wild boar and the tiger, are not hunted with dogs, they have only themselves and their cattle to put in order. Tigers can rarely be approached except upon an elephant; for, independent of the danger to the rider, few horses could be induced to face these terrific animals. But well-mounted, and with spear in hand, a bold equestrian dashes forward on the scarcely less perilous pursuit of the bristly monsters of the plain. The dresses of the hunting party are various and characteristic; many old sportsmen array themselves in long flannel jackets, descending nearly to the saddle; they render their passage through jungles, overgrown by the prickly pear, easy, by encasing their knees in thick leathern caps, and they preserve their heads from too close a contact with mother-earth, a hard parent in a conker soil, by fastening a black or rather brown velvet jockey-cap, duly fenced with armour of proof in the inside, under their chins. Younger and gayer Nimrods appear in smart hunting-coats of scarlet or Lincoln green, with fashionable corded inexpressibles and top-boots; while tyros, eager for their first field, and unprovided with appropriate garments, exhibit in their accustomed suit, white jackets and trowsers, exceedingly ill-adapted for the fell encounters which await them. Altogether, when thus equipped, the party, attended by the numerous followers which a hunting match is sure to attract, make a gallant shew, and set forward high in hope and in spirits. The return, though less splendid as regards the personal appearance and the

habiliments of the cavalcade, is more imposing from the blood-stained trophies of the chase, brought in by an exulting band, who fight the battle o'er and o'er again. Some of the party are covered from head to foot with the mud of a marsh, in which they have been unceremoniously deposited; another re-enters the camp upon a tattoo, having left his best charger a victim to the murderous tusks of a desperate assailant; one has descended to the depth of an old well, and his chum has unwittingly explored the secret recesses of some ravine, treacherously concealed by brushwood and long grass. But where no more serious accidents have occurred to mar the triumphs of the day, the quarters of the slain, cooked to perfection by some liberal Moosulman,* are enjoyed without alloy at the tables of the camp; the ladies partaking in the excitement of the morning's sport, and the luxurious fare it has produced.

In well-regulated camps, the utmost quiet is maintained throughout the night, until the sound of the bugles long before day authorizes the striking of the tent-pins. Sleep is effectually banished by that dreadful note of preparation, and, starting from their slumbers, the European inhabitants make a hasty toilette, and superintend the irksome task of repacking those small and valuable articles essential to their comfort, which they are afraid of entrusting to other hands. The necessity of rising every day at a certain hour, and of performing certain duties whether the health and spirits be equal to them or not, is a great drawback to the pleasures of a march, to those who are not strong enough to cope with hardships which, though trifling in themselves, become distressing by their diurnal occurrence. To an invalid, it is desirable to make a bed of a palanquin, as in that case the noise around, to which a traveller will soon become accustomed, forms the only disturbance; the bearers take up the vehicle, and the period of rising is postponed until the close of the morning's journey. There are always *doolies* (palanquins enclosed with cloth curtains) belonging to the hospital in readiness for the officers or sepoys who may chance to be taken ill upon the road; but notwithstanding the strict precautions which are observed to prevent disagreeable consequences from such accidents, in long and difficult marches, delicate persons are sometimes exposed to fatigues and hardships of a very serious nature. A lady, travelling in a palanquin, relinquished it for the accommodation of her husband, who was seized with an attack of illness at too great a distance from the hospital conveyances to avail himself of them. The lady ventured to perform the morning's journey in the *hackery* which conveyed her female attendants, and, after suffering a martyrdom from the jolting of the vehicle, had the misfortune to be overturned upon the banks of a *nullah*. This accident obliged her to wade through the stream with her women, and to walk afterwards a distance of three miles in her wet clothes, at the risk of catching a fever: fortunately, no dangerous consequences ensued; but the bare idea of such a pilgrimage, amidst the wastes and wilds of an Indian jungle, must be terrifying to those who are acquainted with the effects which too frequently follow from

* They are *hyats* and pretenders solely, who object to handle the flesh of the hog in any state, cured or fresh. An orthodox believer has only to wash his hands and to repeat a prayer, to purify himself from the defilement.

exposure to the sun. Gentlemen seldom attempt to walk to any distant point without having a horse or a palanquin behind them.

The dinner in camp is usually as well supplied with the products of the larder as the repast served up in a settled establishment; several very excellent dishes have been invented, which are peculiarly adapted to the cooking apparatus suited to a jungle or some unreclaimed waste hitherto unconscious of culinary toils. A *Burdwān* stew ranks high amongst these concoctions, and two sauces, which go under the name of *shikārree* (hunters') and camp-sauce, are assuredly the most piquant adjuncts to flesh and fowl which the genius of a *gastronome* has ever compounded. Immediately after dinner, the khidmutghars, cooks, and mussaulchees, pack up the utensils belonging to their department, and set forward with the tent, which is to be the morrow's dwelling, leaving the bearers to attend at tea, or to furnish the materials for a stronger beverage for the evening's refreshment: their objection to the table-service extending only to repasts composed of animal food. By these arrangements, the chances of being obliged to bivouac for hours under a tree are considerably lessened; but where no second tent can be afforded, the travellers must inevitably acquire experimental knowledge of the delectabilities of living in the fresh air. A young officer attached to the rear-guard, in coming late into camp, hot, dusty, and wearied to death, has occasionally the mortification of seeing his tent struck, by order of some rigid Martinet, perchance a temporary commandant, dressed in a little brief authority, who has discovered that it is not in its proper situation: another site is to be found; meanwhile, like Jacques, "under the shade of melancholy boughs," he takes a gloomy aspect of human nature, or if unused to the pensive mood, devotes the ruthless author of his misfortune to Zamiel, or some such classic personage. He has, in all probability, risen long before day-break, has performed the first part of his morning's duties shivering with cold, pierced through and through with the keen blasts of a cutting wind, though for the last four hours, his exposure to a burning sun has enabled him to compare the miseries of Nova Zembla with those of an Indian desert; and, unless from downright exhaustion, he has little patience left to await the time in which he may hope to stretch his aching limbs beneath the shelter of a tent.

Occasionally, during a long march, it is necessary to halt for a day or two upon the road, in order to refresh the weary frames of men and cattle toiling under the burthen of the camp equipage. The close vicinity of a large station is most frequently chosen for this sojourn, as it enables the officers to replenish their stock of European supplies. The camp on these days presents a busy scene; the *dobies* seize the opportunity to wash and iron their masters' clothes; mending, making, and repairing of garments, saddles, harness, and tackle of all descriptions, take place, and if there has been a fall of rain, the wetted articles are dried in the sun. Should the station be celebrated for its gaiety, invitations for a ball and supper meet the regiment upon the road; something like a sensation is created by the prospect of entertaining strangers, and the officers of the corps marching through are not unwilling to diversify the monotony of a camp by entering into the

festivities of a social cantonment. Sometimes the march is less agreeably retarded by a change of weather. When the breaking-up of the rains is protracted beyond the customary period, those regiments first appointed to take the field are exposed to the torrents which invariably mark the closing of the season. An Indian tent is so constructed as to keep out any ordinary quantity of water that may be showered upon it, but it cannot withstand a deluge; trenches are dug round to prevent the accumulation of pools and puddles on the floor,—too frequently a useless attempt, for when the canvas roof has been thoroughly soaked through, there is no possibility of keeping the interior dry. A wet camp is the most deplorable of all wretched places; groupes of miserable creatures huddle themselves together under some inefficient shed; coldness and discomfort reign in every part; there are few fires; the wood is wet, and will not burn; the cooking-places have been washed away, and still the flood pours down, giving no hope of abatement, no chance of dinner and dry beds. Happy may those persons esteem themselves who have palanquins or close carriages to repair to in these melancholy circumstances; they at least afford a refuge from the pelting rain, and biscuits and brandy supply the place of a regular meal. Three or four days of such weather prove a trial of strength and patience, which requires a more than ordinary portion of mental and bodily endurance to support: invention and ingenuity are taxed to the utmost for the means of existence for those delicate sufferers, ladies and children, who are compelled to bear the buffetings of the storm. At length, the sky clears up; men and beasts, looking more than half dead, emerge from their dripping lairs; fires are kindled upon the first dry spots, and gradually, under the vivifying influence of the sun, partial comfort, at least, is restored to the tents. There is no such thing as stirring during the continuance of the rain, and the dreadful state of the roads, cut up in every direction, will offer many impediments to the march, which must be renewed as soon as it is practicable to proceed.

A more common and more bearable misery sustained in a camp is caused by the strong winds, which sweep across the plains of Hindostan in the cold season. When these are very violent, although the tent may withstand their power, and maintain its erect position, it is impossible to keep out the dust: it makes its way through every crevice, and becomes at length an almost intolerable nuisance. But a canvas habitation is not always proof against a tornado: neither ropes nor pins can avail when the tempest lets loose all its force. The cordage cracks, the pins are torn up from the ground, away rolls the tent, demolishing in its progress the furniture it contained, and enveloping those unfortunates, who may not have made a timely escape, in clouds of canvas.

Long marches are, however, often performed without obstruction or accident of any kind, and it is very practicable to traverse the country in the rains, when they do not come down absolutely in torrents for days together: at least, a distance of a hundred miles may be compassed without much difficulty, especially as, in short marches, two stages may be performed at once without distressing the people or their beasts of burthen.

After a tedious sojourn in the jungles, an invitation to spend the season at a large station induced the writer and another lady to make an attempt to cross the country in the midst of the rains, escorted only by servants, and a guard of sepoys. We took twelve camels with us, and loaded them lightly with a couple of tents, it being necessary to make their burthens as little oppressive as possible. In order to guard against the uncomfortableness of sitting on damp earth, we had a wooden platform constructed, raised two inches from the ground, which our *dobee* afterwards secured for an ironing-board, and we took care to be well supplied with setringees and small mats. Our train consisted of a khansamah, who had the direction of the whole journey, three khidmutghars, a sirdar bearer, the tailor, the washerman, the water-carrier, the cook, and mussaulchees, twelve bearers for each palanquin, and *claishees* (tent-pitchers), banghie-bearers and coolies almost innumerable. Our two female attendants travelled in a hackery, with a favourite Persian cat, who seemed to be the most discomposed of the whole party by the journey. Our *corlège* preceded us by a day, and were directed to push on to a place about six-and-twenty miles distant. We followed before day-break the next morning, and, though many parts of the country were flooded, and our progress was necessarily slow, reached our little encampment before one in the day, having had no rain, and experiencing only trifling inconvenience from the heat. Our people had chosen a very picturesque spot, having pitched the tent in front of a small mangotop, opposite to a well, which was shaded by a magnificent tamarind-tree. An old Moosulman city, formerly a place of considerable importance, reared its time-worn walls to the left, while to the right, a rich tract beautifully wooded, and decked with silvery lakes, stretched itself far as the eye could reach. The city proved a very interesting object to strangers, who had hitherto only surveyed the towns of India from the rivers; it was surrounded by high battlemented walls of dark red stone, flanked with solid buttresses, and seemed to have been a place of great strength in other days. The fortifications had fallen to decay, and through gaps in the upper part of the massy walls, the domes of mosques were visible, while here and there an open cupola reared its head, the decoration apparently of some wealthy native's mansion. A large archway, furnished with strong wooden gates, gave glimpses of the principal street; and the peaceable occupations of the inhabitants, and their songs which came in snatches on the breeze, harmonized soothingly with the calm aspect of the scene. Our four-and-twenty bearers, the instant they had given up the charge of the palanquins, flung themselves down upon the ground, and fell fast asleep; but the rest of our people were busy, some cooking their own meals, and others preparing for our refreshment. We found the tent furnished with a couch to repose upon during the day, and our breakfast *à la fourchette* was served up in excellent style: it was followed by an early dinner, and we were amused by the packing and departure of our second tent, with the party attached to it. The men girded up their loins, rolled their trowsers above their knees, and taking large staffs in their hands, set forward with an air of great resolution: the khansamah, as became his dignity, being mounted

upon a tattoo, which seemed rather in a crazy condition; the women disposed themselves in their hackery, and we were left to the care of our sirdar-bearer, a couple of sepoy, and three *chokeydars* from the neighbouring city. We chose to make beds of our palanquins, which were brought into the tent, and the sirdar-bearer laid himself down in front, apparently unwilling to allow his charge to be out of his sight. He brought us tea at starting, and we proceeded very early in the morning, not expecting to see him or the tent again, as we had made up our minds, in consequence of having received letters urging despatch, on account of a ball which was to take place in a few days, to wait at the houses of the thannadars of the villages while our bearers took their needful rest, rather than lose the expected gratification by lingering on the road. Our servants, with whom we could have very little oral communication, on account of our ignorance of Hindoostance, were aware of our intention, through the medium of an epistle in Persian, forwarded to the khansamah, of which he seemed not a little proud; and the sirdar, who had never shewn much activity or energy before, performed wonders in the display of his gratitude for the remarkably easy life which he had been allowed to lead. It was twelve o'clock before we reached the tent, which had been sent on, and which we found pleasantly situated near a pagoda, and where we received a visit from a respectable person, handsomely attired, who made his *salaams*, and gave us to understand that he had been directed by the district judge to afford us every accommodation in his power. After partaking of a repast, in which the grilled fowl and chicken-broth were excellent, at four o'clock, our bearers being refreshed, we went on another march, and, to our surprise and pleasure, found the tent, which we had left in the morning, ready to receive us. The sirdar must have broken up his encampment the instant we left it, and have gone forward without waiting to rest upon the road. He had fortunately chosen the close vicinity of a *serai* for our night's sojourn, since the clouds, which had hitherto befriended us, had now gathered in a portentous manner, and the rain soon began to descend in heavy and continuous showers. Our people found shelter in the before-mentioned *serai*, a handsome stone quadrangle, which we had had an opportunity of reconnoitring before the rain came on, and were therefore easy upon their account. The khansamah, who shortly afterwards arrived with the second tent, could not be prevailed upon to remain, but went off again almost immediately, being determined not to be outdone by the sirdar: he must have had a weary march of it, for the night was dreadfully dark, and the waters were out all over the low grounds. Another thannadar made his appearance, and earnestly recommended us, in consequence of the state of the country, not to depart before daylight; we took his advice, and prepared to spend the intervening hours as agreeably as the circumstances would admit. Our tent was impervious to the weather, and were it otherwise, we could not get wet in our palanquins. We had been advised that no baggage would be safe which was not under the immediate charge of a sentinel. It is the custom to pile every portable article on the outside of the tent, close to the guard; but as we feared they would not be water-proof, we had our trunks

brought under cover, and directed the sepoy to enter the tent, and keep watch over them there. Our faithful sirdar took up his usual post by the side of the palanquins, and a chokeydar established himself at every opening. The tent was lined with dark cloth; a single lamp shed its solitary ray over the sleepers and the guard, and as I looked out upon the strange groupe with whom I was so closely associated, the *coup d'œil* reminded me of a scene in a melodrame, representing a robber's cave. We recommenced our journey on the following morning, in the midst of heavy rain, and made little progress through the floods, which had considerably increased since the preceding day. Our bearers seemed much distressed, and we were glad to allow them to rest occasionally: they were not unmindful of our comfort, but, when refreshing themselves, brought milk to the palanquin-doors, which we very thankfully accepted, as we had not provided ourselves with bottles of tea. About the middle of the day, we came up to the tent, which we quitted before night, as we found that relays of bearers had been engaged to carry us on to the place of our destination, which we reached at an early hour on the following morning. An invitation awaited us to dine at four o'clock with a friend in the neighbourhood: we dressed and went, not expecting to be attended by our own servants at table, but shortly after the commencement of the meal, all the khidmutghars made their appearance, attired in their best clothes, and not evincing any marks of fatigue from the extraordinary exertions they had made. During the whole of this journey, we were strongly impressed with a feeling of gratitude and good-will towards the natives of India, who, upon all occasions, manifested an anxious desire to assure us of their respect and attachment. The highly civilized state of the country, and the courteous manners of all classes of the people, render travelling both easy and agreeable to those persons who are contented with the performance of possibilities, and who are not inclined to purchase an ill name by acts of tyranny and oppression.

In the cold season, the civilians of India often realize those exquisite dreams raised by the charming pictures of the wood of Ardennes, in Shakespeare's enchanting delineation of sylvan life. They frequently live for weeks together "under the green-wood tree," a merry groupe of foresters, not even encountering an enemy "in winter and rough weather," for the finest period of the year is chosen for their visits to remote parts of their districts, and the climate is of the most desirable temperature: clear sunny skies, attended by breezes cool enough to render woollen garments, and the cheerful blaze of a fire, essential to comfort. Upon these occasions, large parties are invited to accompany the judge, or the collector, who, while he is engaged in business at his temporary kutcherry, amuse themselves with hunting, shooting, or playing at golf. Ladies are always ready to accompany their male relatives upon these excursions; they are glad to exchange the strict formalities of some dull station for a social circle composed of picked persons, bent upon enjoying any pleasure that may offer, and anxious to meet each other every day, and all day long. Double-poled tents, thickly carpeted, and containing numerous apartments, furnish all the luxu-

ries of a settled home in these gay *pic-nics*, which afford the best display of the grandeur and magnificence of India which the Asiatic style of living can produce. It is peculiar to the country, and could not be surpassed by a congress of princes meeting in the open field. A guard of mounted *suwars*, a train of elephants, and studs of horses of the finest breeds, are amid the most splendid accompaniments of the gorgeous tents, which spread their light pavilions under the embowering trees. The servants are all in their richest attire, and in such vast numbers as to appear like the myriads conjured up on the green sward by the magician of some fairy tale. A youth of a vivid imagination can scarcely be persuaded that the romantic scene before him is not a fanciful creation of the brain, a dream of enchantment, from which he must awake to sad and sober reality. Notwithstanding the evidence of his senses, it is difficult to convince him of the possibility of the actual existence of so much elegance and refinement in the centre of moss-grown rocks and apparently interminable forests; he is full of doubt and wonder, now delighted with some incident of savage life,—the rousing a huge elk from his lair,—and now solacing himself with the latest importation of Parisian perfumery, or the pages of a fashionable novel. His apartment is furnished with all the luxurious appendages which modern art has invented; his breakfast consists of delicate viands, exquisitely cooked; and after a day's delightful sport, rendered still more exciting by exposure to danger, perils faced and overcome, he returns to a lighted apartment, spread with a noble banquet, and filled with a charming assembly of graceful women, with whom, for the rest of the evening, he enjoys sweet converse, or listens to still sweeter songs. The ladies have their full share of the pleasures of the sylvan scene, and the unmarried females are doubly dangerous when appearing in the shape of wood-nymphs: many a determined bachelor has surrendered his heart to the fair one who has smiled sweetly on the tiger cub snatched by his daring hand from its enraged mother, and has made so great a pet of it, that he cannot bear to part them, or to leave her with so dangerous a playmate. There is no ball-room flirtation half so hazardous to bachelorhood as the attentions which gentlemen are called upon to pay in the jungles of India; and could the dowagers of a London circle contrive such a spell-working propinquity for their daughters, the grand business of their lives would be achieved without further trouble or anxiety.

The wealthy natives, in the neighbourhood of a moving kutcherry or court, anxious to pay their respects to the great man who is at the head of it, make their appearance in the encampment, with all the pomp they can muster: in former times, when presents were permitted, the ladies had shawls and pearl necklaces laid at their feet, whenever a rajah or a nawab approached them. Those golden days are over, and the communication between natives and Europeans has sustained a shock, in consequence of the total abolition of all *nuzzurs*. The natives are unwilling to present themselves without making some offering, however trifling, which they have been accustomed to consider a necessary mark of respect. It is in vain

they are assured that they will be as welcome as if they came loaded with gifts; they cannot be persuaded to appear empty-handed; and the poor man, who saw his little offering of fruit or vegetables graciously received, now does not like to intrude upon the presence of his superior, though perhaps it was the pride of his heart to make his weekly salaams to the *saiib*.

A dangerous vicinity to the fiercer tribes of wild animals does not deter ladies from accompanying their husbands or brothers in the tour of the district: no wildernesses less dreadful than the melancholy wastes of the Sunderbunds can appal their adventurous spirits. There the solitudes are too awful, the dominion of beasts of prey too absolute, and the *malaria*, arising from unreclaimed marshes and impenetrable woods, too perilous to be encountered by any person not compelled by duty to traverse the savage scene. Attended only by a few natives, whose services are indispensable, the civilians, whose appointments lead them to spend a part of the year in this desert spot, wear out the time not devoted to business in perfect loneliness. They describe the early *réveille* of the fierce denizens of the woods, the wild cries of the birds, the deep roar of prowling beasts, and the sullen echoes from rock, ravine, and morass, as awe-inspiring, even to accustomed ears; and no splendour of scenery, no luxuriance of vegetation, can reconcile them to an abode so completely usurped by tribes inimical to man. But, in less dreary scenes, troops of gay chasseurs live merrily “under the blossom that hangs on the bough;” their pleasures are enhanced by the news that a tiger stalks in the surrounding jungle, or that the rhinoceros, or the wild buffalo, has made his lair in the long grass. Their spears and rifles make deadly havoc amid these horrid monsters; the camp at night is blazing with fires, and the cattle secured by temporary stockades. The ladies sleep securely in the tents, and the servants are safely disposed between the outer and inner kanauts, which, the walls and roofs being double, form covered passages all round. Few accidents occur, where proper precautions have been taken; a sheep is sometimes carried off, and a party locating in the Rajmahal hills, rather surprised and somewhat alarmed by the constant visits of tigers, discovered that they had pitched their camp upon the track made by these animals to the Ganges, and had, in fact, established themselves upon one of the great thoroughfares of the brute nations around.

PROFESSOR KIEFFER.

JOHN DANIEL KIEFFER, one of the vice presidents of the Asiatic Society of Paris, professor of the Turkish language in the College of France, member of various religious and scientific societies in that country, and the active agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Paris, was born at Strasburgh, on the 4th May 1767. He lost his father at an early age, and encountered many difficulties in the outset of life. He commenced his studies at the Gymnasium of his native city, and was admitted into the College of Saint William, where he procured the means of rendering pecuniary assistance to his mother, by giving instruction to young pupils. He was designed for the clerical profession; but, entering upon the preparatory study of the Oriental tongues, he imbibed so strong a predilection for them, that he resolved to devote himself exclusively to this captivating pursuit. His early studies were directed by Professors Oberlin, Schweighæuser, and Dahler, who were highly pleased with the aptitude and general conduct of their pupil, and interested themselves in his behalf: young Kieffer resided in the house of Professor Schweighæuser, and assisted him in his literary occupations.

On visiting Paris, the Oriental treasures in that capital confirmed, whilst it afforded him ample means of executing, the resolution he had formed of devoting himself to the study of the languages and literature of Asia. In 1794, he obtained a place in the office of the minister for foreign affairs, and two years after, he was sent to Constantinople as secretary-interpreter to the embassy of General Aubert du Bayet. Upon the rupture between the Directory of France and the Sultan, in 1798, Mr. Kieffer, as well as M. Ruffin, the French chargé d'affaires, was sent to the Seven Towers, where he remained a prisoner for five years. He beguiled his long captivity by a close application to the Turkish language (with which, by the aid of M. Ruffin, he became thoroughly conversant), as well as to Persian and Arabic.

On his return to Paris, in 1803, in company with a Turkish ambassador to the imperial court of France, he was appointed secretary-interpreter for Oriental languages to the foreign minister, and soon after, he was called upon to officiate as professor of the Turkish language in the College of France for M. Ruffin, who continued to act as chargé d'affaires at Constantinople, and whom Mr. Kieffer eventually succeeded in the professorship. In 1818, he received the appointment of chief Oriental interpreter to the King of France, which he retained till 1829, when he was dismissed by Prince Polignac. On the organization of the Asiatic Society of Paris, in 1822, Mr. Kieffer became one of its most zealous members.

Although he had abandoned the clerical profession, his zeal for religion was as ardent, and his anxiety to advance its interests as sincere, as those of its ministers. He was an active member of the consistory of the Lutheran church at Paris; he took a prominent part in the labours of the Committee of the Protestant Bible Society at Paris, from its first formation, as well as in those of the Protestant Missionary Society in that city; and his exertions as an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for fifteen years, in superintending the various editions of the Holy Scriptures published in France, in correcting the proofs, in disseminating copies of them* (many of which were accompanied by letters written with his own hand), and in managing the extensive correspondence connected with this agency, were inconceivably great, and

* Not less than 347,541 copies of the Scriptures passed through his hands during the last two years; in one year, from 1st April 1831 to 1st April 1832, Mr. Kieffer actually circulated no less than 176,130 copies in France.

undermined, by the incessant toil these duties demanded, day and night, a constitution which was preserved so long from decay solely by his regular and orderly habits.

Ten years of his valuable life were dedicated to the revision and edition of the first complete translation of the Bible into the Turkish language, which appeared in 1818: a prodigious undertaking for an individual, "in which the modest author," observes one of Mr. Kieffer's biographers, "devoting himself with scrupulous exactness to the faithful interpretation of the text, was supported in his toil less by the expectation of the just tribute of applause which such a performance would extort from the learned world, than by a deep conviction that he was serving the interests of religion."

The controversy respecting the translation of the Turkish Testament must be well known. In the *Quarterly Review*, No. 71, it was stated that the text was that of a Polish renegade, which had lain in MS. for more than a hundred years, and that no sooner was it published, than the friends and agents of the Bible Society began to complain, that in addition to errors of style, "important additions and still more important omissions, deprived this version of all just title to respect and support." This serious charge produced an explanation on the part of the British and Foreign Bible Society, whence it appeared that the original translator was the learned Bobowsky, or Bobovius, the tutor of the celebrated lexicographer Meninski, and who apostatized to Mohamadanism, taking the name of Ali Bey; that his translation was placed in the hands of Professor Kieffer to edit, who, in consequence of some misunderstanding, was led to believe that the text of the MS. was to be implicitly followed, without comparison with the original; that about one hundred Testaments had been issued when the errors were discovered (the greater part of which were trivial), upon which the circulation was suspended, and Mr. Kieffer immediately set about revising the text. The Turkish Bible is now admitted to be not less distinguished by its fidelity than by its elegance.

Mr. Kieffer's labours in the cause of humanity were not remitted till the very close of his life; when his wife and son implored him to suspend his incessant toil, that he might be able to prolong his labours, his answer uniformly was, "it is my duty; it is my delight." A few days before his death, he attended at the College, but was too weak to deliver the lecture; yet he proceeded to the depôt of the Bible Society, to give directions respecting various consignments of the Scriptures. Those who were about him perceived his feeble, tottering condition; he was carried from the depôt to his bed, in which he expired on the 29th January, at the age of sixty-five, without pain, and without any other regret than that he had not done so much good as he thought he might have done.

Though modest, grave, and reserved in his character and deportment, few individuals have conciliated more general esteem amongst those who knew him than Professor Kieffer, and it will probably be long before another is found in whom so much learning, industry, activity, integrity, and purity of heart, are conjoined with so large a share of sincere and unaffected piety.

CONQUESTS OF THE RUSSIANS IN ARMENIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE following brief sketch is drawn up from the narrative of an Italian traveller, who appears to have been actuated by the sincerest motives of utility, in emitting his little brochure to the public. At a time, more especially, when our eastern empire is likely to be thrown open to the free enterprize of the United Kingdom, it becomes of no small importance to know what are the means of assault, and from what point they would most likely be directed, should Russia ever enter the lists with England, for the rich and tempting prize of India. Knowing, therefore, the most vulnerable points of attack, from the only power likely to become a rival in that quarter, we ought to provide against the contingency, and not too carelessly expose so magnificent a prize to the longing gaze of the ever wily and watchful Muscovite. For many years past the Russians have been slowly and silently approaching our eastern empire on the side of Persia, Armenia, and the Caucasus, the weak and divided princes of which countries are successively falling a prey to Russian craft and preponderance. From this quarter, therefore, the attack will be made, and here it becomes the legitimate and bounden duty of the British government, to see that no ambitious steps of Russia be permitted, in any degree inconsistent with the native rights of independent states, whose territories happen to be *inconveniently* in the way, between Russia and Hindostan. Our traveller remarks, that "a part of the vast regions, near the Caucasus, which the Russians have lately comprised under the name of the territory of Armenia, had devolved to the emperor of Russia since the time of Eregli Khan, who ceded his states, which were situated both in Georgia and the greater Armenia, to the Russian Czar. The other part was conquered from the Persians in the last war. These two parts, now united under the name of the territory of Armenia, form a peninsula bounded on the east by the river Kur (the ancient Cyrus), and on the south by the Araxes. This territory extends to the point where these two rivers meet below the city of Berdé, and very near the city of Javad. The confluence of these two rivers, as is easily seen, forms the boundary of this peninsula. Throughout the whole extent of this territory there are but three lakes, the Paravan, the Palat, and the Levan, which is larger than the other two, and contains an island of the same name. There are two considerable towns: Tiflis on the Kur, and Erevan near the Araxes, formerly the residence of the Persian Khan. There are also many other cities of note, such as Shaki, Shirvan, Shamakhi, Nacchavan, Asdabad, Lori, Kantassar, Guendgé, Berdé. The most considerable fortress, besides that of Erevan, is the impregnable Chouchi, to the south of Kur, and in a mountainous country, which, in its general aspect, has the appearance of one universal strong-hold, the work less of art than of nature. It was to these natural fastnesses that the Armenian princes retreated in former times, when flying before the incursions of the Persians and Arabs.

The peninsula contained, of old, the following provinces of greater Armenia: Daik and Koukark to the north, on the river Kur; Ararat and a part of Vashbouragan, on the Araxes; Sunik and Artzakh towards the centre of the peninsula. It was in the latter province that the inaccessible fortresses were situated of which we have spoken, and which were so celebrated in the ancient history of Armenia. At the confluence of the Araxes and the Kur was situated the

province of Oudi, called Otene by Pliny, and Motene by Ptolemy. In this province is the district of Sagassene, so highly praised by Strabo, and the city of Bardan, the same that is now called Berdê. In the same country are three monasteries very celebrated among the Armenians. The first is Echmiatzin, or the Three Churches, founded in the time of St. Gregory, the Illuminator of the Armenians, in the fourth century, and the seat of the Catholicos or Grand Patriarch of Armenia; the other two are Haghpad and Sanahine, which were built in ancient times opposite each other, but rebuilt and enlarged by order of Khosrovanouïch, queen of Armenia, in the year 961.

But although this peninsula is so extensive of itself, its limits are by no means those of all the new conquests of the emperor, which extend to the south beyond the Araxes, and embrace a part of the provinces of Ararat and Vashbouragan, which formerly belonged to the Khan of Erevan. To the east, these limits extend beyond the confluence of the Kur and the Araxes, and, in passing the steppes of Moughlan are lost in the Caspian sea. The ancient frontiers of the greater Armenia extend also to this sea, according to the testimony not only of Moses of Khoren (an Armenian historian of the fifth century), but also of Pliny. For one of the fifteen provinces of the greater Armenia, Paidagaran, extended from the confluence of the Kur and the Araxes to the Caspian, towards the mouths of these two rivers, which fall into it.

These newly-conquered countries deserve, in many points of view, the attention of the world, particularly from their antiquities. Unfortunately, they have hitherto been almost inaccessible to the researches of learned Europe, and have been totally neglected, through the want of able writers to make the public acquainted with them. Among the antiquities, may be ranked the city of Artaxatus, renowned in ancient annals, and of which the Greek and Roman writers often make mention, which was taken by Corbulon, the general of the Roman armies, A.D. 58, according to Usher. The present inhabitants of the country call this city Khor Virab, that is, 'the abyss,' or the subterraneous pit into which St. Gregory was thrown. The Armenians also regard Nacchavan as the most ancient city in the world, and as having been the first abode of the human race, founded and inhabited by the Patriarch Noah and his children after the deluge, when they had left the ark on Mount Ararat, which they call Massis. Some traces of this national tradition are found in a passage of Josephus, the Jewish historian, who says, that the place where Noah and his family fixed themselves, on quitting the ark, is called by the inhabitants *Apobatirion*, which is nearly a translation of the word *Nacchavan*.

We shall be very brief concerning the antiquity of other small towns and villages, to which the traditions of the country, supported by the meaning of the names, give an antiquity as old as Noah. Of this description is *Erevan*, an Armenian word which signifies 'discovered,' or 'they appear,' as from this quarter Noah saw the highest part of Ararat ascending above the waters of the deluge, in accordance with Genesis, chap. VIII. v. 5. Other towns are Marant, where the second mother of mankind, the wife of Noah, is supposed to be interred; Arnoïoden, the tomb, as is supposed, of the same patriarch, as has been remarked by Tavernier in his travels, b. i. ch. 8; and Argouri or Agori, reported to be the place where Noah first planted the vine.

If the chief utility of a country consist in the fertility of its soil, as the first and inexhaustible source of many other advantages, Armenia, unquestionably, excels, in this particular, most other countries. Its astonishing fertility is loudly extolled by many ancient and modern writers, and in this respect some of its provinces are particularly distinguished. Chirag, now Cho-

reguel, the district of Ararat, is so prodigiously fertile, that it had become a proverb among the ancient Armenians to say to a gluttonous person: "You have the appetite of Chara, but we cannot satisfy you with the abundance of Chirag." Chara, in the fabulous records of Armenian history, was a gormandizing prince, whose appetite could only be appeased by the products of that province, which on this account bears his name. The whole region of Ararat is described by Lazarus Parbetzi, an historian of the fifth century, as delicious, and abounding in all that is necessary or useful to man; rich in every description of delight and enjoyment. The same author, in another passage, compares all the other western provinces of Armenia to that of Ararat.

We shall be in no danger, therefore, of overrating the value of this country, by saying that it merits the attention of the emperor and of the learned world. The literary public is entitled to expect, that the academicians of St. Petersburg should direct their attention to this new portion of the republic of letters; an object that may easily be attained by employing able travellers to explore the country.

The botanist will here find a new world of wonders in this single department of science; and in other branches of natural history, the labours of the studious will be amply rewarded. The height of Ararat still remains to be exactly ascertained, and its natural productions, according to Tournefort, exhibit all the varieties of the torrid, temperate, and frozen zones, according to the different altitudes at which they are found.

The merchant, on the other hand, is eager to become acquainted with the products of this country, some of which are of great value, as for instance the cochineal, which is found, according to the testimony of native writers, amongst the reeds in the marshes of the immense plain of Ararat. He may also hope, one day, to discover the route which the Romans followed, when they transported the merchandize of India to the Caspian Sea, and from thence through Armenia to the Black Sea, which may be more easily done, by passing from the Caspian Sea into the mouth of the Araxes, and ascending the river Kur to the river Rion, or Phasis, and thus entering the Black Sea.

BRITISH TENURE OF INDIA.

EXTRACT from the Evidence of Holt Mackenzie, Esq., before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East-India Affairs, 6th March 1832 (Public):—

"Do not you think that, with every improvement we can introduce into India, the tenure of India must be, in a great measure, the tenure of the sword?—In a great part of India, and for a long time, such must, I think, be the condition of our tenure. In Bengal Proper, the case seems to be different; there, I believe the feeling to be, that we protect, rather than control by the sword. The people do not think of resistance, and have no conception that they could protect themselves from invasion by others if we were away: they are essentially unmilitary. In the western provinces, the submission of the people appears to me to rest mainly on the dread of our military power; and our civil officers are obeyed, because they have the bayonet to back them. We protect the people, indeed, better probably than any preceding government, and they can hardly, especially the lower classes, be insensible of the circumstance. But still I conceive that, in the general sentiment, certainly among the most influential classes, the restraints we impose are regarded, rather than the protection we afford: those who are used to arms may naturally fancy that they could protect themselves; and on the whole, from Benares upwards, I should say that, essentially, we hold the country by the sword.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the Society was held on the 20th of April; the Right Hon. Charles W. W. Wynn, M.P., president, in the chair.

Among the donations laid on the table were the following :—

From the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, a series of charts of surveys of the Eastern seas, in eighty-six sheets; to which were added by Captain Horsburgh, the hydrographer to the Company, some charts, constructed by himself, in twenty-nine sheets. From the Chevalier Joseph von Hammer, the ninth and concluding volume of his *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches*. From the Imperial Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a history of Tibet and Kukulnora, translated from the Chinese into Russian by the monk Yakinnf; an account of the hordes and steppes of the Kirghis Kaisaks by M. Levshine; &c. &c.

The Rev. Archibald Montgomery Campbell, M.A., Rector of Paddington, was elected a resident member of the Society; and Capt. Henry Harkness, of the Madras army, was proposed, and, as a member of the Madras Lit. Soc. and Aux. R.A.S., immediately balloted for and elected a resident member of the society.

The reading of Capt. Swanston's Account of the Syrian Christians of Malayala was resumed and concluded.

The portion read comprised the sixth chapter, which, as already noticed, contains an account of their present state, their future prospects, and a sketch of their manners and customs.

They are still divided into the Syrian Christians of Malayala, properly so called, and the Syro-Roman Catholics; the followers of the latter communion are by far the most numerous, having ninety-seven churches, the congregations amounting to 90,000 persons, besides 60,000 converts from other tribes. The Christians of Malayala have only fifty-seven churches, to which are attached about 70,000 individuals. The orderly and respectable conduct of the latter is placed in strong contrast with the lawless and criminal habits of excess of those belonging to the former church, and the author declares his opinion that no great length of time will elapse before the majority of the Syro-Roman Catholics will rejoin the primitive communion. The tenets of the church of Malayala, indeed, owing to the influence and power of the Romish priesthood in former times, have greatly assimilated in some points to those of their Syro-Roman brethren; they believe that the souls of the blessed will not see God till after the day of universal retribution; they acknowledge seven sacraments; they use holy oil in baptism and the sacraments; they practise auricular confession, and say masses for the repose of the souls of the dead. They observe no less than five annual fasts (amounting to 190 days) with the most rigid severity, besides Wednesdays and Fridays. Their metropolitan receives a salary of 600 rupees per annum from the funds of the College at Cottayam, which constitutes the whole of his income.

It was announced by the president that the Society's anniversary dinner would take place on the 11th of May.

Sir A. Johnston communicated to the meeting a letter from Ibrahim Páshá to Mr. Briggs, requesting an English horticulturist might be sent out to him, with a selection of such seeds as were useful to be introduced into the Egyptian territories.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Captain Pogson's Narrative during a Tour to Chateegaon, 1831. Serampore press, 1831.

CAPTAIN POGSON proceeded from Calcutta to Chateegaon (*vulgo* Chittagong), as president of a committee to investigate the claims of the native pensioners in that district, in 1830. His "Narrative" is a minute journal of all the occurrences during his voyage, with occasional reflections, some of them not very obviously connected with the subject-matter of his book, and others not very profound, but all of them betokening the amiable feelings and *bon-homme* of the writer. Some extracts from various authors, and details already published respecting the Burmese war, add to the bulk but not to the value of the work; and his arguments in favour of the Jewish origin of the Mughls are likely to attract the attention of those readers only, who have time to throw away upon such speculations.

An Historical Sketch of the Princes of India, Stipendiary, Subsidiary, Protected, Tributary, and Feudatory; with a Sketch of the Origin and Progress of British Power in India. By an Officer in the Service of the Hon. East-India Company. Edinburgh, 1833. Shortrede.

The political relations of the British-Indian empire, like almost every part of its concerns, are scarcely, or at best superficially, understood by the generality of readers in Europe. The notion most prevalent is, that the whole of India is a sort of zemindarry, in the tenure of the East-India Company, who, like Lord Cornwallis's zemindars, do as they like with their own. In fact, however, British India, in the most comprehensive sense of the phrase, is an empire composed not only of the ceded and conquered territories which form an integral part of it, but also a variety of nominally independent states, connected with the British empire by complicated relations and ties, the virtual sovereignty of which has, more or less, merged in the British Government. To understand clearly this peculiar system of political relations, the reader could avail himself of no published work till the appearance of that before us, which has filled an important chasm. Every one who, as this author has done, furnishes the British nation with the means of understanding the elements of the East-India question,—which seems in a fair way of being decided in the compendious mode of "cross or pile,"—confers a substantial benefit upon the community.

A Brief Inquiry into the State and Prospects of India. By an Eye-witness in the Military Service of the Country. Edinburgh, Blackwood. London, Cadell, 1833.

THIS is a sensible exposition, by "an eye-witness," of the practical working of the system of government in British India, developing, in a brief and familiar manner, the benefits which the British rule has conferred upon the natives of India, the elements of the several questions of colonization, taxation, the army, the conversion of the Hindus, and others connected with "the state and prospects of India." The temper and perspicuity with which the several topics are treated are highly creditable to the author, who, we have heard, is a son of Sir John Sinclair.

Contribution to a Natural and Economical History of the Coco-Nut Tree. By HENRY MARSHALL, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. Edinburgh, Carfrae and Son. London, Longman and Co. 1832.

If there is any plant which deserves more than another to be regarded as an especial gift from heaven to mankind, it is undoubtedly the *cocos nucifera*, which is capable of providing food and raiment, oil for culinary purposes and for light, medicine, articles of furniture and vessels for domestic use, houses, ships, with all their tackle and furniture,—in short, every thing. The Hindus say that, in the first age of the world, it could be made even to produce children, and that Viswamitra propagated families in this way, till Brahma abrogated so irregular a mode of creation.

In this little pamphlet, Mr. Marshall has condensed into a small compass (thirty pages), a complete history of this plant and its products, which must be invaluable to the scientific reader, and is full of interest to all.

The Works of Lord Byron : with his Letters and Journals and his Life. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Vols. XV. and XVI. London, 1833. Murray.

THESE volumes are wholly occupied with *Don Juan*; the first contains the Preface, Testimonies of authors, *Adversaria*, &c., and the first three cantos; the second, the ensuing seven. The vast addition of new matter connected with this extraordinary poem, the various readings, notes, anecdotes, and literary tittle-tattle, impart to this edition of it many new and highly amusing features.

The plate of Cologne, in one volume, and the vignette of Genoa, in the other, after Turner, are beautiful.

Lives of the British Admirals, with an Introductory View of the Naval History of England. By ROBERT SOUTHHEY, LL.D., P.L. Vol. I. Being Vol. XL. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS work, combining the history of the British navy with the biography of British naval commanders, written in the charming style of Dr. Southey, and enriched with the vast flood of erudition which this extraordinary writer pours upon every subject he treats of, promises to be a great ornament to the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. This first volume traces the naval history of England from the victory of Cæsar over the Britons and the Veneti, in their 220 skin and wicker coracles, to the attack of Rochelle by an English armament, in 1387.

We look for the succeeding volumes of this work with impatience. It will, we think, be one of the most popular in the collection.

Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; founded on Authentic and Original Documents, some of them never before published, &c. By PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, Esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A. With Engravings. Being Vol. XI. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1833, Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin and Marshall.

THE biography of Raleigh belongs to that class of individual histories which, antecedently to the dissemination of letters, were easily and almost unavoidably heightened into the heroic and romantic character. The real incidents of his life were strange and striking; his mind was tinged with the imaginative and chivalrous; his fate was tragical, and deserving of deep sympathy; and his general qualities were those of the heroic school.

His history has been miserably obscured and disfigured by party-spirit and ignorance. Modern biographers, who have been compelled to trust to the partial statements of contemporary writers, have been more or less unjust to Raleigh. Tardy justice has at length been done this eminent personage by Mr. Tytler, who, with the help of the MSS. in the Museum and the documents in the State-Paper Office, has elucidated all that was obscure in his history, and freed his character from the aspersions which have tarnished it for two centuries. He has exhibited Sir Walter in an advantageous light, by "surrounding him with groups of his most eminent contemporaries," and by introducing into the biographical picture, "a fuller account than is to be found in our general historians of those great political events in the reign of Elizabeth, in which he was a principal actor."

The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Political, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Chronicle, for 1832. London, 1833. Washbourne.

WE like the arrangement of this volume, upon the whole, better than the last year's; but we doubt whether the editor will not find it impracticable to condense a year's foreign and domestic intelligence within so small a compass without severe mutilations, unless he exclude some of the heads: that of *Omnium* (ch. 14) might be much reduced or wholly omitted.

We would recommend him to be more careful of the sources whence he derives his information; it is to negligence in this respect, we presume, must be ascribed a good number of errors in this volume. For example: in the chapter on the Colonies (p. 172) the editor begins, under the head of the "East-Indies," and an account of a dreadful storm at Madras, in 1831, in which large slabs of stone were hurled from the

Praya Grande against the houses on the beach, and the quay before the English factory was washed away. This occurrence took place at Macao, in China! In p. 174, he speaks of the prospect of "another quarrel" between that "warlike people the Siamese," who had invaded Calantan on the Malacca peninsula! These mistakes probably originated in confounding the Siamese with the Burmese, and the Malay peninsula with Malacca.

Fables, Original and Selected. By the late JAMES NORTHCOTE, R.A. Second Series. Illustrated by 280 Engravings on Wood. London, 1833. Murray.

THIS may be considered as a posthumous work of the late Mr. Northcote, who entrusted the publication of this series of fables (which, with the designs for them, employed many years of the author's life) to Mr. Edmund Southey Rogers, who has prefixed a sketch of the life of the eminent artist, his "revered friend."

The fables in this series are, as such compositions ought to be, short, simple, pithy, and pointed. Most of them are written by Mr. Northcote; a few are borrowed from publications. The illustrations of them, on wood, are beautiful. The designs, especially the animals, are distinguished by that spirit and fidelity which denote close study and a master's hand; whilst it is no mean praise to say that the engravings by Messrs. Thompson, Landells, Nesbit, Jackson, &c. do not derogate from the designs.

The History and Adventures of the Renowned Don Quixote, from the Spanish. By T. Smollett, M.D. To which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author. By THOMAS ROSCOE. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. In Three Vols. Vols. II. and III. Being Vols. XIV. and XV. of Roscoe's *Novelist's Library*. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

MR. CRUIKSHANK'S mirth-provoking pencil has ample scope in the history of the Knight of La Mancha, whose own portrait, that of his squire (and his Dapple), and that of his mistress, are appropriate frontispieces of the three volumes. Each volume contains five other engravings from the same artist; so that really there is some danger of Mr. Roscoe's *Don Quixote* being too laughable.

History of the Christian Church. By the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M.A. Vol. I. Being Vol. XLI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE editor of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, as well as the author of this work, is entitled to the thanks of the community for putting forth, in a popular form, the early history of the Christian church, which is too often studied, by the young especially, in the pages of Gibbon.

The reputation of Mr. Stebbing, whose "Lives of the Italian Poets" we have read with great pleasure, entitles us to expect an able compendium of ecclesiastical history. An inspection of the first volume authorises us to say, that we have no doubt this expectation will not be disappointed.

Extracts from the Information received by His Majesty's Commissioners as to the Administration and Operation of the Poor-Laws. Published by Authority. London, 1833. Fellowes.

THE Poor-law Commissioners (at the head of whom are the Bishops of London and Chester), at the request of Lord Melbourne, called upon the assistant commissioners to furnish extracts from the evidence they had collected respecting the administration and operation of the poor-laws. This volume, which contains but a small portion of the evidence about to be reported, affords more information, the commissioners justly remark, than the country has yet had upon the subject.

The details have been truly characterized as melancholy. They prove that "the mal-administration, which was supposed to be principally confined to some of the agricultural districts, appears to have spread over almost every part of the country, and into the manufacturing towns; that actual intimidation, directed against those who are, or are supposed to be, unfavourable to profuse relief, is one of the most extensive

sources of mal-administration, and that the evil, though checked in some places by extraordinary energy and talents, is, on the whole, steadily and rapidly progressive."

There is a fact, most satisfactorily demonstrated in this volume, to which we shall take an early opportunity of adverting, namely, the lamentable effects which the system of cheap production, for foreign markets, in manufacture, has had upon the industrious classes in England, and upon our poor-rates.

Poor-Laws for Ireland,—a Measure of Justice to England, of Humanity to the People of both Islands, and of Self-preservation for the Empire. By R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN. London, 1833. Parbury and Co.

MR. MARTIN advocates, in this pamphlet, "the compulsory assessment of a provision for the sick, impotent, and unemployed poor" in Ireland, on the grounds that justice to England demands such an enactment, to prevent the continued influx of Irish vagrants; that the poor have a natural right to such provision, which would be a benefit not only to the peasantry but to the community of Ireland; and that poor-laws are not liable to the objection, under a correct administration, that they augment population, diminish wages, and demoralize the people. He has added "A practical development of an improved System of Settlement, Assessment, and Relief."

This pamphlet should be read in connection with the publication last noticed.

Lives of Scottish Worthies. By PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, F.R.S. and F.S.A. Vol. III. Being Vol. XXXVII. of the *Family Library*. London, 1833. Murray.

THIS (the final) volume, contains the sequel of the life of James I. of Scotland; the biographies of Robert Henryson, the author of the "Testament of Cresseide," which Urry praises and says might pass for the sixth book of Chaucer's "Troilus and Cresseide;" of William Dunbar, "who has enriched the poetry of his country with a strain of versification superior in power, originality, and sweetness, to any of his predecessors," of which the specimens furnished by Mr. Tytler afford ample proof; of Gavin Douglas, whose Translation of Virgil is well known to all who are conversant with our early literature, and of Sir David Lindsay. The volume concludes with "A Chapter of Antiquarian Illustrations," which contains much curious matter.

These lives, whilst they form a very entertaining body of biography, abound with fruits of very laborious research: the facts may be safely taken upon the credit of the very erudite author.

Petit Tableau Littéraire de la France, contenant Un Essai sur la Littérature Française depuis son origine jusqu'en 1832, &c. Par P. F. MERLET, Maître de Français à l'Université de Londres. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

THIS is intended as a continuation or sequel of the author's *Traducteur*, a work extremely well-adapted to the use of learners of the French language. M. Merlet, in the present work, has given a picture of the state of literature in France, drawn by able writers, at different epochs, which he follows up with extracts from the best authors, serving as specimens of style, in every branch of composition. Independently of its utility as an introduction to a familiar acquaintance with the best models of French style, the contents of the volume may be read with pleasure and advantage with reference to the subjects themselves.

Journal of an Excursion to Antwerp, during the Siege of the Citadel, in December 1832. By Capt. the Hon. C. S. W. London, 1833. Murray.

THIS is a lively and spirited narrative of a visit to Antwerp during the operations against the citadel. The author (Captain Stuart Wortley) was one of a party of English officers who took up their quarters in the city whilst the siege was going on, occasionally visiting the works of the besiegers, for which purpose they were provided with facilities from the English, Belgian, and French authorities. Although the interest of this anomalous war, to the general reader, has passed away, to a military man the details in this little work must be curious: they are clearly, succinctly, and sensibly described. The author (who expresses doubtless the opinion of the military critics with whom he was conjoined) considers the defence of General Chassé to have been by

no means of that character which would justify encomium, had the transaction been one of ordinary warfare. "The truth is," he observes, "the transaction had little claim on our admiration as a mere military defence: there was a general want of vigour, enterprise, and science."

General Haxo, the French engineer-commander, intends to publish the full professional details of the siege.

Sunday in London. Illustrated in Fourteen Cuts. By George Cruikshank, and a few Words by a Friend of His; with a Copy of Sir Andrew Agnew's Bill. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

WE have looked at the cuts of this little work: they are laughable enough.

A practical Appeal to the Public, through a Series of Letters, in Defence of the New System of Physic by the Illustrious Hahnemann. By JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST, LL.D., &c. London, 1833. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

DR. GILCHRIST, out of gratitude for a surprising cure effected by the peculiar medical treatment of the great German physician, Hahnemann, wishes to make the British public acquainted with the system of the "celebrated homœopathist." Accordingly, in this pamphlet of 100 pages (termed in the title-page the first letter, in the preface, the first and second letters, of the series), addressed "To the Members of the Healing Art," he has set forth his own case with a minuteness which, though it may possibly be necessary for professional men, is, in some parts, absolutely disgusting to an ordinary reader.

The Botanical Miscellany. Part IX. By Wm. JACKSON HOOKER, LL.D., F.R.A., and L.S. London, 1833. Murray.

WE have already noticed this very excellent work, which is published in quarterly parts. The present, which concludes the third volume, contains the sequel of Dr. Helsingberg and Bojer's interesting description of the province of Emerina, in Madagascar, with an Appendix respecting the ordeal by the Tanghen poison, in that island; illustrations of Indian botany, by Dr. Wight; contributions towards a Flora of South America and the islands of the Pacific, by Dr. Hooker and Mr. Arnott, and some miscellaneous papers. The coloured figures are, as usual, beautiful.

Eastern and Egyptian Scenery, Ruins, &c., accompanied with descriptive Notes, Maps and Plans, illustrative of a Journey from India to Europe, followed by an Outline of an Overland Route, Statistical Remarks, &c.; intended to show the Advantage and Practicability of Steam-Navigation from England to India. By Captain C. HEAD, Queen's Royal Regiment. London, 1833. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS is a splendid and imposing work, combining the properties of a readable book with views on a large scale for the table and portfolio. Lithography is exceedingly well-adapted to represent the gorgeous ruins of Egypt. To our apprehension, these ruins are exhibited with more *vrai-semblance* in Capt. Head's than in any antecedent publication, not excepting Denon's: we refer more particularly to the views of the Ruins of Carnac, Thebes, and Luxor. Besides the papers on Steam-navigation, Capt. Head has appended to his work an essay on the "Defence of British India from Russian Invasion," which he considers may be successfully resisted on the frontier of the Indus and the Punjab.

Illustrations to Prinsep's Journal of a Voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land. London, 1833. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Six pretty views of Angier, Penang, and Hobarton (Hobart Town), lithographed from original sketches.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

MR. PENNINGTON'S REPORT UPON THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY.

IN the course of the inquiries which have been instituted into the financial condition of the Indian empire, and of the East-India Company, it was understood to be the wish of the Committee of the House of Commons (1831) that some person sufficiently conversant with accounts, and unconnected either with the Company or the Board of Control, should be employed for the purpose of examining the public accounts of the Company. The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, having taken steps with a view of meeting this desire, have directed that the report hereunto annexed may be submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

India Board,
20th July 1832.

(Signed) THOS. HYDE VILLIERS.

The Commissioners for the Affairs of India having directed me to examine the Territorial and Commercial accounts of the East-India Company, I commenced the investigation by examining in detail the various statements laid before me, with a view to discover the principle on which they are drawn out, the relations that subsist between them, and the conclusions to which they lead.

Previously to the passing of the act of the 53d Geo. III. c. 155, the East-India Company were not required to separate the accounts of their Commercial from those of their Territorial affairs. The general interest of the united concern only was considered, without any view to the peculiar objects and interests of either branch, taken separately. But the 64th section of that act required that the books of account, abroad and at home, should be so kept and arranged as to exhibit the receipts, disbursements, debts, and assets, appertaining to or connected with the Territorial, Political, and Commercial branches of their affairs respectively; and that the said books should exhibit the accounts of the Territorial and Political departments separately from those of the Commercial. The Court of Directors were likewise required to prepare a plan for an arrangement of the accounts of the Company in the manner above-mentioned, and to submit the same to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, for their approbation. A plan was accordingly framed immediately after the passing of the act, and, with certain amendments by the Board of Commissioners, was finally approved.

The statements laid before Parliament since the year 1814 appear to have been drawn out in accordance with the plan thus arranged and approved of, and have been presented from year to year, in compliance with the act of 35th Geo. III., c. 52, s. 126, and 54th Geo. III., c. 36, s. 55, which require that the Company shall, "within the first fourteen sitting days next after the 1st May in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament," accounts Territorial and Commercial, "made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, and with as much accuracy as the nature of the case will admit."

Those statements, however, are to be regarded as statements rather than as accounts and do not exhibit, nor afford the means of exhibiting, such a balanced statement of results as precludes the risk of any material error or omission.

Other accounts and statements have lately been furnished, with the view of remedying this defect, of obviating all apparent discrepancies, and of bring all outstanding items of account to a final and satisfactory close.

Those accounts and statements consist of two series; one of which relates to the Territorial, the other to the Commercial branch of the Company's affairs. Of the former, the basis is the cash account of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively, commencing with the balance of cash in the Indian treasuries on the 1st May 1814, terminating with the balance of cash in the Indian treasuries on the 30th April 1829, and comprehending all the cash receipts and disbursements of the three presidencies during the intervening period.

The following is a condensed statement of its general results :—

£.	£.
Cash in the treasuries of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, 30th April 1814 .. 5,548,476	Supplies to the Commercial branch .. 20,364,290
Surplus revenue 9,304,411	Supplies to subordinate settlements, including St. Helena 2,548,011
Difference between debt incurred and paid off, including Oude cancelled loan, and commissioners for the redemption of debt 17,289,064	Unadjusted debits and credits between the three presidencies 421,795
Balance of supplies from London .. 9,041,717	Unadjusted debits and credits between the several treasuries subordinate to Madras 289,968
	Military advances outstanding at Bombay 240,183
	<u>£33,864,247</u>
	Cash in the treasuries of the three presidencies, 30th April 1829 7,320,221
<u>£41,184,468</u>	<u>£41,184,468</u>

By the foregoing summary of the cash transactions of India, it appears that, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, the surplus revenue of the three presidencies amounted to £9,304,411; from which is to be deducted the sum of £240,183, the amount of military advances, &c. outstanding at Bombay, which forms a further charge upon the revenues, and reduces the local surplus to £9,064,228.

In order to introduce the Home Territorial charge, and all other outstanding items, into this account, and to obtain a clear view of the debt transactions of India, a mutual adjustment of all accounts between the two branches of the Company's affairs, as well in India as in London, is obviously necessary.

The account, No. 4 (Territorial series) shows a balance due to London from India of £9,041,721. The account, No. 5 (Territorial series), shows that, after charging the Commercial branch with the sums issued on its account, at the subordinate settlements and St. Helena, the balance to be accounted for to the Territorial by the Commercial branch amounted to £30,753,271.

These accounts, being the counterparts of two corresponding accounts kept in England, one of which relates to Territorial and Political payments made in England, and the other to bills of exchange drawn on account of the principal and interest of Indian debt, should ultimately agree with the latter in their results.

The explanatory statements (contained in Nos. 10 and 11, Commercial series) not having been found sufficient for the purpose of effecting the necessary adjustments, such further explanations have been given as have furnished the means of deducing the same balances in the Indian as are exhibited in the London accounts.

But this object has been accomplished only by conditionally introducing into the former various items, of which an account, under the head of "Deferred Items," is hereunto annexed, and of which the balance is £3,587,076. These adjustments having been thus conditionally made, and the net supplies to the subordinate settlements and St. Helena ascertained, the Territorial income and outgoings, and debts and credits, are shown in a condensed form in the following statement :—

£.	£.
Surplus charge (No. 1) 18,410,141	Balance of cash debt incurred in India .. 17,289,064
His Majesty's Government (No. 2) .. 3,019,069	Balance of supplies to and from London (No. 4) 4,580,197
Balance of supplies to the commercial branch (No. 3) 1,543,619	Deferred Items (No. 5) 3,587,076
Unadjusted debits and credits between the presidencies 421,795	
Unadjusted debits and credits at Madras .. 289,968	
Cash 30th April 1814 .. £5,548,476	
Cash 30th April 1829 .. £7,320,221	
Difference of cash 1,771,745	
<u>£25,457,137</u>	<u>£25,457,137</u>

The accounts, of which the foregoing is a statement of the balances, are hereunto annexed, numbered from 1 to 11.

No. 1. is the Account of Revenue and Charge.

The tabular statement (No. 7) shows, that the surplus revenue of Bengal, in the 15 years terminating on 30th April 1829, was						£.
						28,374,534
Deduct,						£.
Madras, deficit for the same period, as per No. 8.						3,086,384
Bombay .. ditto .. as per No. 9.						15,983,739
						<hr/> 19,070,123
Deduct,						9,304,411
Military advances, &c. outstanding at Bombay						240,183
Indian surplus						<hr/> £9,064,228

Exclusive of the expense of Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca, and St. Helena; which, and the home charges, were as follow:—

Subordinate settlements	£2,072,297
St. Helena; net charge, including all supplies from England and India	1,576,370
Home charges, as per No. 10 (excluding the repayment of the loan of 1812, which is an item of debt rather than of charge)	16,500,118
Political stores	7,316,594
	<hr/> 27,474,369
Deduct Indian surplus, as above	9,064,228

Total Territorial deficit in 15 years, in which is included a payment of £1,201,201 for the redemption of an annual charge of pelshcush or tribute to the Nizam, of £72,072

On reference to the account of deferred items, it will be seen that other outgoings were as follow :

Difference in the rates of exchange at which bills for principal and interest of India debt were actually drawn, and those at which the Indian money is converted into sterling in the account between the two branches †						213,515
Loss on consignment of treasure, viz.						£.
Cost at the rates of exchange above-mentioned						3,855,003
Produce in England						3,237,752
						<hr/> 617,251
Miscellaneous claims of his Majesty's Government (Appendix, Report 1831, p. 759)						34,176
Demands of his Majesty's Government prior to 1829, adjusted subsequently						35,006
Balance of payment to Government for spices						37,735
Further difference in bills drawn by India upon London						9,438
Difference in sundry items of debit and credit between India and London, including Lord Clive's Fund						44,005
Loan of 1812, principal and sinking fund						3,017,172
Short adjustment in the account with his Majesty's Government						2,697
						<hr/> 22,421,216

Assets:						£.
Cash balances in India, 30th April 1814						5,548,476
Ditto .. ditto 30th April 1829)						7,320,221
						<hr/>
Increase of cash						1,771,745
Unadjusted debits and credits between the presidencies						421,795
Ditto at Madras						289,968
						<hr/> £24,904,724

Supplies :

Debt incurred (including £2,666,639 surplus profits)						17,200,864
Balance due from his Majesty's Government prior to 1st May 1814						2,112,113
Surplus commercial profit applied in England towards the payment of bills drawn on account of Indian debt						2,256,183
Balance due to the Commercial branch						3,036,578
Bills on London due subsequently to 1st May 1829, and not therefore in the last-mentioned balance						1,152,906
Short-charge of supplies to the Commercial branch in India						129,919
						<hr/> 28,977,622
Deduct outgoings and assets as above						24,904,724
Balance to be accounted for						<hr/> £1,072,898

* This amount differs from the result shown in the Continuation Papers of March 1831. The latter includes the repayment of £1,717,172 in cash on account of the principal and sinking fund of the loan of 1812, and does not include certain items of an extraordinary nature both of receipt and payment, of the omission of which in the budget statements, a revision of those statements at the India-House led to the discovery.

† 2s. per current rupee, 8s. per pagoda, 2s. 3d. per Bombay rupee.

The balance of £1,072,898, remaining to be accounted for in the foregoing statement, arises from the following circumstance:—

Bills amounting to £1,396,913, were drawn in India antecedently, and became due in London subsequently, to the commencement of the present charter. This amount formed no part of the Indian expenditure within the Company's present term: it is, nevertheless included in the balance of £3,036,578, stated to be due from the Territorial to the Commercial branch since the separation of accounts. On the other hand, the proceeds of bullion per the *Stirling Castle*, amounting to £324,015, which was shipped in India antecedently, and arrival in England subsequently, to the 1st May 1814, formed no part of the income of India within the present term; but credit is given for the amount in the London account current subsequently to that date. The difference between these two sums of £1,396,913 and £324,015, is £1,072,898, the balance unaccounted for in the foregoing statement. If this balance be rightly charged by the Commerce to the Territory within the period in question, it will form an additional charge upon the Indian revenue.

Amongst the outgoings above stated is the repayment of the loan of 1812 (52 Geo. III., c. 135). As this repayment, and the account with his Majesty's Government with which it is in part mixed up, appear to have been the occasion of some difficulty and misapprehension, it may not be improper, in this place, shortly to advert to them.

The amount of the loan was originally £2,500,000, of which £2,272,623 remained unliquidated on the 1st May 1814. This sum of £2,272,623 was ultimately discharged by money payments, amounting altogether to £1,717,172, and a set-off of £1,300,000 against the Company's claims upon his Majesty's Government. But on the 1st May 1814, his Majesty's Government was indebted to the Company to the extent of £2,798,801, of which £685,888, in addition to certain old claims of the Company, were rejected by Government in the compromised settlement of 1822, leaving £2,112,113 as a good and admitted claim, and therefore an effectual Territorial asset. Under these circumstances, it is obvious that if the money payments of £1,717,172, and the set-off of £1,300,000, together £3,017,172, be added to the Territorial charges, the asset of £2,112,113 must be added to the Territorial revenue, and that in no view of the matter it can be right to include the cash payments of £1,717,172 in the Territorial charges, and to leave the set-off of £1,300,000, and the asset of £2,112,113, altogether unnoticed.

The proper mode seems to be, to treat the repayment of the loan of 1812, and the realization of the Territorial asset existing on the 1st May 1814, as things totally unconnected with the account of revenue and charge, and as standing on a separate account, namely, the debt account:

The account with his Majesty's Government hereunto annexed (No. 2), is charged with the money payments of £1,717,172, and shows a balance in favour of the Company of £3,019,869, which exceeds the capital and sinking-fund of the loan in question by £2,697. The whole was a Territorial outgoing, but does not fall under the head of ordinary charge. On the other hand, the £2,112,113 was a Territorial asset, but does not fall under the head of ordinary revenue. These sums are therefore included in the account of "Deferred Items" hereunto annexed, and in the account of extraordinary receipts and disbursements above stated. It may here likewise be observed, that the account with his Majesty's Government is charged with £1,072,003 for the extraordinary expenses of St. Helens, which sum, deducted from £2,648,373, the amount of all Territorial supplies to the island from England and India, leaves £1,576,370 as its net charge from 1814 to 1829.

The Territorial deficit of India, and all other Territorial outgoings, having been thus ascertained, the next point to be adverted to is the amount of cash received into the Indian treasuries on account of debt incurred.

The whole amount so received, from 1814 to 1829, was £17,289,864; and although, by a cession of territory to the King of Oude, £1,109,975 of debt were cancelled, and by the application of surplus Commercial profits made available in India, £2,788,624 were redeemed or placed in the names of Commissioners for the Redemp-

tion of Debt, the whole of the £17,289,864 is properly brought to the account of general receipt and expenditure above stated.

A statement has been drawn out at the India House for the purpose of reconciling the above-mentioned sum of £17,289,864 with the increase of debt (from cash transactions), deduced from a comparison of the quick stock accounts of the 30th April 1814 and the 30th April 1829.

										£.
By this statement, it appears that the cash debt of India on the 30th April 1829, was										.. *45,209,021
On the 30th April 1814 .. .. .										.. 27,704,911
										17,505,010
Increase of debt										17,505,010
Deduct,										
Increase of cash and cash assets,										£.
1829										7,914,748
1814										5,691,674
										2,223,074
										15,282,936
* The difference between the debt incurred and the debt paid off, according to the cash account, is										17,209,164
Deduct,										£.
Oude cancelled loan, not included in the quick stock										1,109,975
Augmentation of cash balance										1,771,745
										2,881,720
Add,										14,400,144
The amount by which the debt incurred has been reduced in the cash view, in consequence of the deduction therefrom under the head of "bills outstanding," comprising principally unadjusted expenditure										912,902
										£15,321,126

An indirect advantage to the Territorial, at the expense of the Commercial branch, has resulted from the repayment in India of Territorial payments in England at rates of exchange considerably higher than those actually current. This advantage is estimated, in the statement No. 2, appended to the First Report of 1830, at £5,154,135, exclusive of interest.

But that statement proceeds upon the supposition that the advances in England, on account of the territory, were uniformly drawn for at the rate of exchange current in London upon India.

It is not probable, however, that if the two branches had been really distinct and separate, and each had pursued its own interest in its own way, such would have been the course of proceeding. If, indeed, the difference between the rate of exchange current in London upon India, and the rate of exchange current in India upon London, for bills at 60 days' sight, had never exceeded 12 months' interest, or about 1½d. per rupee, the statement would have been wholly unexceptionable; but this difference has occasionally been as high as 4d., seldom, if ever, less than 2d.; and it is not easy to conceive upon what principle the advantage arising from the difference should be taken altogether on one side. The act of 53 Geo. III., c. 155, directs that a sum, equal to the actual payments which shall have been made from the Commercial funds at home shall be issued in India for the purpose of the Company's China or India investment; and the question is, what sum, in the currency of the one country, is equal to a given sum in the currency of the other. If the current rate of exchange is to be considered as the criterion, there seems to be no sufficient reason for taking it in London rather than India. A difference of 2d. in the rupee in this respect would induce India to remit (in referring to the rate of exchange as the criterion, the possibility of effecting remittances through the medium of bills of exchange is assumed), rather than to be drawn upon; as, by so doing, an advantage would be obtained by India of about ½d. in each rupee; if the difference were 3d. in the rupee, the advantage would be 1d. in each rupee. The probability is, indeed, that if the Company's treasury were always open to the purchase and sale of bills in India and in England, the difference in question would seldom ex-

* The cash debt of £45,209,021, outstanding on the 30th April 1829, includes Sa. Ra. 2,39,96,763 or £2,783,624, under the head of "Commissioners for the Reduction of the Company's Debt in India."

ceed the interest on a rupee for the time the advance for the purchase of a bill in London would be realized by the remittance of a bill from India; and so long as that is the case, the question, whether to remit or to be drawn upon, would be a matter of indifference. But, on the same principle, the current rate of exchange would seldom deviate from the metallic par by more than half that interest, added to the expense of transmitting specie. The metallic par, deduced from a comparison of the quantity of fine silver represented by the respective denominations of the currencies of India and England, should seem therefore to be the closest approximation to the truth in a computation of this nature. And, as the English denomination of an ounce of standard silver was, on the average of the fifteen years ending on the 30th April 1829, at 5s. 3d. per oz.,* the average metallic par for the same period was 24·956d. per sicca rupee. This exceeds the average of the accountant general's computation by 1·481d. per rupee, which, on S. R. 26,68,54,106, the amount of payments made by the Territorial to the Commercial branch in India, is £1,646,712. This sum, deducted from £5,154,135, leaves £3,507,423, the advantage derived by the Territory from the use of the Board's rates of exchange, exclusive of interest, from 1814-15 to 1828-29.

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS.

The account, No. 1, of the Commercial series of accounts, printed for the Finance Sub-Committee, contains a statement of that part of the Company's property which was deemed to be strictly Commercial, as computed on the 1st May 1814. The balance in favour of the Company at that date was £19,268,738, exclusive of the dead stock in India, which amounted, as per returns received from thence, to £467,171; together £19,735,909.

It appears, however, by No. 4, of the same series of accounts, that certain adjustments, made since 1814, operated to reduce the assets which entered into this computation to the extent of £523,926, and made the estimated value of the Company's Commercial property at that period, £19,211,983.

No. 3 is an account of the whole net return of the Company's Commercial capital in each year from 1814-15 to 1828-29, by investment in merchandize or otherwise, and shows the following results:—

Profit on the China trade, deducting losses at sea	.. .. .	£15,414,414
Profit on the management of private trade goods	.. .. .	1,497,042
Profit at the Cape and in British North America	.. .. .	110,742
Profit on the Company's own ships	.. .. .	332,223
Interest on annuities	.. .. .	536,156
Interest on advances to the Territorial branch	.. .. .	1,536,078
Balance of interest under other heads, and profit on sale of securities	.. .. .	1,372,428
		<hr/>
		20,907,883
Deduct Loss on India trade, outward and homeward, including losses at sea	.. .. .	278,707
		<hr/>
		20,629,176
Deduct loss on sunn hemp, not included in the foregoing account (No. 4, Commercial series)	.. .. .	40,796
		<hr/>
Total Commercial profit realized by the Company from 1814-15 to 1828-29	.. .. .	£20,488,379

Of this sum of £20,488,379, the application is stated to have been as follows:—

Dividends to the Proprietors	.. .. .	£9,450,000
Interest on home bond-debt	.. .. .	2,585,346
Applied to the service of the territory	.. .. .	4,923,021
Reduction of home bond-debt, viz.		
Bonds paid in on sales	.. .. .	£471,600
Bonds paid off	.. .. .	334,300
		<hr/>
		806,900
		<hr/>
		£17,764,366

* When the Mint was open to the public for the coinage of silver, the English denomination of an ounce of silver $\frac{223}{240}$ fine, was 5s. 2d. But the public have for nearly half a century been precluded from the coinage of silver at the mint; the old mint denomination of 5s. 2d. must, therefore, for any practical purpose, be regarded as though it had never been.

Leaving an unappropriated surplus of Commercial profits	£2,724,013
To which, if there be added the computed value of the Company's Commercial property at the commencement of the period	19,211,983
Should give the value of the Commercial property at the conclusion of the period ..	<u>£21,935,996</u>

But the computed value of the Company's Commercial property on the 1st May 1829, including the dead stock in India, was £21,668,510.

The difference is accounted for in the statement No. 4 (Commercial series), by which it appears that the stock on hand is estimated at its market value; and that the anticipated profit of the 1st May 1814 exceeded the anticipated profit of the 1st May 1829 by the sum of £291,550. This sum being allowed for, throws a difference of £24,064 to be accounted for to the other side of the account; which difference is explained in a memorandum to the statement No. 4 (Commercial series), above referred to.

Although this result of the Commercial operations of the Company is not established by this mode of statement upon principles strictly and indisputably accurate, it may reasonably be presumed to be a close approximation to the truth. There can be no doubt that £12,035,346 have been paid within the period in dividends to the proprietors, and in interest to the holders of East-India bonds: none that £4,923,021 have been applied to the service of the Territory; none that £805,999 of the home bond-debt have been discharged. The only point that can be questioned, then, is the remaining surplus of £2,724,013; and of this surplus the Company acknowledge the existence at the period to which the account extends.

Assuming the perfect accuracy of the account of profit and loss, it shows the following results:—

The average profit of the India trade for the first five years of the period in question was £364,693. The average loss of the India trade for the second five years was £116,678, and for the third five years £303,757. The average profit of the China trade for the first five years of the period was £1,525,799; for the second five years, £875,432, and for the third five years, £625,910. The average profit on the India and China trade, for the fifteen years, was £1,009,047 per annum, and of all other sources of profit £359,564 per annum.

Of the Commercial profits of the Company from 1814-15 to 1828-29, £4,923,021 have been directly applied to Territorial purposes, to the liquidation of Indian debt, or in a manner that operated to the prevention of its increase.

Those profits include the sum of £1,536,078, the amount of interest, at the rate of the home bond-debt, on advances from the Commercial to the Territorial branch. This sum of £1,536,078 is chargeable upon the Indian revenue, but hitherto it has not been introduced into the Territorial accounts; until it is so introduced, it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a virtual application to Territorial purposes of so much of the surplus Commercial profit of £2,724,013 above-mentioned.

The Board have lately determined that interest upon the surplus profits remaining in the Company's hands shall be deducted from the £1,536,078. The reduction consequent on this determination has precisely the same effect as would have resulted from the specific appropriation to the Territory of so much surplus Commercial profits as is equal to the difference between the Board's balance of interest, and that resulting from the principle of calculation adopted by the court.

It is not within the scope and intention of the present report to inquire into the relative positions of the two branches of the Company's affairs antecedently to the commencement of the present charter.

It may not, however, be altogether useless to observe, that all the statements which have heretofore been drawn out with a view to this inquiry differ materially from each other, as well in point of principle as in their details and results; and show the extreme difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of arriving at any certain conclusion, upon a point of which the accounts from which the statements are drawn do not afford either the perfect illustration or the proof.

In order to show the insufficiency of those statements for the objects which the framers of them had in view, little more is necessary than to compare them with each other.

The first is that contained in the Third Report of 1811-12:—

This, “by stating on the one side the advances made by India for the immediate account of England, and on the other side the disbursements made by England for the immediate account of India,” shows a balance in favour of England, from 1792-3 to 1808-9, of £1,629,701.

The next is Mr. Langton’s statement, Rep. 1831 :

This proceeds upon a principle very different from that of the former. On one side of this statement is placed the amount derived from revenue, loans, &c. ; on the other, the charges and other outgoings paid in India and in England, and the annual augmentation of cash and bills in the Indian treasuries. Whatever cannot be otherwise accounted for is supposed to have been paid to, or received from, the Commercial department. But as in the early part of the seventeen years which his inquiries comprehend, the balance of supplies was greatly in favour of the Territory, he has drawn up an interest account at the Indian rates, between the two branches, the balance of which, on the 30th April 1809, is £5,175,490 against Commerce.

The items of which Mr. Langton’s statement is composed, and those of the Third Report, are contrasted in the following statement:—

THIRD REPORT.		£.	MR. LANGTON.		£.
Money borrowed At interest between 1792-3 and 1808-9	19,930,897		Money borrowed at interest	19,930,857	
Money received on deposit, &c. within the same period	945,297		Floating debt	1,709,824	
	20,905,194			21,669,721	
Increase of cash in the Indian treasuries	5,614,494		Increase of cash and bills in the Indian treasuries	5,564,644	
Increase of other assets arising out of the foregoing funds, and not included in charges	1,966,611		Treasure in transitu	717,561	6,282,205
Treasure in transitu	717,561			15,307,516	
	8,298,665				
	12,606,528				
Due to the Commercial department	1,629,701		Due to the Commercial department	1,638,135	
	£14,236,229			£17,025,651	
Excess of Political charges in India from 1792-3 to 1808-9	5,078,015		Excess of charge in India	5,078,015	
Advances on account of Ceylon, &c. not included in the Indian charges	1,661,345		Advances on account of Ceylon, &c.	1,661,345	
Payments to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore	1,122,997		Payments to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore	1,122,997	
Losses between the presidencies, and increase of dead stock in India	1,534,831		Losses between the presidencies and increase of dead stock	1,534,831	
Advances for supply of England	276,926		Bonds paid in England on account of the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore	232,194	
Further debt to England, as follows : Balance of supplies	£3,004,391		Stores exported to the presidencies, Bencoolen, and St. Helena, Appx. 35, 4th Rep.	6,033,165	
Charges paid in England, supposed Territorial	6,193,049		Sums paid in England, supposed Territorial	6,087,586	
	9,197,440		Balance paid on Chinsurah cause	61,522	
				12,414,407	
Deduct, Balance of account received from his Majesty’s Government	4,651,460		Deduct, Balance received from Government	4,786,004	
	4,651,460			7,627,863	
Unaccounted for	16,135			£17,025,651	
	£14,236,229				

* Debt to England £4,545,900

Payments in India for charges not added to invoices 2,916,279

Leaving due to England £1,629,701

The balance in favour of the Commercial department is stated in the Third Report to be £1,629,701 ; Mr. Langton makes it £1,638,195. This approximation is, however, quite accidental ; for, in many important items, the two statements are wholly dissimilar.

Mr. Langton makes the increase of the floating debt within the period £1,709,824 : in the Third Report it is stated to be £945,297. The difference arises from Mr. Langton having overlooked the consideration, that, of the above-mentioned sum of £1,709,824 the sum of £764,527 was not money received into the treasury, and therefore an available asset, but consisted of arrears of allowances, &c. in the civil and military departments, due but not paid.

Of the £20,905,194 received into the Indian treasuries, £1,966,611 were paid, according to the Third Report, for assets, the outlay for which is not included in the Indian charges : of this application of part of the funds Mr. Langton takes no notice. Of those funds £3,193,205 were, according to the Appendices 26 and 27, Third Report, disbursed on account of the Commercial branch : Mr. Langton makes the advances and disbursements in India on the same account £5,989,733.

The Third Report says, that the sum of £4,822,006 was the balance of receipts and payments in England on account of India : Mr. Langton makes this balance £7,627,863.

Thus it appears that the two statements are utterly irreconcilable with each other, and the approximation of the results, to which Mr. Langton has adverted in his evidence, is purely accidental.

The two next statements are those of Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson. These proceed upon a principle altogether different from that of either of the former. Mr. Langton, in his evidence, says, that he considers Territory to be the only ostensible party in India, and, as standing between the lender of money and Commerce, liable to the lender for principal and interest, but having a claim upon Commerce *pro tanto*. Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson, on the contrary, regard Commerce as the only ostensible party. The distinction, at first sight, may appear unimportant : in reality, however, it is not so. According to Mr. Langton's principle, the loss of interest occasioned by the necessity of constantly keeping a very large sum of money in the Indian treasuries is sustained by the Territory. Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson fix this loss upon Commerce.

When it is necessary or expedient to advance a large sum of money in India on account of his Majesty's Government, Mr. Langton imposes the task of raising the necessary funds for that purpose upon the Territorial, Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson upon the Commercial department. And whatever claims on this head are ultimately rejected by the King's Government, Mr. Langton allows, together with the consequent loss of interest, to remain as an outgoing and loss to the Territory ; Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson as an outgoing and loss to the commerce. In short, Mr. Langton makes Territory the banker to Commerce ; Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson makes Commerce the banker to Territory.

The latter, therefore, might, with perfect consistency, allow that Mr. Langton's account would be in the main correct, if he would charge to Commerce, and take credit to Territory, for the following sums, together with interest thereon, at the Indian rates, to the 30th April 1809, as having been paid on account of the Company's trade.

Advances for the capture and maintenance of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, not included in the Indian charges	£.
Payments to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore	1,661,345
Difference between the debits and credits of the different presidencies	1,122,907
Losses at the several presidencies	2873,403
Increase of dead stock in India, purchased by Indian funds	461,428
	200,000
	<hr/>
Bonds paid in England to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore	1,534,831
Stores exported to the presidencies, Bencoolen, and St. Helena	232,194
Cash and bills held by the Territorial on account of the Commercial treasury	6,033,165
	<hr/>
	6,288,205
	<hr/>
Deduct :	
Sums received from Government in liquidation of advances	16,866,737
	<hr/>
	4,786,004
	<hr/>
	£12,000,733

The difference between Mr. Langton and Mr. Wilkinson turns mainly upon the sums above-mentioned. The former treats the whole as a charge upon Territory, the latter regards the whole as a charge upon Commerce.

This sum of £12,080,733, accumulating at compound interest at the Indian rates, would probably amount, in 1828, to £52,172,177, or thereabouts, with which, according to Mr. Wilkinson, the Territory has been improperly burthened.

Mr. Wilkinson's tables (A.) and (B.) are continued to the 30th April 1828. According to table (B.), the Territorial payments, including interest, between 1808-9 and 1827-28, exceeded the receipts by the sum of £16,576,570. By the same table it appears that the increase of debt within that period was £16,947,711.* Upon this showing it cannot be alleged that Commerce received any assistance from Territory during those nineteen years. The mischief must have been done, therefore, and the wrong committed, between 1794 and 1809; and if it could be conceded to Mr. Wilkinson that the loss of interest occasioned by the necessity of keeping, as well before as since the separation of accounts in 1814, a large balance of cash in the Territorial treasuries of India, ought to be sustained by the Commercial branch, in addition to the loss resulting from the dormant balances in the Commercial treasuries of India and the treasury at home; if it be further conceded to him, that the advances for the capture of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, the payment to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, the increase of dead stock in India, and the differences in the accounts between the different presidencies, amounting altogether to between four and five millions, were a charge upon the Company's trade, it might be admitted that, though there are mistakes and omissions in his statements, he has succeeded in making out his main position, namely, that the debt of India has been mainly incurred in support of the Company's Commerce.

But these concessions cannot be made. The payments above-mentioned, and the necessity of having constantly a floating balance of six to eight crores in the Territorial treasuries of India, originated in Territorial and Political causes, and not in the wants of Commerce. Those payments and that necessity are quite sufficient to account for the increase of the Indian debt since 1793, without supposing that any part of its produce has been applied to the augmentation of the Company's Commercial property. The augmentation of that property since 1793 appears to have resulted from the gradual accumulation of Commercial profit, together with the increase of subscribed capital at that time authorized.

JAMES PENNINGTON.

India Board,
20th July 1832.

* Mr. Wilkinson has fallen into the same mistake as Mr. Langton with regard to the arrears of allowances, &c. included in the floating debt.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 22.

Hindu Wills.—In the Goods of *Beebe Muttra*, dec.—*Judgment.* Mr. Justice *Ryan.*—I much regret that, in this case, there should be a difference of opinion on the bench, but I am obliged to form my own opinion upon it, and after the most mature deliberation, I am bound to say that I cannot arrive at the same conclusion which my brother judges have done. This question comes now for the first time regularly and formally before the court. Since I have been here, it has never been formally argued, although a practice has certainly prevailed of allowing probate of the wills of Hindus. That practice has been acquiesced in by the majority of the court—I say acquiesced in, because I am not aware that it has ever been stated positively that the court has jurisdiction. It now, however, comes formally before the court, upon the question whether it has or has not jurisdiction to grant probate of the wills of Hindus and administration of their estates.

The application is made by Mr. George Ballard, a British subject, for probate of the will of one *Beebe Muttra*. The affidavit states the testatrix to have died at Cawnpore, and to have left property within the jurisdiction of the court; and by the affidavit of Captain Wight, it appears that *Beebe Muttra* was a Hindu woman. Those are all the facts that I think it necessary to state. It is an application by a British subject for probate of the will of a Hindu, not residing within the jurisdiction. If we look to the origin of our jurisdiction, we must go back to the Mayor's Court. The entire common law of England, so far as it was applicable to the situation and condition of the place, was introduced into Calcutta by the first charter that was granted, 1726, the 13th Geo. I. The jurisdiction of the court, which that charter established, extended over all persons in civil actions who resided, or did reside when the cause of action accrued, within Calcutta; and power was given to grant probate of wills of persons dying in Calcutta to executors residing in Calcutta. In 1753, another charter (26th Geo. II.) was granted, in which there is this difference, that the second charter did not give the court jurisdiction to try all civil actions in which natives were concerned, except by consent of both parties. The clause with reference to granting probate was nearly the same in both charters. There can be

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no doubt that, under both those charters, probate was granted of the wills of Hindus; but I am of opinion that, in such cases, the Mayor's Court had not jurisdiction, but even if it had, it was taken away by statute. Instructions for the execution of the charter of 1753 were sent out by the Court of Directors with the charter. There was no allusion to wills of Hindus, but all the proceedings were with reference to wills of British subjects. The 13th Geo. III., c. 63, s. 19, enacts, that so much of the charter of 1753, as respects or relates to the Mayor's Court, or to the civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical jurisdiction thereof, shall cease and be void, in case a new charter should be granted under that act.

Now, I am of opinion, though I state it with great diffidence, because I am aware the Chief Justice thinks differently, that the whole of the jurisdiction of the court is to be found in the charter and not any where else. I think the 13th section of the 13th Geo. III., c. 63, does not give this court any jurisdiction beyond what is in the charter, and that for the jurisdiction of this court we must look to the 22d clause of the charter. Then if we are to look there for our jurisdiction, it does not seem to me that Hindus or Mahomedans can fall within that clause, because the words are, "that the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall be a court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and shall have full power and authority to administer and execute within and throughout the said provinces, and towards and upon our British subjects there residing, the ecclesiastical law as the same is now exercised in the diocese of London"—"and to grant probates of the last wills and testaments of all or any of our said British subjects." I think it does not require much argument to show, that Hindus do not fall within the words of that clause, that is to say, that they are not "British subjects" in the confined sense of the term. They are not held to be British subjects under the 19th section of the charter, or under the 34th section of 13th Geo. III., so as to serve on juries; for by the 7th Geo. IV., c. 37, it is enacted, that that right and duty should be extended to all good and sufficient persons rendered liable to serve, not being subjects of any foreign states. I think, from the words of the charter, if the jurisdiction is to be looked for there, we have it not, and I am of opinion that, if we have it not by charter, we have it not at all. But even supposing my construction to be wrong, and supposing that the 13th Geo. III., c. 63, sec. 13, established

(A)

ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the local limits of Calcutta, independent of the charter, still I am of opinion that Hindus and Mahomedans must be exempt.

It will be necessary to revert shortly to the origin of the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts over probates and administrations. If a party died making no disposition of such of his goods as under the old law he might devise, which might be part or the whole of them, according to the circumstances, the king as *parens patriæ* might seize. This prerogative was exercised in the county courts, and afterwards by the bishops. If the party died testate, the will must be proved to the satisfaction of the prelate, to prevent his distributing the effects of the testator for the good of the soul of the deceased. Then came the statute of Westminster (13th Edward I., c. 19), compelling the ordinary to pay the debts of the intestate. This was followed by the 31st Edward III., c. 11, compelling the ordinary to give administration to the next of kin, and by the 21st Henry VIII., c. 5, somewhat enlarging his powers in respect to whom it shall be granted. Then, what is the nature of an ecclesiastical court? It is now settled, that ecclesiastical courts have exclusive authority in deciding on the validity of wills of things personal and in granting administrations. Their sentences so pronounced are binding on all temporal courts, in civil cases, and probate is conclusive evidence in civil cases of the validity of a will. Whenever the title of the executor is not admitted on the record, the only proof of his right is by probate. In courts of common law, the probate cannot be impeached, and evidence that the will was forged, that the testator was insane, or that another is executor, cannot be received. Payment to an executor, who has obtained probate of a forged will, is a discharge to the debtor of the intestate, though the probate is afterwards declared null and void. Then let us see how sentence of an ecclesiastical court is to be enforced. An ecclesiastical court can neither fine, imprison, nor amerce. Its sentence must be enforced by lesser or greater excommunication. I need hardly say that is quite inapplicable to Hindus. It is very true that, under the old proceedings, the ecclesiastical court might apply to the Court of Chancery, which issued a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*; and now the 53d Geo. III., c. 127 prohibits excommunication, and directs the court to pronounce the defendant contumacious, certifying the same to the Court of Chancery, which thereupon issues its writ.

I should say that, from its very nature, the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts is not very applicable to Hindus; but what has been the practice of this court? My position is, that if the court has power to grant

probate, it is binding and conclusive upon all parties, and it is the only evidence that can be received in a temporal court of the title of a party to sue as executor. Now, here it has never been held that it is necessary an executor should show he has proved the will or obtained administration. But the question does not rest there; because, after the passing of the 21st Geo. III., c. 70, I cannot conceive how it can be necessary that a Hindu should be obliged to obtain probate of a will. By that act, it is declared, that the court shall have power to determine all manner of suits against the inhabitants of Calcutta, "providing that their inheritance and succession to lands, rents, and goods, and all matters of contract and dealings between party and party, shall be determined, in the case of Mahomedans, by the laws and usages of Mahomedans, and in the case of Gentoos, by the laws and usages of Gentoos." Now I say, there is no law or usage of Gentoos or Mahomedans which makes it necessary that they should obtain probate or letters of administration; and I say, therefore, that, in this case, the court has not the power to grant probate, or that it is a mere nullity if granted.

Such is the view I take of the jurisdiction in this case. I will now see what has been the practice of this court. That it has been the practice of the Mayor's Court, both here and at Madras, to grant such probates, there is no doubt; but it is not correct to say that the practice here has been uniform. From 1775 to 1782, a period of seven years, the practice regarding probates does appear to have been uniform; but from 1782 to 1804, a period of twenty-two years, there was a total cessation. From 1804 to 1816, a period of twelve years, six probates only were granted, and from 1816 to the present time I believe they have been uniformly granted. Therefore, there has been a nearly total cessation of the practice for half the period the court has been in existence. At Madras, I take it from Sir Thomas Strange's statement, that the practice ceased after the establishment of the Supreme Court, and was not revived till shortly previous to 1812.

So much for practice; I would now look to the opinions of the different judges who have been in India. First, I would mention that Mr. Justice Hyde, in 1775, doubted whether the ecclesiastical jurisdiction could extend to any but Christians. In 1776, an application was made in the case of Connula, a Hindu widow, to swear in a Hindu administrator by commission. Impey, C. J., and Chambers, J., at first thought the statute of distributions applied; but it was ultimately decided in full court that the administration should be granted, and that the administrator should administer according to the customs of Hindus.

In 1776, Impey, C. J., stated that administration could only be granted to British subjects and of the goods of British subjects. It is evident, therefore, that he looked only to the charter. In the fourth term of 1776, the court refused administration to Hindus out of Calcutta, and alleged that the grant was made to Hindus in Calcutta as "British subjects." In 1778, Impey, C. J., says, "I was at first against granting administration to Hindus, but agreed to it, yielding to the opinion of my brethren, that administration should be granted to Hindus under the description of 'British subjects.'" I should say, that the total cessation of the practice, for the long period I have before mentioned, must be taken as showing the opinion of the judges, that they had no jurisdiction, and it ought to be observed that it was after the 21st Geo. III. that this cessation took place. There is a manuscript note of Mr. Lewin's, in the end of August 1799, containing the opinion of Sir Henry Russell, who says: "the difficulty has been in the words of the charter, which confines the power to the effects of 'British subjects' dying within the provinces." The next opinion I would advert to is a decision at Madras, reported in 2d Strange, 158; and there the court held that a native representative was not bound to take out administration. The next case is in the same volume, p. 316, and is a decision that a native, not an inhabitant of Madras, does not render himself liable to the jurisdiction by taking out probate. There is also another decision of the same kind, at p. 327. Those are decisions, in 1815, of the court at Madras. The next opinion I shall advert to is the evidence of Sir E. East before the Lords' Committee in March 1830. He came to Calcutta, in November 1813, and two years afterwards he addressed a letter to Lord Buckinghamshire, the then president of the Board of Control. (The learned judge read the extract referred to, showing the opinion of Sir E. East to be that the court had not jurisdiction.) I think great weight must be attached to the opinion of that learned judge, who was so well versed not only in the law of this court but also in general law.

These are all the observations it seems to me necessary to make. There certainly has not been an uniform practice or an uniform opinion upon the subject in this court, and it does appear to me that the practice which has prevailed has been principally founded on the charter, on the ground of the parties being "British subjects." According to the practice of this court, it is not necessary for parties to obtain probate, but I say that if it be granted it is conclusive evidence; and I say that if probate be granted of a forged will, payments under it are good. No such doc-

trine, however, has ever been held here or acted upon. I am far from saying there are not many difficulties in the case, but as far as I am concerned, I cannot grant the present application.

Mr. Justice Franks differed from Mr. Justice Ryan and concurred with Chief Justice Russell, concluding: "upon the whole of this case, considering the jurisdiction of the court as to granting probates of wills to have its origin *in rem*, the subject of jurisdiction appears to me to suggest that a construction of the laws made for establishing an ecclesiastical jurisdiction to this court, ought to be such as should give protection to the subject to which they relate; that the rule of law for construction of charters requires that a charter, made by authority of Acts of Parliament, should be construed as an act of Parliament; that by application of the rule, by which acts of Parliament are construed, to the 22d section of this charter, it ought to be connected in construction with the 13th and 14th sections of the statute 13th Geo. III., and so construed as to include within its provisions the case of a person who applies, under the circumstances of the present case, for probate of the will of a deceased Hindu; and that the application in this case ought to be granted."

The *Chief Justice*. This was an application, made on the 12th July, to swear in an executor, a British subject, to the will of Bebee Muttra, a Hindu woman, who had died, leaving property and effects, *viz.* Company's paper, within the Calcutta jurisdiction of this court. It involves, of course, the question of the jurisdiction of this court to grant probate of the will of a Hindu; and, upon the application being made, I was informed by my brother judges that, with respect to such question, there was and had been for some time a difference of opinion upon the bench. It became, therefore, necessary that the subject should be fully investigated and considered, and the court took time for that purpose.

The grounds upon which the learned counsel (Mr. Turton) principally rested his application were, first, the great advantage and convenience to society, especially to the Hindu community, if such a jurisdiction were established; and, on the other hand, the great inconvenience, annoyance, and litigation, which would ensue, if it should be held that no such jurisdiction exists; secondly, upon a practice and usage, which, according to my note, he described as a "continued and consistent practice," not only in this court but in those also of Madras and Bombay; and he further urged, upon the principle stated by Lord Mansfield in *Robinson v. Bland*, 2 Burr., that, even if such practice should be erroneous, still, as it was rooted and established, and was one upon which a rule of property might be said to

depend, it ought to be adhered to by the judges, till the Legislature should think proper to alter it.

With reference to the grounds so urged, the answer is, as to the first, that the advantage and convenience of society, and, on the other side, inconvenience, cannot alone give jurisdiction to a court of justice; as to the second, that, whatever might be the effect of "continued and consistent practice," rooted and established for a long course of years, the practice which has existed upon the present subject is not of that description.

Though it necessarily leads to some length of detail, it is interesting and important to ascertain, as far as possible, what really has been the practice upon this subject. The Supreme Court, though established in 1774, did not meet for the purpose of transacting the business of the public until January 1775. It appears, by the returns supplied to me from the office of the registrar, that from January 1775 to July 1782 (the latter month not being included), upwards of 200 probates and administrations of the wills and effects of Hindus and Mahomedans were granted—a period of seven years and a-half. Then, as to the effects of Hindus, there was an entire cessation until the year 1816—a long period of thirty-four years. As to Mahomedan goods, there was an entire cessation until the year 1804—a period of twenty-two years; and then, between the years 1804 and 1814, a small number, *viz.* six probates and administrations of the wills and effects of Mahomedans were granted. From 1814 to 1816, there were none. We now come to the period from 1816 to the present time, a considerable period of about sixteen years, and during this period, the probates and administrations of the effects of Hindus and Mahomedans have amounted to 230.

With respect to the practice at Bombay and Madras, we have not had the means of obtaining full information; but from the cases published by Sir Thomas Strange, and particularly from the case of 'Chellummal v. Garrow,' 2d vol., p. 1, and 'In the matter of Taral,' in the same vol., p. 156, it appears that, at Madras, it had always been considered as doubtful, whether the charter of that presidency intended that probates and letters of administration should be granted to natives; but that the court had been in the habit of granting them to such natives, "inhabitants of the limits of Madras," as spontaneously applied for them, but had refused to cite, or use any means for compelling, natives to come in and prove wills, or take out letters of administration; and had also refused to grant letters of administration to creditors, to the prejudice of the next of kin. And having decided, in the case of 'Arnachellum v. Venkoo,' 2 Strange 147,

that the taking out probate by a native, not an inhabitant of Madras, did not make him subject to the jurisdiction of the court, even with reference to matters relating to the will, it was subsequently determined 'In the matter of the will of Taral,' Id. 156, that probate should not be granted to such a native.

Recurring again to the practice and usage of this court, it appears upon investigation not only that it has not been "uniform and consistent," but that it has proceeded upon one or other, or both, of two grounds, one of which I should find it difficult, the other impossible, to maintain; one is, that Hindus and Mahomedans are comprised in the description of "British subjects," as it occurs in the 22d sec. of the charter; the other, that a solemn act of the ecclesiastical court, *viz.* a grant of probate or letters of administration, might be done for the convenience of parties, without any legal power or authority to do such act. One supposes a jurisdiction; the other supposes the court to act, from a kind and accommodating disposition, without any jurisdiction at all.

In the commencement of the practice and usage of this court, it appears from the manuscript notes of one of the judges of that day, which have been committed to my charge, that the former ground, *viz.* a jurisdiction over Hindus and Mahomedans as "British subjects," was that upon which the court were induced to act. In the first term of 1775, on an application of one Chow Dranny, widow of Bannaker Doss, for administration to the goods of her late husband, Mr. Justice Hyde makes a query in the following words:—"Query, by me (John Hyde), in what light we can exercise any jurisdiction in granting probate of the will of a Gentoo? We cannot, I think, exercise jurisdiction as an ecclesiastical court but amongst Christians; therefore, if we have authority, it must be by some other kind of authority for proving wills." In the next year, 1st term 1776, in the case of Commula, widow of Kewulram Ghose, an Hindu, Mr. Newman moved for a commission to swear the widow, because, by their customs, she could not appear in court. The court doubted, and took time to consider, whether administration of the goods of a Hindu should ever be granted. Impey, C. J., and Chambers, J., thought that the administrator would be bound to administer according to the statute of distributions. Le Maistre, J., and Hyde, J., differed. However, in the sittings after the same term, is the following note: "it was determined that administration of the goods of Hindus should be granted, and that the administrator would be bound to distribute according to the Hindu customs." In the same book is a further note upon the subject, dated 17th Dec.

1776: "the charter directs administration to be granted to 'British subjects,' and of the goods of 'British subjects' deceased; therefore, the court grants administration to the estates of Gentoos (as well as other persons) dying in Calcutta, and to Gentoos inhabiting Calcutta, adjudging them to be 'British subjects.'

It appears, from various cases, that the court continued for several following years, and up to July 1782, to exercise this jurisdiction, and upon the same ground of "British subjects." In 1778, fourth term, in a case, 'the goods of Bindabun Gosain, dec.' the chief justice, Impey, says: "I was at first against granting any administration to Hindus, thinking it would create confusion. I acceded to the opinions of others of the judges (meaning the late Mr. Justice Le Maistre and Mr. Justice Hyde), and agreed that administrations to Hindus, under the description of 'British subjects,' should be granted." In 1782, second term, 'in the goods of Bux Alley Gawney,' the only judges in court were Chambers, J., and Hyde, J.; and Hyde, J., said: "the person of whose goods administration is to be granted must have been, at his death, a 'British subject;' his being amenable to the jurisdiction of the court is nothing to the purpose. We say the inhabitants of this town are all British subjects, because this town was conquered by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive; but that does not extend to subordinate factories." Chambers, J., concurred.

This case approaches very near to the time when the practice ceased for the long period already mentioned; and it seems to be quite clear that it was grounded upon the notion, that Hindus and Mahomedans might be 'British subjects,' within the words of the Charter, "if inhabitants of Calcutta." I have searched with much diligence for some account of the cessation of the exercise of the jurisdiction after June 1782. Mr. Justice Hyde's notes are defective, and my search has not been successful; and the notes of Sir R. Chambers committed to my charge do not commence till 1785. Left, therefore, to assign the most probable reason for the cessation, I incline to ascribe it to the statute 21 Geo. III. c. 70, which (from the notes of Mr. Justice Hyde) arrived at Calcutta in July 1782, and before the middle of the month. I conceive that the 17th section, which makes provision for the laws of the Mahomedans and Gentoos being preserved to them in cases (amongst others) of "inheritance and succession to goods," &c. was construed (though as it seems to me erroneously) as prohibiting the jurisdiction of the court, in respect of probates and administrations, from being exercised upon Hindu and Mahomedan subjects. That the supposed obstacle was this statute of

21st Geo. III. c. 70, seems to be further probable from a note (though defective) in a book supplied to me by the prothonotary, in the handwriting of Mr. Lewin, who, at the time the note was taken (1799) was a barrister, but who afterwards became master of the court. The first part of the note was written upon a leaf of the book now lost; but from the remaining part, it appears that the subject matter before the court was an application on behalf of a British subject, as a creditor, to obtain letters of administration to the effects of a Hindu, and Sir H. Russell, C. J., expressed an opinion, that an application on behalf of such a creditor was *least* likely to be open to objection. The note then proceeds, that "the chief justice thinks there is not much of an obstacle in the 21st of the King. His difficulty has been in the words of the charter, which confines the power to the effects of 'British subjects' dying within the provinces." Here, therefore, the difficulty seems to have arisen again upon the original question about 'British subjects.' But it is observable that, in this view of the matter, not the slightest reference is made to any "general ecclesiastical jurisdiction" possessed by the court. Subsequently, and in 1819, when that general ecclesiastical jurisdiction was adverted to, the statute 21 Geo. III. c. 70, s. 17, seems to have presented the obstacle. Thus, in a case, in 3d term 1819, 'Goods of Beebee Hay,' a Mussulman woman, who died in Calcutta, intestate, and in which letters of administration were applied for on the part of the registrar, Spankie, A. G., and Mr. Compton, in opposition to the application, were driven to the statute. They contended that, even under the general ecclesiastical authority of the court, there was a marked distinction between foreign Europeans or Christians, and Mussulmans and Hindus; the latter of whose laws of inheritance and succession were expressly reserved to them by the charter and the statute 21 Geo. III. c. 70, s. 17; and the majority of the court (East, C. J., and Buller, J.), not being satisfied that the registrar could take out administration to a Mussulman *under the restriction in the Act*, proposed that the matter should be referred, and some compromise was made. Sir F. Macnaghten inclined to support the jurisdiction.

But whatever may have been the cause of the cessation in 1782, one thing seems to be quite clear, namely, that the court, as it was originally constituted (and composed, as it appears to have been, of four judges of considerable attainments), acted in this matter upon the ground, that certain Hindus and Mahomedans (*viz.* such as inhabited the Calcutta district) were comprised in the description of 'British subjects,' mentioned in s. 22 of the charter; upon the ground, in short, that *the*

court had jurisdiction. It remained for more modern times to witness a court acting solely for the convenience and accommodation of parties, and professing to do so without any jurisdiction at all.

Concerning the small number of Mahomedan probates and administrations (four probates and two administrations) which by the registrar's return appear to have been granted during the ten years from 1804 to 1814, I have no information enabling me at all to account for their having been so granted. But the manner in which the practice of granting probates and administrations of the effects of Hindus and Mahomedans generally was revived in 1816, appears from a paper delivered in by Sir E. H. East to the Lords' Committee on East-India Affairs, but which was probably written by him about the year 1816. He says, that the Hindus desired to obtain probate in some instances, and that Government had refused to pay money to one, who claimed to be the representative of a deceased Hindu, without assurance of his representative character, and that he could devise no better method, in justice to both parties, than to admit the party so claiming, at his own request, to deposit the will "as in registry," with the registrar of the court on the ecclesiastical side, and to administer a *voluntary* oath, at the Hindu executor's request, verifying the will and his own representative character. But (as he further says), by way of precaution, and that no person might be misled by it to attribute a greater authority than belonged to such an act, "I directed the registrar to draw up the verification in writing, which was to be given to the party, by way of memorial of his claim, as having been made voluntarily; and noting that the will was not registered, but voluntarily deposited as in registry." The present registrar (Mr. Hogg) informs me that he cannot find in the office any memorandum of such a direction of Sir Edward East's, or any trace of the kind of registry here alluded to. Probably the proceeding did not continue long, and its only use or object could have been to satisfy parties who were too ignorant to know its nature. Sir Edward East, in a note, says: "we have since permitted the Hindus to take probate of wills and letters of administration at their own free will, but do not hold it necessary for them in order to give title." But he seems, at the time he wrote the paper (*viz.* about 1816), to have thought that the court had no jurisdiction, for his expression in one part of it is: "the court being restrained to give probate of wills and to grant administration of the effects of 'British subjects' only in the confined sense, &c."

The proceeding of the court, in granting probates and administration, being thus

revived, has continued to the present time; but not upon the same ground, as it should seem, during the whole of that period. How long the proceeding lasted upon the principle of mere convenience and accommodation does not precisely appear; but it should seem to be pretty clear that, for some years (five or six) previous to November 1830, the court must have adopted the ground of jurisdiction; because, during those years, their acts were enforced when requisite by the accustomed process. In the return of the registrar there appear:—"1824, July 12th, goods of Noor John Begund; caveat disallowed, with costs."—"1826, May 5th, goods of Cannucknutta; caveat disallowed, with costs."—"Same day, goods of Bowannypersaud Bose; caveat disallowed, with costs;" and the register certifies several cases of the date of 1828, and subsequently, before November 1830, in which citations were issued for want of an inventory being filed, and for accounts; and also monitions to pay taxed costs. One case particularly, "In the goods of Mohunncemohun Tagore" (16 May 1828), was much considered and contested, and the court particularly considered the statute 53 Geo. III. c. 127 (which abolishes excommunication), with the view of accommodating the process of this court to its provisions, and ultimately ordered that the registrar should issue a *significavit* under that statute. However, some new light broke in upon the court on the 12th of November 1830, in a case of "Meer Munnoo v. Bebee Suckenah Khaneen," in which the proceedings up to that time for the recovery of costs, by writs of attachment and *alias* attachment, had been sanctioned by the court; but, on that day, an application made for a *pluries* attachment was refused; and the chief justice stated that, in future, the court would not grant costs, on the ecclesiastical side, in the goods of Mahomedans and Hindus, and directed the registrar to see that no process issued. Still, however (as the registrar has further certified), probates and administrations have been granted to Hindus and Mahomedans, and caveats have been entered and argued, as before, but no costs have been allowed; nothing has been done *compulsorily*. It must be taken, therefore, that the majority of the court reverted to that peculiar doctrine, that probates and administrations might be granted upon the principle of convenience and accommodation; and that they continued to act upon that doctrine up to the time when I had the honour of taking my place upon this bench.

This is a sketch of the history of the legal question raised by the present application, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce the opinion which I have been able to form upon it, admitting it to be

(as I readily do) a matter clouded by considerable doubt and difficulty.

I clear the way, by stating at once and explicitly, that I cannot act upon the principle of convenience and accommodation, without jurisdiction. The admitted fact that a jurisdiction in this matter is felt to be a great advantage and convenience to society, and especially to the Hindu community, may make me desirous and perhaps astute to find such jurisdiction; but I consider it to be equally the duty of this and every other court to abstain from doing acts which they have no power to do, as it is their duty to administer justice in matters within their jurisdiction. Besides, the proposed advantage and convenience to society would be illusory, productive of mischief and injustice, if probates and administrations should be granted upon the principle of mere accommodation, without jurisdiction. A probate and an administration would be such in name only, and not in effect; the court would be guilty of dealing (as it were) in a double sense, and might be instrumental in causing severe loss to innocent parties. A party refuses to pay a large sum of money due to the representatives of a deceased person until he is satisfied as to the individual who can be treated as such representative; the court by a solemn act declares the individual; the party pays the money upon the faith of the act of the court, and then is to be told, upon some subsequent litigation as to the validity of the payment, that the act of the court, declaring the personal representative, was without jurisdiction, and consequently of no avail to him in his litigation. According to the law of England, payment of a debt to a person who, as executor, has obtained probate even of a forged will, is a good discharge; but this is solely from the effect of an act of court having jurisdiction; because by the same law, a payment of a debt to a person who, as executor, has obtained probate of a supposed will of a living person, would be no discharge, simply because, the ecclesiastical court having no jurisdiction, the probate is of no effect. Again; in cases when this court grants administration, the parties interested in the funds remain quiet and contented, in the belief and confidence that this court will interfere, if necessary, for their protection; and great would be their annoyance and distress, to find that they would call upon the court in vain to compel an inventory and account, or to enforce by any compulsory process the supposed liabilities of the person, whom they had been led to consider from the court's own act as amenable at any moment to the court's jurisdiction. Thus mischief and injustice might be caused by acts intended for convenience and accommodation.

With me, therefore, the inquiry must

necessarily be, whether the court has or has not jurisdiction in the present case. If it has not jurisdiction, I am clearly of opinion that the application cannot be granted; if it has jurisdiction, the application must be granted as a matter of right and justice.

In proceeding with this inquiry, I will first dispose of the ground upon which the learned counsel seemed to rely in making the application, namely, a jurisdiction arising from practice and usage. The principle to which he referred, as sustaining erroneous practice, probably could not be shewn to have been applied to any thing so *morally* erroneous as every practice must be which has arisen and prevailed entirely without jurisdiction. But at all events, the principle cannot be applied unless the practice relied upon has been for a long course of years "continued and consistent." It is clear that it has not been of that description in the present matter; and I therefore cannot find a sufficient ground of jurisdiction arising from practice and usage, as urged by the learned counsel.

The next ground requiring to be noticed is that, upon which the original four judges of this court held that a jurisdiction existed, namely, that Hindus and Mahomedans, inhabitants of Calcutta, are all 'British subjects' within the 22d clause of the charter, and therefore persons to whom the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in respect of probates and administrations is expressly extended. But I notice this ground of jurisdiction only for the purpose of stating, that I wish to be understood as not giving any decided opinion upon it. The reasons upon which it is rejected by Mr. Justice Ryan are such as would induce any lawyer to pause, at least, before coming to the conclusion that such a ground of jurisdiction is sustainable. But I am not called upon to decide this point, because I am of opinion that there is another, and a different ground, upon which a jurisdiction exists.

I am well aware that, as this ground does not appear ever to have presented itself to the minds of any of the able lawyers who have presided or practised in this court, or in the courts of the two other presidencies, except in the case of 'the goods of Bebee Hay,' in 1819, which I have before mentioned, it requires to be well sifted and examined before any opinion can be safely rested upon it. But as, after deliberate examination, it appears to me to be sound and tenable, my duty to the party making the present application, and to the public, requires that I should declare and act upon an opinion so formed. I think it right also to observe that, as far as my researches have extended, the point in question, considered as *vexata quæstio*, more or less, during a period of nearly sixty years, and also taking into conside-

ration the ability of those to whom it was from time to time presented, has been treated with such singular abstemiousness of discussion, as to make it possible that an obvious point might have been overlooked.

The ground upon which, as at present advised, I place the jurisdiction, is the statute 13 Geo. III. c. 63; I say that this statute, by s. 13, gives (amongst other jurisdiction) a *general ecclesiastical jurisdiction* within and throughout the town of Calcutta, and that such general ecclesiastical jurisdiction was not—and indeed could not have been—limited and restricted by the words ‘British subjects’ in the 22d section of the charter.

The words of the statute are sufficiently large, and they are express, that it shall be lawful for the King, by charter, to establish a supreme court, “which said supreme court shall have, and the same court is hereby declared to have, full power and authority to exercise and perform all civil, criminal, admiralty, and *ecclesiastical jurisdiction*, and to appoint such clerks and other ministerial officers of the said court, with such reasonable salaries, as shall be approved of by the Governor General and council, and to form and establish such rules of practice, and such rules for the process of the said court, and to do all such other things as shall be found necessary for the administration of justice and the due execution of all or any of the powers which by the said charter shall be granted and committed to the said court; and also shall be at all times a court of record, and shall be a court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery in and for the said town of Calcutta and factory of Fort William aforesaid, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto.”

What is there to restrain the effect of words so general and express in an Act of Parliament? If it be suggested that the words, “and the due execution of all or any of the powers which by the said charter,” &c. are *restrictive*, I say that it seems to me impossible so to read and understand them, upon any fair grammatical construction, and that they appear to me to be cumulative. I would observe also, that if they were *restrictive* upon the whole section, they would be of such important operation, that their omission, when the clause is recited, in the preamble of the charter, would be very extraordinary. If they are not *restrictive*, there is clearly a *general ecclesiastical jurisdiction* expressly established by the enactment of an Act of Parliament.

Any question as to the probable intention of the Legislature in passing the Act would, as it seems to me, be answered favourably to the jurisdiction. It is, I believe, admitted that, prior to the passing of that Act, the Mayor’s Court (which,

under a charter of 26 Geo. II., administered justice in the town and limits of Calcutta) granted probates and administrations within its jurisdiction in respect of the estate and effects of *all persons* dying within its jurisdiction, whether Hindus or other natives, or British or other subjects. It does not seem likely, that a statute passed for the purpose of providing for the exigencies of a district increasing in wealth and population, and deemed to be of great importance, should narrow any jurisdiction previously existing. The preamble speaks of the Mayor’s Court, under the charter, as a court of *civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction*, and says of it, that it did not sufficiently provide for the due administration of justice in such manner as the state and condition of the Company’s presidency did and must require; and then, in lieu of such Mayor’s Court, enacts that another court, to be erected and established by the King, should have “*all civil, criminal, admiralty, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction*.” Every thing here looks much more like an intention to extend, than to restrict, the previously existing jurisdiction.

If such a jurisdiction is given by the statute, I conceive clearly that it could not be essentially narrowed, so as in fact to be taken away in any part of it, by the charter. In the ‘*King v. Miller*,’ 6 T. Rep. 268, it was said by Lord Kenyon, and acted upon by the court, that the King’s charter cannot control an Act of Parliament; and that, therefore, where the constitution of a corporation depended upon a statute, such constitution could not be changed by the corporation accepting a charter from the Crown.

I do not, however, by any means come to the conclusion that it was the intention of this charter, granted in pursuance of the 13 Geo. III., to take away any of the jurisdiction previously given by that statute. It seems to me very possible that the clause 22 of the charter, even if considered as relating only to British subjects in the confined sense, might have been framed solely with the intention of securing, by specific detail, the manner in which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, in respect of probates and administrations, should be exercised towards such British subjects, without any intention of limiting or restraining such general ecclesiastical jurisdiction as the statute had given. Besides, if it was the intention of the charter to give the Supreme Court less extensive powers in any respect than the former court (the Mayor’s Court) possessed, the provision in the 36th clause of the charter does not seem to have been framed in accordance with such restrictive intention. It provides that all judgments, &c., orders, rules, or acts of the Mayor’s Court, shall be transferred to the Supreme Court, and

subsist and depend there to all intents and purposes as if they had been respectively commenced in the Supreme Court, and that the Supreme Court might proceed upon them as the said Mayor's Court might have done. Doubtless, amongst the records and proceedings so transferred, were the acts of the court whereby they had granted probate and administration to Hindus and Mahomedans, and as to some of which, further proceedings were most probably requisite.

It would seem also singular if, while the Legislature were providing for the more perfect and effectual administration of justice and security of property amongst the wealthy, increasing, and very mixed population of the district of Calcutta, they did in fact restrain (or permit the charter to restrain) the jurisdiction in question to 'British subjects' in the confined sense, and did not at the same time make some provision by which the security of the personal property of those who might die amongst the very large proportion of that population, who were not such British subjects, might be effected. But none such was made. In a late case in this court, 'in the goods of John Williamson Fulton,' it was decided unanimously, that the Prerogative Court of Canterbury has no jurisdiction in this district, and from the conduct of the Prerogative Court, in the same case, in delivering the will out of registry, in order that it might be proved in India, it appears that such court does not suppose that it has any jurisdiction in this country. It follows, then, that as to a vast mass of property within the district, for which the Legislature proposed to enact *effective and more sufficient* administration of justice, it must be left (if there be no jurisdiction) without that protection and advantage which the superintendence of an ecclesiastical court can afford.

Again; if the only jurisdiction which this court possesses is derived from the charter, how are those words disposed of, by which the grant of probate and administration is limited, not only to 'British subjects,' but to British subjects 'dying within the provinces?' Yet I believe, in a great number of cases, and some of them cases of immense property, no such restriction has been observed.

I have only time to suggest this as a topic to be taken into consideration. Another important question, namely, the true meaning of the words 'British subjects,' as applied to this matter, does not (as I have before stated) press upon me for decision in the present case; and I will merely mention my impression that the *confined sense* of those words would limit the jurisdiction far within the bounds to which, during the whole period of the existence of this court, it has (by common consent as it were) been extended.

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 11. No. 41.

The course which I have taken, in tracing the jurisdiction of this court to the statute, as its fountain-head, and not to the charter, was adopted by a former chief justice, Sir C. Puller, in the case of 'Rex. v. Goculnauth Mullick and another' (Clarke's Sup., p. 36), in which this court, in April 1824, decided unanimously a point respecting the writ of *habeas corpus* precisely similar to that which came before the Privy Council upon the appeal of Sir John Grant, in 1829, and decided it in the same manner as the Privy Council. It was necessary, in that case, to trace the jurisdiction to its fountain-head, and Sir C. Puller, with reference to the jurisdiction as given by statute, says: "it must be remembered, that the words which describe the local extent of the court's jurisdiction, are equally applicable to its civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction." He afterwards states of the charter, that it "did not, and could not, confer a more extensive jurisdiction than the Act of Parliament declared that the court might possess;" and subsequently he says of the 21st Geo. III. c. 70, that it did not extend the jurisdiction; that it was merely a declaratory Act; that, though it did not narrow the jurisdiction in reality, it corrected an erroneous construction which had been put upon the previous Act of Parliament, and by which the jurisdiction had been enlarged beyond what was the intention of the Legislature.

This brings me to the last consideration, viz. whether this statute 21 Geo. III. c. 70, took away the *general ecclesiastical jurisdiction* upon which I rely in the present case; and I do not see that it had that effect. The provision, in the 17th section, that the inheritance and succession to goods should be determined, in the case of Mahomedans, by the *laws and usages* of Mahomedans, and in the case of Gentoos by the *laws and usages* of Gentoos, will, I conceive, be sufficiently observed by giving effect to the disposition of property contained in a Mahomedan or Hindu will, and directing the distribution of property, in case of an intestacy, according to the Mahomedan and Hindu laws and usages, and not according to the English statute of distributions. And it is to be observed, that the inheritance and succession to goods are to be determined by an English court, the Supreme Court. It is admitted, in the clause itself, that the succession to goods is so to be determined, though the laws and usages of the natives are to be observed. How can this court determine such succession to goods, except by granting probates and administrations? I have already mentioned, that the court pursued this course, as to the distribution of the property of an intestate, in the year 1776, after some discussion and deliberation. Then, as to the objection, that the process,

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especially the compulsory process, of an ecclesiastical court, is altogether ineffectual against persons not Christians, I conceive that the provision in s. 19 of the same statute supplies an answer; for it enacts that the court may *frame such process*, and make such rules and orders for the execution thereof, in suits civil or criminal, against the natives, as may accommodate the same to the religion and manners of such natives. The difficulties, however, with respect to process, would not at this time be so great as in the case already mentioned, of 'Moheencemohun Tagore,' in 1828; the court particularly considered the statute 53 Geo. III. c. 127 (abolishing excommunication), with the view of accommodating its process to the provisions of that statute; and, after such consideration, ordered the registrar to issue a *significavit*.

But it is possible, I should rather say it is very probable, that difficulties may arise, from time to time, as to the process and proceedings of a court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, when applied to any part of the native population; such difficulties have arisen as to the process and proceedings of the ordinary court of civil jurisdiction, which has had to contend with the obstacles to the full and free investigation of truth, by *vivâ voce* evidence, presented by the privileged seclusion of the women of the higher castes, and with the exception of property from legal liabilities by the dedication to idolatrous purposes, and with various other obstacles to such an administration of justice as would accord with the modes of proceeding established in the English courts. But with respect to difficulties of this kind, it is quite clear that, however they may embarrass the exercise of a jurisdiction, they cannot take it away.

My conclusion, therefore, upon the whole of this case is, that the present application must be granted. I am of opinion that this court has a general ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the limits of Calcutta. It is stated that the property (or some part of it) disposed of by the will, of which probate is sought, is within that jurisdiction; and upon the established principle, that when the goods are there the ordinary may interfere (Oughton, 330, tit. 223), I think that the jurisdiction must be applied, on the request of the party, to property so situated.

COURT OF NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

Agra.—April Session (11th and 24th).

Suttee.—Vakeel of Government v. Motee.

—The prisoner was charged with being present, aiding and abetting, in burning alive a Hindu woman, but with her consent. There was also a second count, charging him with simple resistance to the police on the occasion.

From the record of the commitment, it would appear that the suttee was burnt at Madhurreekund, a village thirty-five miles N.W. of Agra. The husband of the woman, a middle-aged man, by name Bhimma, a carpenter, died on the 13th September 1831, and Utkoh, his widow, immediately resolved on burning with the body on the following morning. The case, however, having been duly reported, the police officer soon arrived at the spot, and remonstrated both with her and the relations during the course of the night. In short, by a humane artifice, the remains were removed, a little after break of day, without the knowledge of the widow, to the village Murgut, and consumed with the usual funeral rites to ashes. Her feelings, when the truth could no longer be concealed from her, vented themselves at first in bitter reproaches on the authorities. Gradually, however, she became more calm, and having at length, in resignation or recklessness, broken off the bangles from her arm, she declared her formal assumption of widowhood. The thannadar, having explained the nature and object of the prohibitory law to all parties present, placed the unfortunate creature under the surveillance of the zemindars, and quitted the scene with his retainers.

Unfortunately, however, the feeling of female dishonour, or of disappointment, among the family, was not so soon assuaged. The bigotry, too, of some influential Gorwa Rajpoots, residing at Sorsa and Shahpore, induced them to urge on the relatives the necessity of removing the supposed stain by a clandestine performance of the rite, and the widow herself, taunted by her relations and her own sex, relapsed into the intention of becoming a suttee. On the third day from the death of the deceased (a new head and body dress having been previously purchased for the sacrifice), the woman, under pretence of performing the usual ablution, had gone with her female companions to the side of the village tank, and her relations, as they assert, into the village to purchase rice and milk for the *ghanucyas* (bearers) of the funeral, when, soon after, a report was brought to the zemindars, that she had seated herself amid the ashes of her husband's remains. Little time was lost by her friends in supplying the rude materials of a village funeral-pile, and with the dhootee and turban of the deceased by her, she soon appeared in the midst of it, covered up to the neck on all sides. In the mean time, however, the zemindars, to save appearances, had sent word to the Aring chokee in the neighbourhood; and the chokeedar to the thannah at Sonkh. Two of them, soon after, hastened to apprise the darogah. About noon, two burkundazes had hurried to the spot from Aring, and by every possible

remonstrance urged the parties present to desist from their culpable intention. A confederation seems, however, to have been formed to complete the sacrifice at all hazards, and the peons, on attempting to approach the victim, were driven to a distance by the display of personal violence. At this time, one of the horse patrol had arrived from Sonkh. His utmost endeavours to disperse the crowd were of no avail. The people's feelings, indeed, had become excited. One of the ring-leaders called out for a light, and the son of the deceased, amid general confusion, and as he solemnly asserts, under the threat of the bitterest imprecations from his mother, set fire to the pile. On the *ooplal*, ghee had been already spread; some scattered more upon the flame, others fanned it with a *chuddur*, while another party, to end the sufferings of the victim, threw a *choppur*, from a *bittora* hard by, over her. As the fire began to burn down, the crowd, which, with women and children, had assembled to many hundreds, and was exaggerated by some of the witnesses into thousands, lessened, and on the appearance of the jemadar, some time after, from Aring, dispersed on all sides. With the aid of the peons, he succeeded in securing some of the ringleaders, and found the pile reduced to ashes.

In a report made to the commissioner, the acting magistrate states: "From a local inquiry, which I felt it my duty to make immediately, it would appear that, had the darogah originally observed the precaution of leaving an officer in the village till the completion of the posthumous rites usual with Hindus up to the thirteenth day, the widow would, I feel assured, never have relapsed into a feeling of *suth*, or, relapsing, might easily have been prevented by lawful means. Had she been only secured from undue influence, from family taunts, and the prospect of expulsion from caste, nature herself would have soon resumed her sway over the feelings of a mother; and in the same way, on the report to the thannah and chookee on the 16th, had either officer proceeded in person at the moment to the spot, I cannot but believe that a disturbance, which bid defiance to unimportant subordinates, would have yielded to the weight of a higher functionary. At any rate, it might most certainly have been delayed by them till a reference was made to Agra, and the magistrate would then have proceeded to the place himself."

Of the ringleaders, Kullooa, the son, and Radhey, the cousin, of the deceased, with Radha Kishun, Jowahir, Seroo, and Motee, influential zemindars in those parts, were recognized by the police. All of them, except Motee, were seized and committed for trial at the time. The case came on September 26th, before Mr.

Boddam, the acting commissioner of circuit. The evidence went to prove that Kullooa and Radhey were principals in burning the widow alive, and Radha Kishun, Jowahir, and Seroo, by their words and acts, were present aiding and abetting in the illegal sacrifice. On a *fitwa* of guilty and *acoobut* from the mooftee, the three first were sentenced to seven, the two last to five, years' imprisonment. The case, however, having been subsequently revised by the Nizamut Adawlut, the sentence was mitigated; and on April 21st, the Governor General, under the powers reserved to him by Reg. XIV. 1810, was pleased to extend his gracious pardon to the whole number.

In the mean time, Motee continued to evade the pursuit of justice, but was at length apprehended on the borders of the Bhurtapore country, January 22d.

The vakcel of government detailed the nature of the charge and proof to be adduced against the prisoner.

The prisoner pleaded *not guilty* to both counts.

Murtuza Khan, burkundaize, deposed. About seven months since, the wife of the ballahar of Madhurree-kund reported to the Aring choky that "Mussumut Utkoh, the widow of the kotee just dead, intends to become a suttee. The uplah is collected, and she heeds no one's remonstrance." The jemadar sent off Kaley Khan and myself immediately. Coming to the spot, I found a large body of people assembled, the widow in the middle of the pile, and all preparations for the sacrifice ready. We both went up towards the pile, and urged the relations of the widow not to let a light be set to it till the arrival of the darogah. Jowahir, Seroo, Tota Eysuree, of Sonsa, with Pertaub and Motee, the prisoner, of Shahpoor, were standing there. I said to Jowahir, "in making all the preparations for the suttee, you have acted very improperly. Till the arrival of the thannadar do not consummate the rite." He replied, "she will not listen to any argument." I then tried to place my hand upon her head, and to withdraw her from the pile. Jowahir and Motee on this cried out "strike." Motee himself struck me a blow of a club on the left shoulder, and others followed it up with their sticks. However much I called out for assistance, no one came to our aid. Jowahir and Seroo, in the meantime, cried out "fire the pile." I heard Radhey's voice, saying, "I have brought a light," but in the crowd and confusion I did not see him with it in his hand. At this time Sipadar Khan, sowar, had arrived from Sonkh, and endeavoured to disperse the crowd. They attacked and beat him too. He was in consequence driven back. Of a sudden, a smoke arose from the pile, and the people around it immediately began to

fan the light with some cloths. The flame now ascended on high. A chopper was thrown too by some one on the suttee, and the whole burnt rapidly down. The people then began to run off. At this period, Madhoo Sing, jemadar, arrived. I told him of the resistance I had met with from Jowahir and Seroo; the jemadar seized Pertaub, of Shahpoor, and Motee, too, was discovered by the side of the bank. The jemadar rode up there with the intention of seizing him. He, however, made resistance, and struck Madhoo Sing three times with a club. Kaley Khan and myself at this time came up to his aid, but Motee succeeded in getting into the tank, and swimming to the opposite bank, took to flight. From fear of the kotees escaping, we gave up our pursuit of Motee, and proceeded to seize Kulloo, Radha Kishun, and Radhey. Soon after this, the mohurir and thannadar arrived from Sonkh. The prisoner was afterwards seized by two of our burkundazes in a village not far from Kamah.

Several other witnesses deposed to a similar effect. Some of them stating that Kulloo, the son, and some that Radhey, the cousin, set fire to the pile. All attest the fact of the riot and assault of the police.

The prisoner's deposition in the thannah was then verified by the subscribing witnesses, and placed on record. In it he acknowledged being present, and that on the jemadar's abusing and attempting to seize him, he struck a blow of his club at that officer's horse. The prisoner's deposition before the magistrate to the same effect, and similarly verified, was also placed on record.

The prisoner in his defence urged nothing, but acknowledged having deposed to the effect recorded in both depositions.

The *futwa* convicted the prisoner of aiding and abetting in the illegal homicide, and also of resistance to the police during the same, and declared him accordingly liable to punishment by *acvobut*.

Judgment of the Session Judge.—I agree with the *futwa*. The prisoner is convicted of aiding and abetting in the illegal homicide, and of resistance to the police. Sentence of imprisonment for one year, with hard labour, is passed upon him.

bedding and furniture, were carried away in the most silent manner during the night. The band-master, Mr. Catania, lost the whole of a little treasure of 800 rupees, which he had amassed in his trunk. A little girl, the daughter of the jemadar of the elephant-drivers, sleeping by her father's side, was first stripped of the silver ornaments on her feet and arms, and then the thieves tore away the silver chains from her ears. The jemadar, awakened by the shrieks of his child, called out for help and gave chase to the thieves, and a scuffle ensued, in which the latter wounded two of the pursuers with spears, and tauntingly bid them be content and retire. In this, and every other instance, the robbers appear to have escaped with impunity.—*Cal. Cour.*

From the Governor General's camp we learn that the following will be his Lordship's movements. The camp was to move from Allyghur on the 14th inst., and proceed by the stages of Jasni, Hatras, Saidabad, and Kerowly, to Agra. His Lordship was to halt, on the 18th, at Kerowly, and march to Agra on the 19th. There, it is supposed, he will stay till the 23d, and march on the 24th to Tehruhi, a village in that district on the road to Gwalior. There he would halt on Sunday, and on Monday proceed to Muniya, in the Dhoulpoore country, and on the following day encamp at Dhoulpoore itself. Some person of rank, accompanied by the resident or his assistant, will go from Gwalior to meet the Governor General; and the young raja, Joonkoojee Rao Scindia, is in the mean time to await his Lordship's arrival on the bank of the Chumbul. A bridge of boats has been thrown across that river, at Keyturree ghaut, for the passage of the camp, at the expense of the queen regent, who is making great preparation for his Lordship's reception.

On the occasion when the young raja made his escape to the residency, the resident and his suite were kept up till two o'clock in the morning endeavouring to induce him to return. It is understood that the queen regent conceded to the raja every point insisted on, and that he in consequence stated himself to be quite satisfied.—*Ind. Gaz.*, Nov. 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

A letter from Delhi informs us, that the Governor General arrived in that city by dawk on the 31st October. On the march from Kurnaul to Delhi, the banghees of the body guard were plundered, and some of the bearers much hurt. The camp is said to have been harassed by a set of thieves of extraordinary boldness. Almost every tent was entered; carpets, and even

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

We have read the various plans and schemes for retiring funds concocted by the *Bull, Courier*, and others, and we still adhere to our opinion, that the court's plan will never be adopted by the Indian army. It is, we think, an utter waste of time to indulge in speculative hypotheses as to what would accrue from adopting this or that plan. The army officers have had already ample proof that the retiring rules of 1796 have been an utter failure, and it is self-

evident, we think, that the Court's plan is founded on erroneous data; we have already proved that the Company, instead of a charge, gained £115,000 per annum by the retiring and furlough regulations, and we cannot assent to recommend any plan that assumes, as its basis, that the pension list is at present an actual charge to the state.

The *Courier* states, that we mix up the Retiring Fund and Half-batta order, because we necessarily, in a question involving a boon to the army officers, were led to abstract what has been taken from what was given; but our objection to the Court's scheme was founded on its own demerits. 1st. We objected to it, as only permitting twelve officers out of 1,980, to benefit yearly, and thereby giving only one step in eight years to each regiment. 2dly. We objected to it, as a general fund was incompatible with the organization of the four different branches of the Indian army. 3dly. We objected to it, as its ablest advocate had assessed the army officers to an amount utterly beyond their means of payment; and, lastly, we objected to it as a work of supererogation; for the retirements of field officers, without the fund, already annually average about twelve, the number allowed by the Court; however, in objecting to the various plans based on the Court's data, we at the same time distinctly admitted that we cordially approve of regimental funds, nay, we even suggested a plan for a general fund on the principle of the civil annuity pension.

The *Courier* appears ignorant that the half-batta order of November 1828 did not affect either the European or native soldier; therefore all the rhodomontade about the European officer declining to benefit by the half-batta of the sepâhees, is gratuitous nonsense. His Majesty's officers, it is true, partially suffered; but to them the injury is not so severe, as a King's officer can exchange into another regiment, and is not, like a Company's officer, permanently tied down to exclusive service in India. The plan of the Court may be recommended by the *Bull* and the *Courier*, but we predict that, unless it is forced on the army officers, it will never be realized, as it is viewed by them as a scheme similar to that said to have been resorted to by the south-sea whaler, to mystify the mighty Leviathan of the Polar Seas. But, to be serious: a glance at the tabular statements of the *Bull* shews for the infantry 6 2/7 retirements annually, as an average for the last twenty-eight years; now, as the Court's boon would, according to the *Bull*, only give 9 1/5 retirements annually for the infantry, the difference gained by the boon is not quite three retirements per annum, or about one step to each regiment of infantry in twenty-four years.

We ask the *Bull* if this is not a real tub for the whale.—*Meerut Observer*, Nov. 8.

NATIVE DISPENSARY.

It appears from an advertisement in the *Sumachar Chundrica*, that a dispensary of medical substances and preparations used by Hindoo physicians has been opened by a baidyu (Ram Comul Roy, of Shobhabazar), under the patronage of several of his professional brethren and of some baboos of Calcutta, in a house on the Chitpore road, where the different articles are sold at fixed rates of price. We believe this is the first attempt of the kind among the native community.

THE JEWS.

We have received a copy of the prospectus of a work, by Rabbi Beth Hillel (now in Calcutta), who announces his design of publishing his travels from Jerusalem through Arabia, Koordistan, part of Persia and India, to Madras, and, with other information, promises some account of the existence and present state of the long-lost ten tribes. It would appear, therefore, that Mr. Wolff is seeking what the rabbi has already found. In the *Madras Christian Observer* we find the following notice, which seems accurately to describe his character and attainments:—

“We have received from the Rabbi David D. Beth Hillel a very interesting sketch of his life and travels. He seems a very learned and intelligent man, and is altogether an interesting character. Like many other learned rabbis, he conceives the exertions now making in favour of the Israelites, the attention every where given to acquire a knowledge of the sacred language, the number of learned Jews converted to Christianity, and the other signs of these eventful times, to be indicative of the very near approach of the Messiah's advent. He commenced his travels at the early age of thirteen—visited most parts of Europe and Western Asia, and at length settled down an inhabitant of the Holy Land. Thence, after some years' residence, he was driven, by the persecution and exactions of the ruler of the city. He then visited Arabia, Curdistan, Persia, Bombay, Cochin, &c. On a second visit to Bombay, he was profitably employed nearly two years in teaching the Hebrew language to some European gentlemen there. He defrays his travelling expenses by the sale of antiques, found by shepherds in the villages between the Tigris and Euphrates, the site of ancient Babylon. Some of the stones, of which he has a large number, bear Cufic inscriptions; others have representations of animals, zodiacal signs, hieroglyphic groupes, &c. engraven on them.”—*India Gaz.*

SUDDER AMEENS.

We learn that the attention of Government having been called to the designations by which sudder ameens and principal sudder ameens are officially addressed, instructions have been issued that they shall henceforth receive the title of "esquire," and that natives holding those appointments shall be addressed by a corresponding title in the native language.—*Ind. Gaz. Oct. 6.*

ADMISSION OF NATIVES INTO THE REVENUE.

The *Reformer* of yesterday states that the sudden board has proposed to Government to admit natives into the revenue branch of the public service as deputy collectors, &c. on salaries similar to those allowed to sudder ameens, &c. in the judicial department, to which will be added the usual commission on abkaree and the sale of stamps. It is recommended also that they should be required to give securities to the extent of the revenue of the district over which they may be placed. It is added, that this proposal has been approved by the Governor General, and that it is now under the consideration of the Vice President in Council.—*Ind. Gaz. Nov. 26.*

THE REV. W. HOVENDEN.

A correspondent lately proposed that a pension should be granted to the widow of the late secretary to the Military Orphan Society from the funds of that institution. There were objections to this recommendation, but we learn that an appeal has been made to the army on behalf of the late Mr. Hovenden's family, which is receiving a very gratifying amount of support. A sum of more than 500 rupees has been collected in one regiment from the officers present with the corps, and if an equal degree of liberality may be anticipated from the other regiments, a comfortable provision will be secured to the family. Assuredly there are few who have deserved better of the Bengal army than the late Rev. Walter Hovenden.—*Ind. Gaz. Nov. 17.*

GUMBHEER SINGH.

Gumbheer Singh, of Muneepoore, is looking very unaccountable. He has upset the British landmarks on the Kachhar frontier, and chased away our subjects therefrom, as Falstaff would say, "like a flock of geese." Nay, he claims that country as his right, in virtue, probably, 1st, of the right of the ranees of the late raja Govinchunder, who is related to Gumbheer Singh, and is a Muneepoorean, and she being moreover ousted out of her dominion, without rhyme or reason; 2dly, of the successful attempt he, it is affirmed, made to destroy Govinchunder. Depend upon it, we are not far from a second Bur-

mese war. If Gumbheer Singh is hardly dealt with, he will throw himself into the arms of his golden-footed majesty with 5,000 regular infantry, well-armed, and 500 horse, beside some pieces of artillery. Let us see what grand affairs will be achieved in that quarter. We have scarcely 1,000 ragamuffin locals in these parts, and Gumbheer Singh may, in the twinkling of an eye, make himself master of all our possessions in these quarters. Our local ranks teem with Muneepooreans, who dare not level their pieces at their raja. By sending them adrift, we should at once send them, trained up and disciplined, into the army of Gumbheer Singh. To wink at his ambitious measures would serve to make him doubly vain of his growing power: to proceed to extremities against him, must end in a Burmese war. Good news to a half-batta army; but where are the crores to come from?—*Corr. Ind. Reg.*

WANT OF RAIN—LOCUSTS.

The continued want of rain, and the frequent occurrence during the past months of one of the worst scourges of the east (the visitation of locusts) have not been confined to this part of the country. A singular superstition has been mentioned to us as prevalent at Bhurtpore with respect to these insects; it seems generally believed that the jogees have the power of directing the flight of these creatures, and can remove them at pleasure from the Bhurtpore territory! The method they pursue is as follows. As soon as the insects make their appearance, intelligence is despatched to the minister, who directs the jogees to repair to the spot at which they have settled. These men, after reading or muttering (for being a low caste of religionists they have little knowledge of Sanscrit) certain *munttras*, or charms, proceed to catch one of the locusts, and having rubbed various unguents upon it, throw it up into the air; no sooner has the insect rejoined its companions, than the whole multitude (as is asserted) rise from the ground, and speedily disappear! It is supposed that the unguents applied to the decoy locust may be perhaps strong scented oils or spices, which might irritate the creature into taking a far flight, and attract its companions to it. We pretend not to dive, however, into such mysteries, but cannot help opining that such a secret, did it actually exist, would not long be confined to the state of Bhurtpore, or its individual jogees. Their munttra would have been invaluable this year to the landholders of these districts.—*Mecrut Observer.*

MR. WOLFF.

Mr. Wolff has addressed the following letter to a Calcutta paper:—

"I shall set out from Subathoo, where I have stopt with my cousin, Sir Jeremiah Bryant, for Cashmere, accompanied by Sorret Sing, an officer, and six soldiers of the Nujeeb battalion of his highness Runjeet Singh. At Cashmere I will converse with the Mussulman mullahs for twelve days about our Lord Jesus Christ. From Cashmeer I am (D.V.) going to Little Cashgar, whose king claims to be a descendant of Alexander the Great. From Little Cashgar I am going to Yurkand, Chocan, Orenbourg, Moscow, Petersbourg, Constantinople, and Malta. In case that the people of Yurkand should not give me a passage, I go back to Little Cashgar to Kontos, Chocan, Samarcand, Khiva, and Astrachan, and from thence to Constantinople and Malta; and in case that the snow at Little Cashgar should not allow me to go on to Kontos, I am going back to the Himalaya mountains and Calcutta, and from Calcutta to Bombay and Malta. My object is to discover the ten tribes of Israel, and to preach the Gospel of our ever-blessed Lord Jesus Christ, who is over all, God blessed for ever, to all nations, kindreds, and tongues.—Your's truly,

"JOSEPH WOLFF."

"Subathoo, in the Himalaya Mountains, Sept. 13, 1832."

IMMENSE KORAN.

A very singular book will shortly arrive in Calcutta, which we believe, in point of size, has no example. It is a copy of the *Koran*, executed by a pious native of the north-western regions, named Gholam Mohgoudeen, and his two sons, who lately passed through Moradabad, with their precious charge, on their way from Peshawur to Mecca. The letters are about three inches long, and the book is a foot thick, four feet eight inches long, and two feet eight inches broad. The text, which has been entirely written by the father, occupied him six years; it is interlined with a Persian translation by one of the sons. The binding is truly "in boards." The book is carried on a camel, placed upon a charpal under a canopy of crimson cloth; when taken down it is set upon a frame, the padlock which secures the wooden covers is then unlocked, and the leaves are opened till the hour of departure returns.—*Calcutta Courier*.

THE CHOOARS.

For some time past, rumours have been in circulation of the renewal of disturbances amongst the Chooars in Bancoorah; we have not noticed them because we had no particulars, and we did not know what confidence ought to be placed in the reports which reached us. There is, however, now no doubt on the

subject. The 34th regt. N.I. from Barrackpore, and a regiment of native infantry from Benares, have been ordered immediately to march to Bancoorah—two guns also have been despatched from Dum Dum. The 50th regt. N.I. is still, we believe, in the Bancoorah and Huzareebaugh countries, and some irregulars also.—*Beng. Chron. Nov. 13.*

SUPPLIES TO MILITARY ON MARCH.

A regulation is in contemplation by the Governor General, in regard to the supplies of the military on the march from one district to another, the object of which is to relieve the people from being subject to unnecessary detention of carts, and property being taken without adequate compensation. The whole of the business of supplies is intended to be reduced to a proper system, and placed under the commissariat, to the entire exclusion of the police darogahs. This will at once do away with all those hardships and tyranny, to which the lower orders of people are so frequently exposed, when the troops move from one station to another. This will indeed be a transcendent blessing to the community at large. The detention of carts, in anticipation of the marching of troops, is an evil greatly felt by the mercantile community and the indigo planters, for they are actually deprived of the means of transporting their goods and indigo plant, merely because the owners of carts, for fear of seizure, take the wheels out and hide the bullocks, until the troops have passed their respective limits.—*Agra Newspaper*.

OUDE.

Information has been received from Lucknow that Roshun-ood-Doulet has received the *khillat* of honour on the occasion of his final instalment as minister to the King of Oude, contrary, it is believed, to the advice of the British resident. Major Low is to meet the Governor General at Agra, on the 19th instant, when, it is supposed, a strong representation will be made to his Majesty of the mismanagement into which he has permitted the affairs of his kingdom to fall.—*Ind. Gaz., Nov. 15.*

As yet the king has invested no one with the robe of ministerial office; Meer Nuthoo and Suban Ali Khan, and their hangers on, beset the King. Sufdur Ali Khan, a descendant of Suja ood Doulah, had usurped some land near his house: an ameen was sent by order of the king to inquire and report; but Muzufur Ali, restored since the confinement of Nuwab Mehdi Ali Khan, owing to the interference of the Budshah Begum, would not allow him to proceed, thus defeating the King's good intentions. Bukhsh Ali

Khan and Geetees Ara Begum are charged with the practice of *sorcery*; "it remains to be seen what the illustrious prince who diffuses justice will order in their regard." Simah Kurbulaa, a servant of the begum, is confined on the same charge. The present officers of state, from enmity to the Nawab Mehdi Ali Khan, before his disgrace, was conspiring to get up accusations of peculation against him; as his conduct had been honest and prudent, these machinations availed nothing. They have now reverted to the same attempts. Coaxed and intimidated, some of the aumils have been induced to admit that they had given bribes to the nawab and those under him; others are about to do the same. The present officers of the state are wholly intent on this point,—urging those who were subordinate to the nawab. Chobdars are put over those who hesitate. On the 24th of the second Rubees, Sulthan Ali Khan informed the king, that all the aumils had admitted the bribe-taking of the nawab except Buktaor Sing, although chobdars were placed over him. The king then observed to Buktaor, who *happened to be present*, that as his brother had an extensive government, and he was entrusted with building Vuzeer bagh, it was impossible that he should not have given bribes to the nawab; therefore, if he denied it, he must swear by the royal head; after a pause, he admitted "lacs." Since the confinement of Mehdi Ali Khan, disorders in the Oude territory have again occurred. The Nawab Mehdi Ali had succeeded in quelling Sumboo Singh, a very turbulent zamindar of Byswarah, and retained in confinement his son and nephew. When Sumbhoo learnt the disgrace of the nawab, he attacked the king's guards, and after killing and wounding several, released his relatives. Gunesh Dutt, also, Tafirik-dar of a portion of Saloun, waged open war against the king's nazim, and when several on both sides were killed, fled, plundering in all directions. "Let us see what will be the result of all this disorder."—*Ayinah Sikandar*.

ACCESSIONS TO THE CLERGY.

The *Philanthropist* notices, that between the 28th October and the 7th November, no fewer than thirteen ministers of the Gospel had arrived in Calcutta from England, including the Bishop and his suite.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

The *Calcutta Courier* of November 10 states, that the chief justice had been labouring for some days under severe indisposition, and was unable to take his seat upon the bench. Mr. Turton's illness was expected to prevent his resuming his professional labours for some time; but in the *Bengal Chronicle* of Nov. 24, he is

reported convalescent. The death of Mr. Cleland, who was drowned during the gale of the 6th October, has excited much sorrow at the presidency, where he was much respected. Mr. John Leith has been admitted a barrister of the court.

THE BISHOP.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on Nov. 13, being the first Sunday after his lordship's installation, preached an excellent and impressive discourse at the cathedral, to a crowded congregation, from Ephesians, ch. iii., v. 8, 9, and 10.

HINDOO CONVERT.

It was with the greatest pleasure we heard this morning, that Baboo Krishna Mohun Banerjee (a Coolin brahmin), the talented editor of the *Enquirer*, was last evening admitted, by baptism, into the visible church of Christ. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Duff, at his lecture room, in the presence of a great number of spectators, consisting of Europeans, East-Indians, and Hindus. The Rev. Mr. Mackay commenced the services of the evening with a prayer, after which Mr. Duff proposed a few questions to the candidate, to which he replied in the affirmative, and wished that all his countrymen would follow his example. The rite of baptism having been administered, Mr. Duff, after offering up a prayer, delivered an eloquent discourse on the Gospel salvation, and then dismissed the meeting with a short prayer.—*Indian Register*, Oct. 20.

It is due to Mr. Duff to say, that this conversion is attributable to the lectures he delivered, at his own house, to the Hindus; two students at the Hindu college, named Mohachunder Ghose and Krishnamohun Banerjee, were sedulous in their attendance; the conversion of the former is recorded in our last vol., p. 96. That of the latter has now evinced the efficacy of the rev. gentleman's lectures.

THE SUTTEE RITE.

At a meeting of native gentlemen (upwards of 400 being present), held on the 10th Nov., at the Brahmyu Sumaj, to consider what steps should be taken to express the gratitude felt for the abolition of the suttee rite, Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore in the chair; Baboo Collinauth Roy Chowdhry proposed that, as this nation had experienced so many benefits since it came under British rule, and in this particular instance, his Majesty the King of England, in Privy Council, had dismissed an appeal from a portion of the natives against the humane Regulation abolishing the burning of Hindu widows, passed by the Governor General in Council, an address expressive of the gratitude felt by

his Majesty's Hindu subjects for this present benefit, should be presented to him. The motion having been seconded by Baboo Mothoonauth Mullick, was passed unanimously.

Ramlochan Ghose, in seconding the address, addressed the meeting nearly as follows: "In the year 1819, when I was head native officer in the civil court of Patna, a female member of a Hindu family with which I was connected by ties of intimate friendship, expressed her desire to immolate herself at the funeral pile of her departed husband; but the magistrate of that zillah, a gentleman named Tippet, actuated by motives of humanity and compassion, expressed his determination to prevent the rite taking place; however, at my intercession, he was induced to withdraw his opposition, and I had the melancholy opportunity of witnessing the barbarity with which the unfortunate female was sacrificed. She was tied down on the funeral pile, and burnt to ashes. That the burning of Hindu females is a most sanguinary and barbarous practice no one can reasonably deny, especially when we consider that they have a claim to protection from their offspring, and that it is the duty of every man to protect a female from injury. It has been urged by some of our countrymen, that the suppression of female immolation is an encroachment on the Hindu religion; such an assertion is entirely without foundation; for how can a religion founded on virtue and mercy sanction the perpetration of such inhuman rites? Nothing but the grossest perversion of intellect can regard such absolute murders as religious acts. The British government has inflicted no injury on our religion; on the contrary, it has done that which is incumbent on a just and enlightened government to do for the preservation of the rights and faith of the governed. Under the benignant rule of Britain we enjoy a freedom and toleration which might be strikingly contrasted with the tyranny to which we were subjected by the Mahomedans." The speaker then called the attention of the meeting to a recent regulation, whereby various offices have been rendered available to East-Indians, Hindus, and Mussulmans; and concluded, urging it as a duty incumbent on the Hindu community in general to send an address to the Honourable the Court of Directors, expressing their grateful thanks to them for the assistance they afforded in England to the defence of Lord Bentinck's salutary Regulation prohibiting female murders. This proposition was warmly approved, and unanimously carried.

The several speakers who addressed the meeting, in testimony of their gratification at the final confirmation of the Regulation by the King in Council, were, Roy Col-

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 11. No. 41.

Icenauth Chowdry, Shamloll Tagore, Baboo Hurro Chunder Lahoree. Addresses of thanks were voted and approved to his Majesty the King of England, the Hon. Court of Directors, Lord Wm. Bentinck, and Raja Rammohun Roy.

The chairman took the opportunity of recommending a subscription for the sufferers in Cuttack, when above 1,000 rupees was subscribed by the persons present.

MALAY PRISONERS.

The *Caledonia* has brought round seven state prisoners, taken in the Nanning territory during the conflicts with the chief of that place, but what Government intends doing with them is not known. They were sent on board in irons, but having behaved very harmlessly, their fetters have been knocked off. The most respectable person among them at present appears in a very dirty state, and is only to be distinguished from one of the crew of the vessel by the cut of his costume, and his Malayan features.—*Ind. Gaz.* Nov. 14.

TRADE WITH LAOS.

"Moalmyne, August 24, 1832.—We are happy to state that, since the return of the Shiwegyeen Myothugyee from northern Laos, about the beginning of last year, upwards of seventy Taliens more have again been emancipated from slavery, a measure which has given general satisfaction to the inhabitants, and increased the popularity of our own government.

"Even at this time of the year (the height of the S.W. monsoon), individuals undertake to proceed to Ziemmai and Laboung for purposes of trade, chiefly to bring down cattle, of which several hundreds have been lately imported; and we are almost positive that there is every probability of the intercourse increasing in a very short period; the Shans bringing ivory, ponies, bees'-wax, lackered-ware, &c., and taking in return European and Indian piece goods. We have been told that some of our inhabitants have doubled their capital in this trade, which is carried on partly by land and partly by water."

AGRA.

A census of the city of Agra, taken in 1829, by Mr. Macsween, the magistrate of Agra, gives the following results:—houses 21,014; shops (some attached to the houses and some distinct) 5,513; temples and ustuls, 153; musjeeds, 107; churches, 2; other public buildings, 235; male inhabitants, 52,211. This census does not include the suddur bazar, the fort, and bullock establishment. A new census of the whole district is preparing. The *Agra Ukbar* of Oct. 31 gives the following as the number of houses and inhabitants of Agra:—

(C)

Houses, 29,788, viz. pukha, 25,536, and kutcha, 4,252; inhabitants, 96,597, viz. Hindoos, 65,018, men 35,085, women 29,933; Moosulmans, 31,579, men, 16,059, women 15,520.

NEWSPAPER AT DELHI.

The *Meerut Observer* announces the speedy establishment of an English newspaper at the ancient seat of the Moghul empire. The expense has been provided for by subscription, and the arrangements for the paper were almost completed. The establishment of a periodical press in Upper India will not be the least remarkable event of Lord William Bentinck's administration.

THE BEGUM SUMROO.

A communication was made to the Begum Sumroo, complaining that her people annoy the merchants in the transit of goods, by exacting high duties, which exactions should be interdicted. Begum Sumroo has addressed the Governor General, notifying her intention to appoint, as heir to her territory, Mr. David Ochterlony Wilson, and wishing to know what was his Lordship's advice on the subject. The Governor General's reply was, that the Begum was the mistress of her territory and property, that she was at liberty to dispose of it as she pleased, and that his Lordship had nothing to say against the measure.—*Native Paper*.

RUNJEET SINGH.

The celebrated dancer Goolbahar, who so frequently attracted the raja's attention, has at length been raised to the guddee by Runjeet Singh, who has in form married her. The nuptials were celebrated with all the pomp and show of eastern grandeur consistent with the rank and dignity of the bridegroom; but the natural charms and beauty of the bride were transcendent. Fame has not spoken sufficiently in her praise; her beauty impoverishes all description.—*Ibid*.

SINDIA'S STATE.

A circumstance has just occurred at Gwalior, which bespeaks an unsettled state of government in that state, and seems to imply that the paramount authority is held in lower estimation than is generally supposed. The young maharaja, it would appear, is kept by the regent either in oppressive durance or under harrassing surveillance, and having gone out on the 30th ultimo on a hunting excursion, he availed himself of the opportunity to take refuge in the British residency, for the purpose, it is presumed, of soliciting the protection of the British Government. He was pursued by his guard into the residency, some

of them entering the house, and others surrounding it, and allowing neither ingress nor egress. The troops in pursuit of him amounted at first to about 400 horse, and before the affair was settled they had increased at least to 4,000. After considerable difficulty and delay, and no little rudeness, the resident was allowed to proceed to the regent to remonstrate on this proceeding, and to represent the real circumstances of the case, for it was evidently suspected that it was with his knowledge and encouragement that the maharaja had sought to escape from his keepers. On the resident's return he advised the maharaja to go home, but the most effectual representations appear to have been made by the regent's daughter, who possesses great influence over the maharaja, and who visited the residency for the purpose of persuading him. While the affair was yet doubtful, great preparations were made in the regent's camp, and the whole of her troops were in readiness to take effectual measures to secure the young prince's person. On the other hand, the residency escort, which consists of two companies of native infantry and fifty of Skinner's horse, equally kept themselves on the alert in expectation of their services being required.—*India Gaz.*

STATE OF RAJPOOTANA.

We trust that the present unsettled state of Rajpootana will induce Government to adopt some decisive line of conduct with regard to the independent chieftains whose power is now almost unchecked. The recent arrangements entered into for the settlement of their territories have, we understand, proved of no avail. We have received communications on the subject of Rajpootana politics, and the probable proceedings of Government, but do not like to publish reports which may mislead our readers.—*Meerut Observer*.

A letter from Saugor repeats that reports are general throughout the Upper Provinces, that a force is to take the field immediately, in consequence of hostile indications on the part of some of the Rajpoot chiefs. The rajah of Jodhpore is said to have refused to furnish, in terms of existing treaties, his contingent of 1,500 men, and otherwise to have manifested very unfriendly dispositions towards our Government, which he would scarcely have ventured to show without the countenance of his neighbours. The third article of the supplementary treaty with the Sindh government, dated the 22d April of the present year, stipulates that, on the commencement of the ensuing rainy season, the British, Sindh, and Jodhpore governments shall direct their joint and simultaneous efforts to the object of punishing and suppressing the plunderers of Par-

kur, the Thull, &c. We infer that it was for this purpose the contingent of troops stipulated by treaty was required by the British Government from the rajah of Jodhpore, but in what motive his refusal originates remains yet to be seen.—*Ind. Gaz. Oct. 30.*

A letter from Rajpootana mentions that Major Speirs, the superintendent of Ajmere, has gone on a mission to Jaipoor. The nature of the propositions he is charged with has not transpired; but their importance may be inferred from the known determination of the Governor General to employ the *ultima ratio regum* for their enforcement, in case negotiation should fail to accomplish it. It is said to be with reference to this eventual service that the corps moving downwards, during the present relief, from Meerut and the neighbouring stations, are to march immediately to Muttra, and to remain there in readiness for a move on Jeipoor. Our letters speak of the sad state of inefficiency that exists as to bearers, draught-bullocks, &c. arising from an overstrained economy.—*India Gaz.*

BREVET RANK.

A correspondent of the *Meerut Observer* gives the following extract of a letter from a director of the East-India Company to his nephew in this country:—"The court have most justly set their faces against the appointment of Col. Sale to the commandantship of Agra, and have expressed themselves so indignant at the supersessions of their officers by the brevet given by Lord Dalhousie to his Majesty's lieutenant-colonels, that they are resolved immediately to petition the King in Council to set it aside, or grant the same indulgence to the officers of their own army, so unjustly superseded."

The editor remarks:—"Colonel Sale is well known to the Indian army as a gallant and meritorious officer, whose brilliant exploits in the Ava war have given him a just claim to any reward which by the regulations of the service to which he belongs he is eligible to receive; but as this officer is one of the four whose promotion to the rank of colonel was conferred, not for his distinguished service at Ava, but in virtue of a rule which involves the degradation of the King's commissions of the Company's lieutenant-colonels, we are constrained to express our regret that the Supreme Government of India ever consented to approve of Lord Dalhousie's nomination. We earnestly trust that our present Commander-in-chief may have it in his power to bring to the special notice of the Horse Guards the serious evils that old officers of H.M.'s service are forced to endure by the abeyance of general brevets; and we hope to live to see the day when his Majesty's brevet, with commensurate

increase of pay, will be conferred on the old captains and majors of his Majesty's and the Company's services, on the principle recognized in the promotion of subaltern officers of fifteen years' standing, that is, all captains of twenty-five years' actual service to have the brevet rank of major, and all majors of thirty-two years' service, that of lieutenant-colonels. This is a rule which, if accompanied with commensurate pay and retiring pension, would indeed be a real boon to the officers of both services."

SUBSTITUTION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE SUDDER DEWANY ADAWLUT.

Many persons are not aware that the judges of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut at Calcutta and Allahabad have been applied to by the Government, to record their opinion regarding the substitution of the English language in civil cases in those courts, instead of the Persian, as has been done without any inconvenience to business at the Madras Sudder Dewany Adawlut; and the general idea is that the change will be sanctioned, as many of the vaukeels and amlas are endeavouring to learn English, and some of them have made offers to some of the uncovenanted European writers to teach them Persian, if they will in return teach them English. The benefit of this change need not be commented upon. It is generally well spoken of by the natives.—*Beng. Chron. Oct. 4.*

DISTRESS IN CUTTACK.

The misery occasioned by the storm and inundation in Cuttack is dreadful. In the lowest lands, the crops have been injured or spoilt by remaining several days under water. On the high lands, where the crops were nearly ripe, the injury has been very considerable. In the lands, neither very high nor very low, where the rice had not come into ear, and where the water did not remain above a few hours, the injury has been small; but the lands thus favourably situated do not constitute above one-half of the tract in which want is severely felt. The pressure of famine is felt by all the lowest orders in the chukleh of Balasore, an area of about 400 square miles. Most of the zemindars are stated to be themselves little better than paupers. A letter from Mr. Ricketts, the magistrate and collector of Balasore, gives a lamentable account of the state of the population in that district. Vast numbers are reduced to live upon roots procured in the jungles: the stem of a plantain-tree is regarded as a luxury. Last year, no less than 17,574 persons lost their lives in the flood within Mr. Ricketts' jurisdiction; the loss of life by water is not so great this year, but it is computed that nearly 2,000 persons have

died of starvation. Mr. Cardew writes from Hidgelee, that, in the southern part of that district, hundreds of poor wretches are wandering over the country without a home, without clothes, and in a state of utter starvation and destitution; added to which, disease, the natural result of famine, is very prevalent, and is carrying them off in numbers daily. Unless assistance is rendered, few will, it is feared, survive the season. He adds, that Mr. Donnithorne had supported about 500 poor persons for six weeks, by allowing them out of his private purse $5\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of rice daily. Large supplies of grain have been sent to the province by Government, and private subscriptions are aiding its exertions; a Parsee gentleman of Bombay, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has sent a subscription of 500 rupees.

COMBUSTION OF CARGO-COAL.

The fine new frigate-built ship *London* has been endangered by having a large quantity of pyritous coal on board. Smoke was perceived issuing from the hold, which was found to proceed from the coals in the hold (about 900 tons). Captain Wimble applied for assistance from the Bankshall. Captain Jameson, the master attendant, and his 1st-assistant, Captain Harrington, repaired on board with buckets, &c., and, after consultation with Captain Wimble, it was resolved that every means should be used in discharging the cargo.

A large mass of the coals were found to be on fire, in a "red-hot state," just before the main-hatchway; Captain Wimble directed buckets of water to be poured over the part on fire, which caused a blue flame to ascend for a short interval of time, when it disappeared; the ignited mass was then quickly got out of the hold, and on a further examination, one of the pillars of the lower-deck beams was found to be nearly burnt through.

A piece of the coal has been examined by Mr. Ross, of the Mint, and has been pronounced by him to have much "pyrites or sulphuret of iron" admixed with it. We understand the coals were purchased out of a collier which arrived in the Thames when the *London* was loading for India.—*Beng. Chron.* Oct. 25.

MR. WALTER EWER.

Government Notification.—"Judicial and Revenue Department, 23d Oct. 1832. The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 9th May 1832, be published for general information, in pursuance of their instructions therein contained:—

"1. We shall now reply to your letter dated 26th July 1831, transmitting a memorial addressed to us by Mr. Walter

Ewer, late commissioner of revenue and circuit in the Meerut division, complaining of an order passed by the Governor General, removing him from his office in Meerut to a similar office in the Sarun division.

"2. This removal, though to a station of equal honour and emolument, appears to be felt by Mr. Ewer, and to have been intended by the Governor General, as a mark of his Lordship's displeasure with Mr. Ewer, for having objected to attend a revenue committee held by the Governor General during his tour through the province, on having received a private intimation that he was expected to attend the committee.

"3. We deem it unnecessary to enter into the detail of the circumstances of this case, because by every officer in our service the intimation of the Governor General's pleasure, however conveyed, ought to be received as a command and obeyed immediately, without hesitation; and because it is clear, from his own statement, that Mr. Ewer remonstrated, and with much pertinacity, against doing that which the Governor General had, though not in the form of a public order, required him to do.

"4. As Mr. Ewer has already received that degree of punishment which the Governor General deemed sufficient for the offence, and has besides, in his letter of the 22d March 1831, to the Governor General's secretary, evinced a more proper sense of his position, and in more becoming style than that of his former communications, we shall content ourselves with directing, that you take measures for making known to the whole of our service our opinion of Mr. Ewer's conduct on the occasion now brought to our notice, and our determination to visit with our strongest displeasure any future act of insubordination to authority, and especially to that of the Governor General."

TREATIES WITH SCINDE AND KHYRPOOR.

The *Calcutta Gazette*, of Oct. 27 contains an official publication of treaties recently concluded with the ameers of Scinde and the chief of Khyrpoor. By the former (dated 28th April 1832), the government of Hyderabad (in Scinde) acquiesces in the request of the British Government of a passage for the merchants and traders of Hindostan by the river Indus and roads of Scinde, on three conditions, namely, 1st. That no person shall bring any description of military stores by the above river or roads. 2d. That no armed vessels or boats shall come by the said river. 3d. That no English merchants shall be allowed to settle in Scinde, but shall come as occasion requires, and having stopped to transact their business, shall return to India. It is further stipulated, that when merchants shall determine on visiting

Scinde, they shall obtain a passport from the British Government, and due intimation of the granting of such passports shall be made to the government of Hyderabad by the resident in Kutch, or other officer of the British Government; that the government of Hyderabad shall adhere to its present fixed and moderate duties (of which a tariff is to be published), and not arbitrarily increase the scale, to the interruption of merchants, or delay them. A supplemental treaty, dated the 22d April, stipulates that the Hyderabad government shall co-operate with the British and Jodpore governments in the punishment and suppression of the plunderers of Parkur, the Thull, &c. By the treaty with Meer Roostum Khan, chief of Khyrpoor, dated the 8th April, the latter agrees to grant the use of the river and the roads of Scinde, within its own boundaries, for the merchants of Hindostan, on whatever terms may be settled with the government of Hyderabad, to furnish a written statement of just and reasonable duties, and to suffer no let or hindrance to traders.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION OF LIFE DURING THE LATE GALE.

An instance of preservation of life, which occurred during the late gale, through the skill and intrepidity of a gentleman of the civil service, deserves to be recorded.

Mr. M. W. Carruthers was married on the 2d October, and left Calcutta on the evening of that day with his bride, in a pinnace, for Tipperah. On the 6th the pinnace was forced to anchor, and in the evening the gale came on with terrific violence. Mr. Carruthers was dreadfully sick with the motion of the vessel, and Mrs. Carruthers was lying on her couch suffering under an attack of fever, when the pinnace was blown over, and drifted into the stream. Mr. C. caught his wife, and they fell in the water together. When he came up, he succeeded in grasping a part of the vessel, but was knocked off by a man falling upon him. On coming up a second time, he saw his wife struggling with her women, who were trying to save their lives at the expense of hers. Seizing her by the hair, and grasping one of the iron stanchions, he got into the wreck, Mrs. Carruthers being nearly lifeless. To keep his station against the wind, waves, the severe cold and sleet, was no easy matter. Watching a favourable opportunity, when near the shore, he directed Mrs. Carruthers to take off her flannel gown and cling to his waist, and they committed themselves to the stream, which carried them down many yards, but by dint of labour, in about half-an-hour, he had the delight of landing his wife upon the bank, though at night, without shelter, she nearly naked, the wind piercing cold, and the rain

descending in torrents. At length they procured some dry clothes from the natives and a fire. The ayah still remained on the wreck, and Mr. Carruthers plunged into the water a second time, and brought the poor old woman to shore. Six of the crew and one of the women were drowned.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

Our new Governor, the Right Hon. Lieut. General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., held his first levee yesterday. The day was particularly favourable, and the attendance of nearly all the civil and military officers at the presidency, rendered it one of the throngest assemblies of the description which has been witnessed for a length of time.—*Mad. Cour. Oct. 30.*

THE MADRAS GAZETTE.

The present editor of the *Madras Gazette* is constrained to retire from all further connection with the paper. He has heard that the letter signed "Old Cocker," which was published in yesterday's *Gazette*, has given offence, and that the powers with which the Government are armed likely to be enforced against him. The offensive part of the letter in question was published in the *Bengal Hurkaru* a short time since; and the repetition contained in Old Cocker's letter, was caused by a statement in contradiction to it, which appeared in the *Madras Courier* of the 30th October. The editor supposed that the object of the late order of Government, which removed the secretary's censorship of the press at Madras, was to give freedom to the discussions in the papers at this presidency; so that if statements incorrect were advanced on the one hand, they might be easily contradicted on the other.

If he has mistaken the intention of Government he regrets it; but cannot, under such circumstances, continue to be the editor of a newspaper at Madras.—*Mad. Gaz. Nov. 11.*

The letter referred to is the following:

"I repeat, that Prince G— stated in a large party, at which the chief secretary was present, who heard and did not deny the statement, that 10,000 rupees had been given to Mr. G— P—, for acting for a short time as resident of Mysore. Whether Mr. G—'s authority in money matters was or was not good generally, matters little. It was the silence and look of the chief secretary, upon hearing it, which has stamp on my mind the remark as true. If the money has, as *I verily believe*, been paid, it has probably been debited to the head of 'Secret Service,' and the item, in all likelihood, is not within the touch of the accountant or auditor general. A

particularised fact, the credit of which rests upon specified evidence, is not to be shaken by the general assertion of an anonymous writer, more especially such a one as *Cantab*, who, even when emphatically challenging attention to mark how a plain tale will set me down, saying, 'Mr. G—— P—— was never acting resident of Mysore, even for a few days,' yet in the same sentence declares that he was 'in charge of the residency during the temporary absence of the resident.'

"OLD COCKER."

"Madras, 2d Nov. 1832."

The *Courier* states: "We confess we should not have the hardihood to publish the letter, as, waiving all personality, it contains a direct charge against the local Government of appropriating a large sum of public money, in a secret and improper way, to an individual, who had actually never held even for a day the situation alluded to, and which we know from the best authority to be totally void of foundation. The consequence, we learn, has been, that instructions have been issued to the law officers of Government to take the necessary steps for the punishment of the publisher of so gross and wanton a libel. But we have not heard that 'the powers with which the Government are armed, are likely to be enforced against him,' as stated above."

CONSPIRACY AT BANGALORE.

The *Madras Courier* of the 13th Nov. confirms in substance the accounts already published of the conspiracy at Bangalore, and adds further particulars. A court of inquiry assembled on the 30th of October, and continued its sittings till the 4th instant; and during the investigation the strongest proofs are stated to have been disclosed of the treasonable designs entertained. Not a single native commissioned officer is implicated, only one or two native non-commissioned officers have been concerned, and about twenty or thirty of the principal conspirators are in custody. No doubt is expressed of the reality of the plot.

COMPASSIONATE FUNDS.

In the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 10th Nov. an extract of a letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 4th of July, 1832, is published, in which the court intimates its intention henceforth to reduce the rate of interest granted to several compassionate civil and military funds in India from eight to five per cent., and the rate of exchange in effecting their remittances from 2s. 4d. to 1s. 11d. the rupee. The difference between these two rates of interest and exchange will be credited as direct contribution; but the court inti-

mates that it cannot engage to continue to an indefinite extent, either as to time or amount, a mode of assistance which has so far exceeded what was contemplated when it was first granted.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD CLARE AT SATTARA.

The Bombay papers, English and native, contain long accounts of the intercourse between the Earl of Clare and the Raja of Sattara, who is said to be "very grateful for the favours conferred on him by the British power." His people, it is added, "are happy and contented, and enjoy peace and security; they love their sovereign, and speak highly of him."

The governor met the raja near the capital, and after the usual courtesies they proceeded on elephants to the city, through a thronging multitude, the fine martial appearance of the 4th light dragoons attracting much notice. The raja has no minions or bramins about him, not even a minister; but, like Louis XIV., *Scul, sans ministre, à l'exemple des dieux, Soutient tout par soi-même, et voit tout par ses yeux.*

The raja is young, short, and stout, fair in complexion, but the lower part of of his face is bad; his jaw has a heavy sensual drop. In the upper lies all the intellect, lodged in a lively sparkling eye and full capacious brow. His labours to communicate the wealth of knowledge to his subjects are most creditable to himself, and he is justly proud of his college, where Persian, English, and Mahrathee, are taught. The superintendent, Mahdeo Rao, is an intelligent active man, and has got the institution into famous order. Persian is taught by a native of Persia, Hajjee Ghoram Ali, a man of talent and respectability. Narain Rao has charge of the English department, which he has brought to a state of some proficiency. He was educated in Calcutta, and long translator under Captain Grant. He reads and writes English well. He is a thin tall man, stoops a little, has a spare face, like most natives, eyes full of fire, and is very animated in conversation: he translates the Bengal and Bombay papers for the edification of his Highness, and is filled with projects for the amelioration of his countrymen, laments that he can find none among them to second his views, admires Ram-mohun Roy's conduct, and looks for much good to India from his trip to England.

The procession moved to the capital through a fine valley, at the head of which Sattara is situated, commanding a lovely prospect. The raja seemed delighted in accompanying Lord Clare to his palace, a large and well-built native house facing the principal street. The streets are re-

markedly clean, broad, and regular. None of the filthiness and ruin which are seen in other towns; every thing told that wealth, population, and comfort were increasing.

On the 6th October a grand dinner party was given at the palace to Lord Clare, his staff, and all the camp, and the evening closed with a display of fireworks.

On the evening of the 7th, the Sattara chief paid his visit of honour to Lord Clare. The large durbar tent, with its spacious shemianas, was lined to the entrance with rich Persian carpets, and seats for 200 natives of rank and their followers were arranged. The chiefs and nobility began assembling some time before their master's appearance. They were all well dressed and well behaved. A distant noise was heard, and tramp of horses and rumbling of wheels, and in a few minutes about fifty chuprasses and bundhalees, with their long red wands of office, came scampering up, and a couple of handsome carriages followed. The state carriage was drawn by four very fine horses. Col. Lodwick and Mr. Warden met the raja at the door, who was received half way by Lord Clare with his usual affability, and led to a sofa. He was simply dressed; the small white Mahrathee turban, with a single jewel in front. His white upper vest of muslin had no ornament, excepting a broad band inlaid with pearls, thrown over the shoulder and round his waist, in the centre of which glittered a rich diamond circlet. His under garments were of kincob. Appa Sahib, his brother, who accompanied him, is a heavy-looking man, of no expression of countenance. He is not held in high estimation, being of a sluggish disposition, and slow in intellect. He will be probably heir to the throne; so at least people fear, for he has few qualities to fit him for governing any people. The raja's cousin is the man on whom all fix their eyes, if his highness goes soulless to the tomb of his fathers.

COPPER COIN.

A new copper coinage has been issued at this presidency; and to secure the withdrawal from circulation of the old currency, a premium of five per cent. is given for any sum, not less than fifty rupees of that currency, brought to the treasury within a period of two months from the 24th December. For the convenience of the public, shroffs are employed by the Bombay government at different places for two months, for the purpose of exchanging the new for the old currency without any deduction. They number of stations fixed for this purpose are not fewer than twenty-four on the island.

Two proclamations regarding the new coinage at the mint have lately been issued by government. The first of these

relates to the gold and silver currency of the presidency, the second to the new copper coinage. The latter has been altered both in denomination and weight, and in future is to be of the following description: The pie, weighing $33\frac{1}{2}$ grains, is to be current as one-twelfth of an anna; the quarter anna is to weigh 100 grains, the half anna 200 grains.

CONVERSION OF A BRAHMIN.

On Saturday, a Brahmin, named Germajee Apa Joshee, was converted to the Christian religion. He was baptized by the Rev. John Wilson. We were invited to see the ceremony, to witness which a great number of European gentlemen and ladies were assembled. Some Hindoos also were present to hear the sermon of the conversion. Mr. Wilson preached a sermon in Mahratta, which we all heard: at the conclusion Germajee was called. He immediately threw off his turban, and taking off the Brahminical thread from his neck, threw it on the Missionaries' table. Mr. Wilson asked him why he wanted to quit his Hindoo religion? the Brahmin answered, Because it was false. He was again asked why he chose the Christian religion? He replied, Because Jesus Christ is the Son of God and the Redeemer of mankind. Mr. Wilson put to him some more questions, which he explained to the Natives who were present, in the Mahratta language; and then taking some water in his hand, poured it on the Brahmin's head. No sooner was this done than the Brahmin became a Christian. After the ceremony, Mr. Mitchell gave his blessing to the Brahmin, and told him that he would have many enemies, and that men would abuse and calumniate him; that he must therefore always call to mind Jesus Christ the Redeemer, and his difficulties would be overcome.—*Hurkaru and Wurtman, Nov. 5.*

MALVERSATION OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

We have heard that information having been given to the Revenue Commissioner, of malversations being carried on to a considerable extent by the tullatdars or village accountants in the district of Tannah, that officer has directed the principal Collector to institute an inquiry into their conduct, and despatched a carkoon, by name Baba Hindoostanee, to aid the Collector in discovering their malpractices. The investigation is now in progress, and twelve or fifteen tullatdars have already been suspended from their functions. It seems that the system adopted by the British Government,—of appointing this class of village servants, assigning them duties, and investing them with powers, which have nearly destroyed the authority of the Patell, the most ancient office known in this country,—has not worked bene-

ficially either for the ryots or the Government.—*Bombay Durpun*, Oct. 26.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL
ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The *Bombay Gazette* of Oct. 29 contains the following statement :

Our readers will recollect our adverting some time ago to discussions of rather a singular nature in the Bombay quondam Literary Society. It appears, that for several years the books of the library have been most unmercifully scribbled in, to the no small confusion of the more sedate and literary portion of its subscribers, and that various attempts have been made to put a stop to such a scratch-paper practice. Threats, fine, and expulsion have been separately proposed, but nothing ever adopted which could stay the steam-engine propensity to critical remarks, which some "great unknown" indulged in with impunity. "This is too bad," was the constant ejaculation of a dozen members every time they met. At last Mr. Frere brought the subject plainly before a monthly meeting; his vote of censure was seconded by Mr. Money, the secretary, approved of by the whole meeting, and entered on the records of the Society. The language might have been too strong. It termed the practices, as in reality it is, childish and improper, and left it to the general committee to pass some regulation which should finish the itch for scribbling in rather a summary way. We hear that this was all laid before the General Committee, and approved of, but no plan suggested to get rid of the nuisance but one—a fine, if the author could be discovered, and, in event of non-payment, expulsion. At the next monthly meeting (we believe in August last), the learned President declared all such acts illegal and irregular. "Illegal and irregular," echoed the members of the meeting. "Out with the obnoxious article," thundered the President. "Out with it," echoed the equally angry conclave. A penknife was furnished by some one, and the libellous resolution was rescinded in a trice. The secretary, we are told, one of the sinning party, was away, and Mr. Frere, we believe, labouring away at some five-lac case in the Adawlut. He determined to start the matter again, and the following note, written by the absent secretary, has been furnished us by a friend, but we are not told whether it was read or not; we think it is a little violent: "To Dr. Howison, Acting Secretary to the B. B. R. A. Society.

"Sir,—I am sorry that I shall not be present at the meeting on Wednesday, when Mr. Frere brings forward his motion; but I think it my duty to give my opinion on the subject. I was surprised to hear of the decision to which the last

meeting came, and which I cannot but consider as most irregular. After the statement of Mr. Frere's speech, and the resolution of the Society on it had been inserted in the records, they were circulated officially to the members of the General Committee and passed through the hands of each without a dissent. I am told that the remarks of Mr. Frere and the resolution of the Society were considered offensive and personal. It seems to me a little strange that they should be so considered, and that the still more offensive, personal, and most abusive notes, which deform many of the volumes of our library, should be permitted to remain without an expression of the disapprobation of the Society. I would refer any gentleman to the remarks on Col. Welsh's work. I consider it the duty of the Society to express strongly their marked disapproval of such a practice, and I vote for the re-insertion of the rescinded resolution in our records.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) "R. C. MONEY."

"Bombay, 24th Sept. 1832."

On the 26th Sept. a full meeting was held; Col. Kennedy in the President's chair. The minor business was soon discussed, and Mr. Frere's proposal, seconded by Major Dunsterville, was brought under consideration. The result was, "that it shall not be allowable for any members or subscribers to make any marginal notes, in pencil or in ink, in any of the books belonging to the library." So far well, and this might have quashed the *illiterary* habit which some people have, of loving to look at their own sweet hand-writing on the margin of a printed book. Up rose Col. Dickenson, and in a neat speech proposed "that the President (Col. Kennedy) of the B. B. R. A. S. should at all times enjoy the privilege of writing remarks, in pencil *only*, upon the blank leaves of the books of the library!" "*Credat Judæus*." It was carried almost unanimously. The President, we are told, chuckled in his chair at this glorious privilege extended to him, immediately after it had been snatched from his hands by Mr. Frere's motion.

DISTRESS IN AKULCOTE.

Letters from Akulkote state, that the rain has entirely failed this year, that starvation already prevails there to a considerable extent, and that nothing short of a general famine through the district is anticipated.—*Bom. Gaz.* Nov. 3.

DISTURBANCE AT POONAH.

According to the *Bombay Courier* of Nov. 17th, the account we extracted from the *Gazette*, respecting the disturbance at Poonah, is an exaggeration, the tumult being merely of an unimportant character, occasioned by the owners of grain at-

tempting to take advantage of the expected failure of the crops. The average price of rice, which, on the 1st October, was thirteen seers per rupee, was raised, on the 6th November, to eight seers; that of bajree, from twenty-six seers per rupee to eight; other grains in equal or greater proportion. The lower classes, upon whom this extortion pressed severely, collected on the morning of the 6th of November, attacked the shops of the grain-dealers, emptied the grain in the streets, and maltreated the owners. The damage (instead of being to the amount of a lac) does not exceed 10,000 rupees. The magistrate easily succeeded in restoring order, with the ordinary police, and fourteen persons were taken into custody for the riot. It was ascertained that at least one year's consumption of grain was in store in the city, and the dealers have, in consequence, lowered their prices.

Penang.

The island of Penang has been particularly unfortunate for the number of deaths which have occurred there from that deadly malaria, the jungle fever. It has proved fatal, of late years, to several gentlemen who were of high rank on the island, and to many other Europeans. Mr. Henry Nairne, of the Civil Service, and Mr. George W. Brown, a resident of Penang, were recently most suddenly carried off by this dreadful distemper, in the prime of life, and in the enjoyment of good health, until a day or two previous to their deaths. The Rev. Mr. Jones and another gentleman, we understand, were also attacked with it, about the same period, but are now on the recovery.—*Sing. Chron.* Sept. 13.

Singapore.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Sept. 5.—*Armstrong and Co. v. Chin-Sang.*—The plaintiffs, in this case, had had a quantity of Java tobacco, in baskets, sent to them for sale by auction, but were unable, on putting it up for sale, to obtain what was considered a price for it. A day or two after the auction, the defendant (a Chinese merchant) was passing by the auction-room, and was called in by one of the plaintiffs, and asked if he would purchase the tobacco. The price was asked, and after some bargaining, the defendant agreed to take the tobacco at half a dollar per basket; a price lower than that first required by the plaintiffs. He then stated that he would return home, and send men in order to have the tobacco conveyed to his house. This agreement was witnessed by a Chinaman in
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the employ of the plaintiffs, who was standing close by during the time the bargain was made. The day passed, however, and the defendant sent no coolies. This induced the plaintiffs to send word that the tobacco had been removed outside the door, and would lie there at the defendant's risk, unless speedily removed. The answer returned by the latter was that he (the defendant), since making the bargain, had been endeavouring to redispense of the tobacco in the bazaar, but could not obtain the price he had agreed to give for it, and that, in fine, he would not take it at all. The owners of the tobacco authorised Armstrong and Co. to obtain a summons from the Court, to compel the defendant to fulfil his agreement, and, in consequence, the case was heard by the resident counsellor as judge of the court. The plaintiffs being asked whether any *earnest-money* had been given, to bind the bargain, stated none had been given, nor had it ever been the custom in this settlement to require such. To this the judge replied, that whatever was the custom here, and although he had no doubt of the bargain having been made, yet he was under the necessity of *non-suiting* the plaintiffs, as, according to law, no sale becomes valid unless *earnest-money* be given, or the buyer receives part of the goods, or some written document passes between them.

PIRACY.

Great complaints continue to be made of the audacity of the pirates, who have captured two native vessels in the neighbourhood of the settlement. A strong remonstrance, on the part of the merchants, against the neglect of this evil, is suggested.

TRADE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The *Singapore Chronicle* of Sept. 27 contains some observations in explanation of the decrease of the trade of the settlement, amongst which is the following:

"In reviewing the state of our connections with these two principal branches (England and Calcutta) in past years, we observe the same causes of fluctuation that prevail in other markets—an over-supply at one period and a consequent lessening of the supply at another—prices ruling high, inducing considerable imports, and then falling below remunerating rates. The imports of British manufactures in 1829-30 were excessive, and prices, when the mode of payment is considered, were not remunerating; in 1831 these imports were on a limited scale, the rates of produce fell, and the European business throughout that year was in a healthy state; in the current year (1832) the imports have been too heavy, and the market is in consequence much depressed."

(D)

The following is a table of the value of imports and exports, at the settlement, for the last eight years, in sicca rupees, at the fixed exchange of Sa. Rs. 210½ per 100 Sp. dollars:

	Imports. Sa. Rs.	Exports.* Sa. Rs.
1824	1,45,55,000	1,30,02,035
1825	1,32,30,178	1,22,87,863
1826-7	1,36,19,796	1,38,83,062
1827-8	1,49,85,980	1,38,72,010
1828-9	1,96,11,203	1,80,46,604
1829-30	2,12,15,590	1,87,62,509
1830-31	1,87,53,505	1,82,66,349
1831-32	1,78,08,948	1,56,51,573

Malacca.

By late accounts from Malacca, we learn that the country is all quiet, and the natives are beginning to have more confidence in the Government than of late. Seyd Saban was to be crowned king of Rumbow, on Monday last, the 10th inst.—*Sing. Chron. Sept. 13.*

We have received private letters from Malacca which intimate that it is in contemplation to remove, at the close of this year, all the troops stationed there, with the exception of one regiment, of which two companies are to remain at Bell's Stockade, in Nanning. Colonel Herbert had left for Madras, in the *Neptune*, through ill-health, and had been succeeded in command by Colonel Wilson.

We understand that petty panghooloos have been appointed over the different places which formerly constituted the district under the sole control of the chief of Nanning. He himself is said to be at no great distance, and it is not unlikely but that he will try his strength, once more, with the "Honourable John," in order to repossess himself of the territory and power he has been deprived of by superior strength. This might naturally be expected of a Malayan chieftain.—*Ibid.* Nov. 1.

Mr. Ibbetson lately paid a visit to Nanning and Rumbow, in company with Brigadier Wilson, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. J. B. Westerhout. The latter, we are further informed, has been recently appointed resident of Nanning, under certain conditions, which are not yet publicly known.—*Ibid.* Nov. 15.

Netherlands India.

SUMATRA.

Intelligence of much importance has reached this settlement from Siac relative to the Dutch expedition, which we mentioned, on the authority of some native traders lately arrived from Campar, as having reached Gunong Berapi in the Menangkabu country. The intelligence we allude to is of such a nature, and involves

* Penang and Malacca are included.

statements of such disastrous occurrences, that, on being made acquainted with it, we deemed it highly necessary to make minute enquiries as to its truth or probability, before we gave publicity to it. The result of our investigation among the several Siac people, who arrived during the week, is such as to leave little or no doubt on our own minds of the *entire probability* of the statements. Our principal informant, on whose account reliance can be placed most, is the naquodah of a Siac prow, and son of one of the Rajah of Siac's chief men. This person states that, previous to his leaving Siac, some ten or fifteen days ago, a confidential person arrived there from Menangkabu (a distance of about fifteen days journey overland, according to some, and of ten or twelve only according to others), who informed the Rajah, in the presence of this naquodah, that the Dutch troops had been cut off by an immense body of natives, who assembled at night, and slaughtered them in a desperate *amuk*. The troops are said to have been stationed at three different places—Pasissek, Paya Kumboh, and Along Panjang, in the divisions of Agam and Rowu, beyond Gunong Berapi. It is stated that the Dutch, having gained over the Rajah of Pageruyong as an auxiliary, came into easy possession of most parts of the country; for, through the influence of this Rajah, the natives submitted to the Dutch, and allowed them to proceed so far inland as they did with little or no opposition. It appears however that the Dutch, too confident of their political strength, abused the power so easily obtained, and treated the natives with such severity and oppression by raising levies and contributions, that the latter became desperate, and having formed an extensive combination, attacked the troops at the three places above-mentioned, simultaneously (in order to prevent a junction), and slaughtered them with their native weapons, it is believed, to a man. The number of these victims, we were told, was not less than three thousand.

Such is the disastrous account that has reached us here, but which every humane person, however hostile he may be to the ambitious and selfish views of the Dutch, must hope to be not altogether so calamitous; or if so, must deplore as an awful visitation.

The rajah of Siac, we learn, is very anxious to obtain the protection of the British, in case the Dutch attempt to infringe on his authority, or molest the commerce of his country. But his people seemed to be totally ignorant of the existence of a treaty between the two nations, by which each is bound not to tamper with the commerce of independent native states in these regions, to the injury of the other.—*Sing. Chron. Dec. 20.*

Siam.

By the *Hamoody*, from Siam the 20th ult., accounts from Bangkok to the 12th have reached the settlement. We have seen a letter of that date, which confirms, in a great measure, the accounts we published lately regarding the proceedings of the Siamese towards the states of Calantan and Patani, on the east coast. True, the Siamese did not enter those states, but they forced the Malays to contribute money and slaves. "The other day," the letter observes, "a junk arrived from Patani, with 30,000 Spanish dollars and ten cetties of gold, all squeezed out of the poor Malays. Twenty thousand of the dollars were from Calantan."

Rice was very dear in Bangkok, the price being 112 ticals for 25 peculs, which is at the rate of 100 dollars for a coyan of 40 peculs. The people were actually in a state of famine, and great misery prevailed; but the new crop is expected to be very plentiful, should no inundation occur before it is cut.

We have seen another letter of the 5th of August, which mentions that a great fire had occurred in the Malay camp or district of Bangkok, by which upwards of one hundred houses had been destroyed; and that the small-pox had prevailed to a great extent, and carried off many children.

—*Sing. Chron.* Oct. 18.

China.

A correspondent of the *Singapore Chronicle* writes from Canton: "The voyage of the *Amherst* to Amoy, Fuh-chow, Ning-po, Shang-hae, Shantung promontory, Corea, Grand Loo-choo island, Formosa, and the Pescadores, will generally have attracted the mercantile world, for this voyage was undertaken for mercantile purposes. It will now be asked, what has been the result of it?"

"The enlightened chief of the factory of last year, Mr. Marjoribanks, anxious to extend the channels for British industry, suggested this expedition. The vessel was well armed, and had both Europeans on board who spoke and wrote the language, and a learned native who was fully conversant with the diplomatic style of his country. In the course of the voyage, it was ascertained that the nation at large was anxious to cultivate friendship, and to trade; the local mandarins generally not at all averse to second the efforts of the foreigners, but more anxious for their rank than desirous of momentary gain; but the supreme government is hostile against such attempts. At the same time it was found that none of the local squadrons in the harbours were able to drive away one well-armed merchant-ship. Most of the forts were dismantled, and all of them

without a garrison. In the discussions with the government, two points were insisted on: 1st, 'You tell us that the laws of the celestial empire are invariable; thus the law enacted by Kang-he, permitting the foreigners to trade to all the ports of the empire, cannot be revoked.' 2d, 'We allow your vessels to all our Indian ports, without laying the least restriction upon them, and we desire to enjoy the same privileges.' These two remarks could never be refuted.

"Whilst stating these things, we do not wish to engage the attention upon visionary objects, but would simply observe that China constitutes one of the largest fields for trade in the whole of Asia. This is the result of *observation*, not of conjecture. The harbours of Amoy, Fuh-chow, Ning-po, Shang-hae, Teen-tsin, and Kae-chow, in Mantchow Tartary, employ many thousand native craft. In these principal emporia is neither want of capital, nor of produce for exportation. We will not determine how far a nation has a right to claim commercial intercourse with foreigners, from which a despotic government has excluded it, nor can we vouch for the sincerity of the mandarins, who expressed repeatedly their anxious desire that a commercial relation with the British nation and their respective harbours should exist; but we cannot admit that the sole will of a despot ought to deter foreigners from opening a friendly intercourse with a nation which longs for it."

Later advices state that "a second ship has sailed for the north of China, and the foreign merchants seem determined to force a trade there."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Canton Register* of Nov. 3d states, that an allray took place in front of the factories, between some seamen of an H.C. ship and a multitude of Chinese vagabonds, who loiter about there. One of the Company's factory was assailed and struck by a stone; he succeeded, notwithstanding the resistance of the mob, in seizing and carrying off the offender.

The walls of the factory were, as usual at this time of the year, placarded with proclamations, charging foreigners with vices at which humanity shudders.

The *Register* of December 3d mentions a report of a rebellion having broken out on the borders of Honan and Shantung provinces. The banditti have taken the name of *Shun-taun-Hwuy*, "the handy-sword association," each individual carrying a sort of dirk by his side.

In Fokien province starvation is also reported; and to crown all, the Leen-chow highlanders have broken out afresh, laid a government fort in ruins, and murdered the soldiers with their commanding officer.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Calcutta papers to the middle of December have reached us.

A circular from the house of Alexander and Co, at Calcutta, dated 12th December, announces that, in consequence of the circulation of rumours prejudicial to their credit, and the large amount of capital withdrawn within the last few months, so as to leave them unable to meet the calls upon them, they had thought it right to declare the necessity of placing their affairs under the management of the Insolvent Court, or of trustees, as their creditors may decide. A meeting of the creditors took place on the 17th, at which it was resolved that a provisional committee (consisting of Col. Becher, Mr. Burkinyoung, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. Hurry, Radamadub Bonnerjee, Capt. Steele, and Mr. P. M. Wynch) be appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm, and to report their opinion to a meeting of creditors, their report to exhibit the cash and real assets available for division within one month, the assets (certain of realization) falling due within one year; the dubious assets and assets irrecoverable. Two gentlemen (Mr. Burkinyoung and Mr. Hurry) were appointed to act as trustees, in conjunction with Mr. John Abbott, to whom the firm had assigned provisionally their property for the benefit of the creditors. A resolution, not to carry the affairs into the Insolvent Court, was carried by acclamation.

The *India Gazette* states that a considerable force has been sent on service in the interior; that more work is carved out for it than the seizure of Gunganarain, or the settlement of Chota Nagpore; that "the whole country, from below Cuttack to Hazareebaugh, is said to be in a very unsettled and discontented condition, and the demand for troops to quell disturbances has been met, in some instances, with the reply that there is none to give."

A grand trunk road from Allahabad to Delhi, with branches to the neighbouring stations, has been commenced upon, under Capt. Drummond, the superintendent, and Mr. Beckett, his assistant. The portion commenced upon is from Coel, through Acburabad, Secundra, Budwas, Etah, Kerouly, to Beogaon, leaving Mynpoorie to the right hand. Upwards from Coel it will go to Sonnah and Khoorgah, and thence the route is not yet finally fixed, but it will probably be by Ghazee-ood-deen nugur to Delhi, with a bridge across the Hindone river. About 12,000 convicts are at work upon it.

The *Mufussil Ackbar* (an Agra newspaper) gives long accounts of the Governor-General's levees, routs and balls, and reviews at Agra, which he was to leave for Gwalior on the 26th November. On the 22d, he gave audience to the Burmese

ambassadors, which is described as an imposing ceremony.

A letter from Dr. Gerard, dated Bokhara 15th July, states his arrival there, with Captain Burnes, in good health.

The Madras and Bombay papers unite in representing the increasing scarcity throughout both presidencies. Malligaumi and Ahmednuggur have been plundered, the former by a mob, and the latter, it would appear, by troops.

An overland despatch had brought a *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th January, containing the proceedings of the Native General Court-martial, held at Bangalore; the General Orders by the Commander-in-chief at Madras, and the final orders of Government. From these documents it would appear that the following native non-commissioned officers, privates, and camp-followers, were found guilty of "conspiring to seize the Fort of Bangalore, to murder the Europeans, and subvert the Company's Government," viz. — 2 havildars of the 9th regt. N. I.; 1 private, ditto; 3 privates, 48th ditto ditto; 1 ditto 8th regt. cavalry; 4 ditto native horse artillery; 1 ditto, 6th regt. cavalry; 1 ditto, 3d regt. cavalry. Of these, seven were sentenced to be shot, and the remainder to be transported for life. The Government Order alludes with satisfaction, to the fact that the foul conspiracy was discovered and defeated by other individuals of the native army; in consequence of which, a private of the 48th regt. N. I., and another of the horse artillery, were promoted to the ranks of jemadar and havildar, with a donation of 500 rupees to each, and other promotions were made in the 48th regt. N. I. Letters of the 15th December state that a plot of a similar nature had been discovered at Vellore, and that the Mysoreans, as well as the Coorga Rajah, were suspected of being involved.

From Bombay papers, it appears that Lord Clare has left Sattara and proceeded to Meeruj. A jagheeradar in the neighbourhood, had discovered in a village (Talicate, belonging to Rastia, in Dharwar zillah), stone suited for lithography.

Hostilities had commenced against the Kutch marauders. Our force had reached the border of the Run. The force consists of about 700 regular cavalry, 500 Arabs, one or two European regiments, and two or three guns. The Guickwar, the Government of Sind, and the Raja of Jaypoor, have all despatched troops in aid of the British.

Letters from Bagdad state that the Pashalik is in a dreadful confusion: the Arabs are all in a ferment, and at actual war with the Turks.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDERS.NOMINATION OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS TO
CIVIL STATIONS.

Fort William, Sept. 17, 1832.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to establish as a general rule, that every assistant surgeon who may hereafter come to India, shall be ineligible to be nominated to a civil station until he shall have served two years with a regiment.

ELIGIBILITY TO THE GRADE OF
SUPERINTENDING SURGEON.

Fort William, Oct. 22, 1832.—With reference to Gov. G.O., dated 24th Oct. 1788 (Henley's Code, page 307), which are hereby cancelled, the Vice President in Council is pleased to declare, that no medical officer shall be considered eligible to fill the situation of superintending surgeon who has not served, for two complete years immediately previous to the occurrence of the vacancy in such grade, as a presidency surgeon, or surgeon to the general hospital, or marine surgeon, or surgeon to the garrison of Fort William, Allahabad, or Agra, or surgeon to a regiment of the line, or a battalion or brigade of artillery.

Any surgeon at present employed out of the military branch of the service, who may, upon the publication of this order, apply for permission to return to military duty, will not be considered as debarred by the regulation now enacted from succeeding to a vacancy in the grade of superintending surgeon, although he may not have served in either of the specified situations the prescribed period of two years immediately before the occurrence of the vacancy.

A reservation is also made by the Government in favour of surgeons returning from furlough, who might otherwise be affected by this regulation, and who will not be considered as debarred from immediate eligibility to the grade of superintending surgeon, provided the whole or the greater portion of their professional duties in India, including those of the two years immediately previous to their proceeding on furlough, shall have been performed in the military branch of the service, and that such furlough shall not have exceeded three years.

ARRACAN LOCAL BATTALION.

Fort William, Oct. 29, 1832.—The Mug Sebundy corps is transferred to the military

branch of the service, under the designation of the Arracan Local Battalion.

The clothing of the Arracan Local Battalion will be provided in future by the Clothing Board, under the same regulations as obtain for other corps of the same description.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Oct. 30. Mr. E. Wilmot, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. M. C. Ommaney, an assistant under commissioner of Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Nov. 27. Mr. R. Hunter, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.

Mr. F. Gouldsbury, magistrate and collector of Purneah.

Mr. W. J. Conolly, magistrate and collector of Bareilly.

Mr. R. Lowther, magistrate and collector of Mynpoore.

Mr. M. J. Tierney, magistrate and collector of Boolundshehur.

Mr. G. Blunt, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Boolundshehur.

Mr. W. J. Allen, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 15th or Dacca division.

Mr. Patrick O'Hanlon, to officiate as a commissioner in Court of Requests, during absence of Mr. C. W. Brietzcke.

Dec. 4. Mr. J. H. Paton, magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.

The Hon. R. Forbes, deputy collector of Burdwan, and to have charge of magistracy of that district.

Mr. A. P. Currie, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Goruckpore.

Law Department.

Dec. 4. Mr. George Money to be sheriff of Calcutta during ensuing year.

General Department.

Oct. 30. G. M. Batten, Esq., to officiate as deputy secretary to Government in general department until further orders.

Suspension from Appointment.—*Nov. 27.* Mr. R. Walker, collector of Mymensing, pending investigation of certain charges preferred against him.

Returns from Furlough, &c.—*Nov. 27.* Mr. C. Bayley and Mr. G. T. Bayley, from Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. J. H. Batten, from Europe.

Furloughs.—W. Bell, Esq., to Europe, on sick certificate.—*Dec. 4.* Mr. Charles Bayley and Mr. G. T. Bayley, to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Oct. 28. The Rev. James Charles to be junior minister of Scotch church of this presidency.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 17, 1832.—44th N.I. Ens. John Anderson to be lieutenant from 3d Sept. 1832, v. J. Burnett dec.

Capt. Thomas Wilkinson, 6th L.C., to be political agent on south-west frontier, and to command Ramghur Local Battalion.

Mr. P. G. Cornish admitted to service as a cadet of Infantry.

The following Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, who have been more than two years in India, are appointed acting cornets and ensigns to enable them to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—*Cavalry*. H. V. Bazett and Edw. Harvey.—*Infantry*. J. G. Galtskill, Geo. Shaip, M. E. Sherwill, and Humphrey Howorth.

2d-Lieut. John Laughton, corps of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of 2d or Berhampore division department of public works, during absence of Capt. Garstin, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Samuel Davies app. to medical duties of civil station of Patna, v. Wynne dec.

Capt. Richard Armstrong, 73d N.I., and 1st-assistant military auditor general, permitted, at his own request, to resign his staff appointment from 9th Aug.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 29, 1832.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Ens. H. Palmer to officiate as interp. and qu.mast. to 48th N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. Raban; date 11th Aug.

Sept. 3.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Bryce to proceed to Arracan and do duty with 66th N.I., v. Fullerton employed on quarantine station.—Assist. Surg. T. Smith, m.d., to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Dinapore.—Assist. Surg. S. M. Griffith, lately arrived, to do duty with H.M. 3d Foot, v. Smith.—Ens. J. Macadam to officiate as adj. to 33d N.I., during illness of Lieut. Bremer; date 20th Aug.—Lieut. C. Corfield to act as adj. to 47th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Raban; 10th Aug.

The following officers having passed prescribed examination in Persian and Hindoostanee languages, exempted from further examination, except one by public examiners in College of Fort William:—Lieut. T. J. Nuthall, 46th N.I.; Ens. R. A. Herbert, 46th N.I.; Ens. J. D. Kennedy, 25th N.I.

Ens. George Newbolt, 31st N.I., and Acting Ens. J. S. Banks, doing duty with 33d regt., having passed examination in native languages by public examiners of College of Fort William, exempted from future examination.

Sept. 4.—The following division orders confirmed:—Cadet E. W. Oldfield, at his own request, to do duty with 44th N.I. at Bareilly; date 17th Aug.—Acting 2d-Lieut. C. Stewart to do duty with 1st brigade horse artillery; date 23d Aug.

Sept. 5.—Capt. H. De Bude, of engineers, re-appointed to command of sappers and miners.

Lieut. P. Mainwaring, 33d regt., and Ens. J. T. Wilcox, 49th N.I., to be attached to Sylhet Light Infantry.

Sept. 6.—The following artillery regimental order confirmed:—Cadets L. Bacon and H. R. Æ. Trevor to do duty with 3d troop 2d brigade horse artillery; dates 9th and 13th April 1832.

Fort William, Oct. 29.—Acting Ens. J. H. Garrett to be ensign from 21st Sept. 1832, to fill a vacancy, in room of Ens. D. Hadden dismissed.

The following Cadets of Infantry, who have been more than two years in India, are appointed acting ensigns to enable them to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—*Infantry*. Henry Laing; George Ramsay; W. D. Goodyear.

Assist. Surg. James Stewart app. to medical duties of civil station of Banda, v. Greig resigned.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 6 and 8.—The following orders confirmed:—Cadet H. E. S. Abbott to do duty with 74th N.I. at Mirzapore; date 26th Sept.—Ens. W. E. Warden to act as adj. to right wing 23d N.I. during its separation from regimental head-quarters; date 29th Sept.

Cornet J. Irving (lately prom.) posted to 1st L.C.

10th L.C. Lieut. R. Cautley to be interp. and qu. master.

31st N.I. Ens. G. Newbolt to be interp. and qu. master.

Cornet G. R. Siddons, 1st L.C., to proceed to Mhow to do duty with 7th regt., with which he is appointed to officiate as interp. and qu. master.

Assist. Surg. J. Bowron removed from 24th to 36th N.I.; and Assist. Surg. J. Ronald posted to 24th ditto.

Assist. Surg. F. H. Fisher removed from Hill Rangers to detachment of artillery at Benares.

Oct. 9.—Capt. P. Gerard, invalid estab., permitted to reside in north-western hills.

Oct. 10.—Capt. F. C. Barlow, H.M. 20th regt., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Com.-in-Chief, from date of his arrival at Fort William, v. Ramsay.

Oct. 11.—Cadet P. G. Cornish to do duty with 53d N.I. at Dacca; date of order 23d Sept.

Oct. 12.—Ens. J. MacDonald removed from 36th to 66th N.I.

Oct. 13.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Ens. C. G. Landon to officiate as adj. to 8th N.I.; date 7th Oct.

3d N.I. Ens. G. Pott to be interp. and quarter master.

Oct. 15.—Acting Ensigns J. C. Alderson and H. B. Walker to do duty, former with 50th N.I. at Allahabad, and latter with 74th N.I. at Mirzapore.

Oct. 16.—Brigadier Murray appointed to station of Cawnpore.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Baddeley, c.b., removed from 41st to 33th N.I.

Lieut. Col. R. T. Seyer removed from 51st to 41st N.I.

Cadet H. J. Michell to do duty with 1st N.I., on its arrival at Futtehgurh.

Fort William, Nov. 26.—49th N.I. Ens. J. C. Cooper to be lieut. from 24th Nov. 1832, v. W. E. Robertson dec.

61st N.I. Supernum. Lieut. H. Le Mesurier brought on effective strength of regt. from 9th Nov. 1832, v. W. Fraser dec.

Assist. Surg. H. H. Goodeve, m.d., to officiate as civil assist. surg. at Chittagong, during absence of Assist. Surg. H. Chapman.

Assist. Surg. R. B. Cumberland to perform medical duties of civil station of Balasore, instead of Assist. Surg. Palsgrave, whose app. does not take place, during absence of Mr. Cleinishaw.

Acting Ens. J. C. Alderson to be ensign, in suc. to F. J. Bellew retired.

The following cadets of artillery and infantry, who have been more than two years in India, are appointed acting 2d-Lieut. and ensigns to enable them to draw allowances authorized in such case by Hon. the Court of Directors:—*Artillery*. W. H. Delamain.—*Infantry*. F. G. St. George, W. M. Roberts, H. P. Build, and Geo. Verner.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 3.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cavalry Cadet J. Staples, at his own request, to do duty with 11th L.C. at Kurnaul; date 26th Oct.—Capt. C. Fitzgerald, 60th N.I., to take charge of saddur bazar at Cawnpore, consequent to absence, on duty, of Lieut. Ramsay; date 2d Nov.—Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell to afford medical aid to left wing of 6th N.I. at Juaupore; date 25th Oct.

Nov. 10.—The following station order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, m.d., to receive medical charge of 49th N.I., from Surg. Murray proceeding on duty; date Loodianah 25th Oct.

Lieut. C. Wyndham, 35th, and H. D. Maitland, interp. and qu. mast. 72d N.I., having been pronounced by college examiners to be fully qualified for duties of interpreter, exempted from future examination.

Ens. J. Hennessy, 60th N.I., and J. E. Verner, 70th do., permitted to exchange corps.

Nov. 12.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. C. Norgate to act as adj. to 18th N.I., during Lieut. Anson's absence, on leave; date 30th Oct.—Lieut. J. F. Middleton, 32d N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment from Rajpootanah field force under command of Capt. R. Hawkes; date 1st Nov.

Nov. 13.—The following division orders confirmed:—Cavalry Cadet H. G. C. Plowden to do duty with 6th L.C. at Cawnpore.—Infantry Cadet J. H. Ferguson to do duty, at his own request, with 33d N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. Dalrymple to have medical charge of 49th N.I., v. Hartt proceeding on leave.

53d N.I. Lieut. D. Nisbett to be interp. and qu. master.

Surg. T. Drever, M.D., doing duty with 29th N.I., to afford medical aid to squadron of 2d L.C., employed on escort duty with governor-general, from 2d Nov.

Nov. 14.—Acting Ens. S. R. Tickell, attached to 31st, to do duty, at his own request, with 34th N.I.; date of order 1st Nov.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Master J. Awdry, 55th regt., exempted from further examination in native languages, having been declared by college examiners to be fully qualified to perform duties of an interpreter.

Acting Cornet E. I. Robinson, to do duty with 10th L.C. at Kurnaul.

Nov. 15.—The following medical arrangements, authorized in Benares division orders of 2d, 6th, and 7th Nov., confirmed:—Surg. J. Row, 73d N.I., to afford medical aid to general and station staff at Secrole; Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell to do duty with 73d regt. under Surg. Row; Assist. Surg. H. A. Bruce, M.D., to medical charge of 24th N.I.; Assist. Surg. J. Greig to that of left wing 74th N.I., and Assist. Surg. G. Turnbull, of civil station of Jaunpore, to afford medical aid to troops at that post.

The following division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. Reid, attached to horse artillery, to proceed and relieve Surg. T. Drever, M.D. from medical charge of 29th N.I.; date 10th Nov.—Assist. Surg. A. Wilson, 31th N.I., to afford medical aid to 1st tr. 1st brig. horse artillery, during its march to Meerut; date 9th Nov.

6th L.C. Lieut. R. Altken to be adj. v. Watt, proceeded on furlough.

Nov. 17.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Ens. J. Macadam to act as adj. to 3rd N.I., during Lieut. Breiner's absence, on leave; date 5th Nov.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 17. Maj. S. Speck, 4th N.I.—Capt. J. A. Thompson, Eur. regt.—Lieut. Wm. Young, 31th N.I.—Oct. 29. Capt. Jas. George, 19th N.I.—Lieut. M. T. White, 37th N.I.—Nov. 26. Lieut. Col. W. W. Davis, 3d N.I.—Capt. J. W. H. Turner, 59th N.I.—Assist. Surg. R. B. Cumberland.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 17. Ens. Geo. Cruickshank, 9th N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. W. Haig, 5th N.I., for health.—Oct. 29. Lieut. Richard Rubin, 48th N.I., for health.—Nov. 26. Capt. Alex. McKinnon, 42d N.I., on private affairs.—Acting Ens. Geo. Sharp, doing duty with 68th N.I., for one year, on ditto.—Dec. 3. Ens. J. N. O'Halloran, 19th N.I., for health.—Surg. Horace Hayman Wilson, on private affairs.—Lieut. Godfrey Greene, 48th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Wm. Freeth, 55th N.I., on private affairs.

To China.—Sept. 17. Capt. Edw. Garstin, corps of engineers, for six months, for health.

To New South Wales.—Sept. 15. Surg. T. E. Dempster, for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 17. Capt. E. S. Hawkins, 38th N.I., for two years, for health.—Assist. Surg. H. Bousfield, for two years, for health.

To Isle of France.—Sept. 17. Maj. J. Scott, invalid estab., for two years, for health (also to Cape of Good Hope).

Cancelled.—The furlough granted to Capt. A. T. Davies, 57th N.I., to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 28. *Victorine*, Lefort, from Havre de Grace.—20. *Falcon*, Ovenstone, from China and Singapore.—Dec. 1. *Recovery*, Wellbank, from London.—29. *Alcide*, Quilward, from Havre de Grace.—4. *Red Rover*, Clifton, from China and Singapore.—7. *Mercury*, Holmes, from China and Singapore, &c.—11. *Malcolm*, Eyles, from London; and *Barotto Junior*, Laws, from London and

Madras.—21. *Rosburgh Castle*, Denney, from London.—23. *Benecoolen*, Tullis, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 27. *Cornelia*, Beard, for Baltimore.—28. *Salina*, Somes, for Macao; *Belhaven*, Crawford, for Mauritius; and *Alexander*, Waugh, for London.—29. *Elizabeth*, Currie, for Isle of France.—29. *Forth*, Robinson, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—Dec. 1. *Resolution*, Jellicoe, for Madras.—6. *Timor*, Henry, for Boston (America).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 2. At Meerut, Mrs. E. F. Greenway, of a daughter.

9. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. J. H. Matthews, paymaster of H.M. 31st Foot, of a son.

10. At Meerut, the lady of Dr. Ross, 4th L.C., of a daughter.

— At Dapolee, the lady of Lieut. C. Hunter, 16th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Benares, Mrs. James Dorand, of a daughter.

11. At the Dhee, Buxar, the lady of Lieut. C. R. Gwatkin, H.C. 60th regt., of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Jenkins, of a daughter.

17. At Landour, the lady of Lieut. W. Stuart Menteth, 69th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Nauthpore, Mrs. W. H. Kerry, of a son.

18. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. W. Macvittie, artillery, of a son (since dead).

19. At Sulkea, the lady of James Mackenzie, Esq., of a son.

20. At Midnapore, the lady of D. J. Money, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Robert M. Bird, Esq., of a son.

21. At Entally, Mrs. W. Dickson, of a daughter.

22. At Muttra, Mrs. D. W. Taylor, of a daughter.

25. At Mooseereah Factory, Purneah, the widow of the late Mr. J. H. Lewis, of a son.

26. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. Grant, Esq., presidency surgeon, of a son.

— At Beerbhoom, the lady of Assist. Surg. C. W. Fuller, of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. B. Ashwell, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Jas. Bluet, of a son.

— At Cuttack, the lady of Wm. Taylor, Esq., of a son.

— At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. W. C. Carleton 36th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Culloden, of a daughter.

30. At Benares, the lady of Julius Jeffreys, Esq., of Puttyghur, of twin daughters.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, of a son.

Oct. 1. At Jeetwarpoor, Tirhoot, the lady of T. Sherman, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Dum Dum, the lady of Assist. Surg. Barber, of a son.

2. At Chinsurah, the lady of R. T. W. Betts, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of C. Hogg, Esq., of a daughter.

3. At the residency, Hyderabad, the lady of Major Gen. Sleight, C.B., of a daughter.

— At Delhi, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, of a daughter.

6. At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, 5th L.C., of a son.

7. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. G. P. Thomas, 64th regt., of a daughter.

— At Jubulpore, the lady of Lieut. Edwards, 18th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the lady of R. A. Master, Esq., 7th L.C., of a son.

— At Entally, Mrs. James Ogilvie, of a daughter.

10. At Howrah, Mrs. Ambrose, of a son and heir.

11. At Myhr, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Anson, 18th N.I., of a daughter.

12. At Berhampoor, the lady of Major J. W. Cleveland, 38th N.I., of a daughter.

13. At Chirra Ponjic, the lady of J. Clarke, Esq., garrison surg., Chunar, of a son.

Oct. 13. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. J. L. Pratt, H.M. 26th regt., of a son.

14. At Allahabad, Mrs. C. Hardingham, of a son.

15. At Sabethoo, in the Himalaya, the wife of Lieut. Col. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, judge adv. gen., of a daughter.

16. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. J. Jervis, 5th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Banda, the lady of J. Row, Esq., of a daughter.

18. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Maddock, commanding the 10th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. James Witchlow, of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Guest, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. A. Sealy, of a daughter.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Eaglestone, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Cook, of a son.

23. At Calcutta, the lady of H. H. Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Crouch, of a daughter.

26. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. R. A. Thomas, 48th regt., of a son.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of W. Bedell, Esq., of a son and heir.

27. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. MacGheer, H.M. 31st regt., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of the late C. F. Hunter, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Intally, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Robinson, of a son.

28. At the Old Church Parsonage, the lady of the Rev. R. B. Boyes, of a daughter.

— At Berhampore, the lady of G. R. B. Berney, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. C. Breen, Esq., of a daughter.

— At the residency, Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. J. A. Moore, of a son.

29. In Chowringhee, the lady of J. Innes, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. S. Winfield, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. H. Wiseman, of a son.

31. At Burdwan, the lady of H. Millett, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. T. T. Harrington, of a daughter, still-born.

Nov. 1. At Bell-vue, Mussooree, the lady of Major R. E. Chambers, 9th L.C., of a daughter.

— At Ghowhattee, Lower Assam, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Wood, 25th N.I., of a son.

2. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. E. Spry, 24th regt., of a son.

3. At Kishnaghur, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

4. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Dunlop, 49th N.I., of a daughter.

5. At Serampore, the lady of James Bell, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Benares, the lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Kirkpatrick, of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Baker, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. W. Sinclair, of a daughter.

8. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Brownrigg, H.M. 13th L. Inf., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Cooke, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. F. Swaine, of a son.

9. At Chowringhee, the lady of G. Byron, Esq., of a son and heir.

— At Meerut, Mrs. H. Healy, of a daughter.

11. At Allpore, the lady of Capt. A. F. Richmond, of a daughter.

— At Midnapore, the lady of Ens. E. Blenkinsop, 34th regt., of a son.

12. At Bareilly, the lady of Brigadier Fagan, C.B., commanding the troops in Rohilkund, of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Eglinton, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Hansi, the lady of R. Brown, Esq., surg., 8th N.I., of a daughter.

15. At Berhampore, the lady of A. Lang, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Nov. 15. At Midnapore, the lady of Angus MacLeod, Esq., of a son.

16. At Berhampore, the lady of Robert Bell, Esq., of a son.

— At Mhow, the lady of Capt. W. Martin, 57th N.I., of a still-born daughter.

17. At Dacca, the lady of A. C. Barwell, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

— At Garden Reach, the lady of R. Bird, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Alexander Horsburgh, of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. John George, of a daughter.

19. At Agra, the lady of James Paterson, Esq., M.D., surg., H.M. 13th L.I., of a son.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Gill, of a son.

22. At Hissar, the lady of Capt. J. D. Parsons, of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of Rev. J. C. Proby, chaplain, of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ryper, Gurrannahata Dispensary, of still-born twin girls.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of W. T. Beeby, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Bandel, Mrs. P. Irvine, of a daughter.

27. At Allahabad, the lady of Robert Barlow, Esq., senior, civil service, of a daughter.

— At Benares, the lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

28. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. J. D. Nash, 3rd N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Russell, of a son.

29. At Harrington Street, Chowringhee, the lady of R. O'Dowda, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. N. A. Parker, 58th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Smith, of a daughter.

2. At Furruckpore, the lady of W. T. Burt, Esq., civil assist. surgeon, of twin daughters.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Reid, of a son.

Lately. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. R. R. Hughes, of a daughter.

— At Secora, Oude, the lady of Major John Tulloch, 43d regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 4. At Cawnpore, Mr. F. Fantom, to Miss Susan Celilla Mills.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Harvey, to Mrs. Isabella Brodie.

Oct. 3. At Berhampore, Lieut. C. H. Cobbe, 60th regt. N.I., to Sarah, daughter of Colonel Dennis, of H.M. 49th regt.

25. At Allahabad, John Dunsmore, Esq., civil service, to Stewart Amelia, only daughter of A. J. Colvin, Esq.

30. At Serampore, Charles Guthrie, Esq., to Mrs. Eliza Griffith.

Nov. 2. At Katullee, John B. Crawford, Esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of George Boyd, Esq., of that place.

5. At Futehghur, Mr. Thomas Lambert, station school-master, to Mrs. Sarah Bickers.

13. At Cawnpore, W. J. E. Boys, Esq., 6th L.C., to Sophia Mary, third daughter of Major Halfhide, H.M. 44th regt.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Hughes, to Miss Sarah Sweeting.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. G. H. Huttman, to Mary, widow of the late Capt. E. E. Isaac, 63d Bengal N.I.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. C. C. Stone, musician, to Mrs. Johanna Josepha Forrester.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Jones, merchant, Dinapore, to Miss Agnes Jones.

DEATHS.

Sept. 20. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. French, wife of the late Mr. J. J. French, aged 21.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Chodron, of the missionary society, aged 36.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Phoebe Spencer, aged 35.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Tepper, aged 76.

23. At Cawnpore, Capt. A. A. McConchy, of H.M. 16th Lancers.

Oct. 4. At Cawnpore, Mr. Etienne Gervain, (of the late firm of Gervain and Co.), aged 51.

7. At Chinnursh, of cholera, Quarter-Master William Rown, of H.M. 16th Foot.
 12. At Futtyghur, Mr. Patrick Reed.
 14. At Dacca, Brigadier J. Burnett, C.B.
 22. At Calcutta, Mr. G. Eaglestone, aged 48.
 23. At Chandernagore, Mr. J. H. Drugoon.
 24. At Chandernagore, Felicitia, eldest daughter of A. Le Franc, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. W. C. Rymer, aged 28.
 25. At Benares, Anna, wife of the Rev. A. Hammond, district chaplain, in her 27th year.
 — At Calcutta, Susan, wife of Mr. E. Goodall, aged 30.
 29. At Saharunpore, H. Graham, Esq., civil service.
 30. At Calcutta, Mr. T. T. Huron, aged 25.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Agnes Green, aged 36.
 Nov. 1. At Gaidghaut Factory, Jessore, G. Barcaiztegui, Esq., aged 31.
 — At Chowringhee, Mrs. Primrose Levesque, aged 35.
 5. At Chandernagore, Auguste Maria Chappatte, formerly a magistrate, born at Paris, aged 43.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Williams.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. E. M. Hamilton.
 10. At Gowahatty, Lieut. W. Fraser, 61st regt. N.I., officiating junior assistant to the agent to the governor general on the north-east frontier.
 12. At Chandernagore, Madame David Renaudin.
 19. At Calcutta, G. Gregory, Esq., aged 42.
 20. At Hyderabad, of cholera, Joyce, wife of Lieut. Jas. Kerr, of the M. E. regt.
 22. At Calcutta, Mr. Gideon Henry Keymer, pensioner, H.C. marine, aged 20.
 — At Serampore, Mr. Jacob Alexander, aged 120.
 23. At Berhampore, Mary, wife of Mr. Charles Townsend.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Seabrook, aged 40.
 27. At Calcutta, Maha-Raja Hurinath Roy, Buhador, aged 31. The deceased was grandson of the celebrated Kattoo Baboo, the Dewan of Warren Hastings.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Orlando Manley, midshipman of the *London*, aged 18.
 28. On board his boat, off Hooghly, T. S. Haines, Esq., of Kishnaghur, aged 38.
 Dec. 3. On board the pilot brig *Jane*, off Saugor, Mr. George Pritchard, many years printer and publisher of the *John Bull* newspaper. He was buried at Edmonstone's Island.
 — Gertrude, widow of the late Mr. John Lawson, aged 48.
 Lately, On board the *General Palmer*, Lieut. T. Panton, 51st regt. N.I.
 — At Malda, Mr. Robert Parkinson.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

Fort St. George, Nov. 6, 1832.—With reference to a recent communication from the Supreme Government, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the undermentioned staff officers to draw an allowance for two horses from the 1st instant, viz.

Adjutant general of the army; deputy adjutant general of the army; assistant adjutant general of the army; deputy assistant adjutant general of the army; assistant adjutant general of divisions and field forces; deputies assistant adjutant general of divisions; aid-de-camp to the Governor; aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief; interpreter (Persian) to the Commander-in-chief; majors of brigade; military secretary to the Governor; military secretary to the Commander-in-chief; quar-

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ter-master general of the army; deputy quarter-master general of the army; assistant quarter-master general of the army; deputy assistant quarter-master general of the army; assistants quarter-master general of divisions and field forces; deputies assistant quarter-master general of divisions; town major.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The destination of his Majesty's 45th Regiment has been changed from Bellary to Masulipatam; and the left wing of the Madras European regiment has been ordered to march from Masulipatam to Secunderabad.

The cavalry movements directed by a G.O. of Government of the 9th Oct. have been suspended until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The under-mentioned civil servants attained the rank of senior merchant and junior merchant respectively, on the dates set opposite their names:—

W. Lavie, senior merchant, 13th Sept. 1832.—W. A. Neave, senior ditto, 21st Oct. 1832.—W. Douglas, junior ditto, 6th Oct. 1832.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been admitted as writers on this establishment:—C. H. Woodgate, Esq., from 10th Oct. 1832.—G. P. Dumergue, Esq., from 24th Oct. 1832.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. 2, 1832.—Maj. H. W. Hodges, 34th L.I., to be a member of general prize committee at presidency.

Lieut. John Currie, 8th N.I., having returned from England without usual certificate from India House, re-admitted on estab. from 24th Oct. 1832, subject to confirmation of Hon. the Court of Directors.

Mr. P. M. Benza, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 2, 1832.—The following removals ordered in Artillery:—Acting 2d-Lieut. J. G. Balmain, from 3d to 2d bat., and G. M. Lethbridge, from 2d to 1st ditto.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 2. Lieut. Col. John Bell, 9th N.I.—Maj. H. W. Hodges, 34th L.I.—Capt. P. P. Hodge, 1st N.I.—Lieut. John Bower, 28th N.I.—Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, 48th N.I.—Capt. G. A. Underwood, engineers.—1st Lieut. A. F. Aakes, artillery.—Maj. Christ. Lethbridge, 22d N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Clifford, 1st L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 2. Lieut. H. S. Kennedy, 19th N.I., for health.—G. Assist. Surg. G. M. Scott, for health.—9. Lieut. D. Archer, 20th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Nov. 2. Ens. J. E. Lacon, 4th N.I., till 1st April 1833, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 22. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Elliott, from London and Cape; and H.M. sloop *Harrier*, Vassal, from a cruise.—*Alfred*, Tapley, from London; and *Red Rover*, Chrystie, from New South Wales.

Departures.

Nov. 5. *John*, Lowe, for London.—7. *Baretto Junior*, Laws, for Calcutta.—11. *Southworth*, (P)

Coombs, for London.—Dec. 29. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Elliott, for Cape and London.

BIRTHS AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 9. At Madras, the lady of P. Grant, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

24. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Byng, 6th L.C., of a son.

28. At Baulgah, near Chicacole, the lady of Ens. and Qu. Master John Merritt, 4th N.I., of a son.

Nov. 2. At Yelwall, near Mysore, Mrs. Van Ingen, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Oct. 25. At Madras, Mrs. Eagan, wife of Mr. Thomas Eagan.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADVANCES TO OFFICERS FOR THE ERECTION OF QUARTERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 25, 1832. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the G.O's. published under dates the 19th Sept. 1829, and 22d April 1830, respecting the grant of advances to officers, for the erection of quarters.

STUDY OF THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 20, 1832. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 8th Feb. 1832, and to announce that, in obedience thereto, the G.O. dated the 23d Dec. 1829, will stand rescinded from the 31st Dec. next :

[Letter dated 3d Nov. 1830.—16. Report the extension to the military, medical, and marine services of the rule established in 1826, granting a reward of Rs. 800 for each language to any junior civil servant who should pass an examination in two or more of the following languages, viz. Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Mahratta, or Guzerattee, and who should on examination exhibit superior proficiency.]

21. "The extension of the grant described in this paragraph, of the military, medical, and marine services, is at variance with the orders conveyed to you in our public letter, dated 21st Sept. 1825, paragraph 10, we therefore direct its immediate discontinuance. A similar application was made to us by the Madras Government in 1829, with which we did not think it proper to comply."

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 26, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract from para. 12th of

a letter dated the 11th April 1832, conveying the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, respecting the salaries and allowances to be granted to assistant commissaries-general at this presidency :

"We direct that on receipt of this dispatch the salaries of the different classes of assistants in the commissariat be fixed as follows:—

Rs. per month.

1st class salary 709

2d do. do. 356

3d do. do. 181

together with the full (instead of the half) batta, the pay, gratuity and tentage of their regimental rank."

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. T. BELL.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Oct. 8, 1832.

—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on the 12th Sept. 1832, and of which Colonel J. Salter, of the 5th regt. N.I., is president, Capt. Thomas Bell, of the 9th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge:

"I charge Capt. Thomas Bell, of the 9th regt. Bombay N.I., with highly scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

"1st Instance. In having, at Mahi, on the 22d Nov. 1831, conducted himself in a most disrespectful and offensive manner towards me, his superior officer.

"2d Instance. In having, when an explanation of the said conduct was required, consented, under certain circumstances, to address a full apology to me for it, in writing, under date the 24th Nov. 1831.

"3d Instance. In having addressed to me a highly offensive and insulting letter, dated the 27th Nov. 1831, in which he falsely attributes to me expressions which I never used, and at the same time endeavours, by false and unfounded assertions, to cancel the abovementioned apology, and to deny the circumstances under which it was given.

(Signed) "J. MOORE, Lieut. Col.
Major, H.M.'s 54th regt."

"Bombay, 20th Sept. 1832."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :

Revised Finding and Sentence. — The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Captain T. Bell, of the 9th regt. N.I., is not guilty of the first instance of the charge which has been preferred against him, and they do therefore acquit him of the same.

But that he is guilty of all and every part of the second and third instances of

the said charge; and consequently, that he is guilty of highly disgraceful, but not scandalous, conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, in breach of the Articles of War, in such case made and provided, do therefore adjudge him, the said Capt. T. Bell, to be dismissed from the Hon. Company's service.

(Signed) J. SALTER,

Colonel and President.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) COLIN HALKETT,

Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

The court having thus performed a most painful duty, in awarding a punishment proportionate to the culpability of which it has found the prisoner guilty, respectfully beg leave to recommend the case of Capt. Bell to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, on account of the various extenuating circumstances that have appeared in the course of this trial, and particularly on account of its fully appearing that his conduct on this occasion has proceeded from erroneous impressions and information.

(Signed) J. SALTER,

Colonel and President.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

In consideration of the recommendation of the court, and of the president, Colonel Salter, as well as of some circumstances of the case, the Commander-in-chief remits the sentence.

His Excellency, however, cannot concur with the court in their finding upon the first instance of the charge. A subaltern officer who undertakes, upon the part of an assistant-surgeon, to seek explanation from a lieutenant-colonel, assumes a delicate task, which calls at least for courtesy and prudence. It appears to have escaped the court, that by acquitting Capt. Bell of the first instance of the charge, they have virtually condemned him, as, if he was not disrespectful to Lieut. Colonel Moore, for what did he apologize to that officer? But here the Commander-in-chief acquits him. Lieutenant (now Captain) Bell's mode of addressing the lieutenant-colonel was, by his own admission, abrupt and rude, at the same time that it defeated the intentions of the friend whose cause he had undertaken, and an apology on his part was therefore requisite.

It may, in some cases, be held as an excuse, that an officer has acted under the impulse of erroneous impression, but this can never warrant the attempt to give a new colour to a past transaction, or a different interpretation to words deliberately written or uttered than they usually bear, and were evidently at the time intended to convey. His Excellency, therefore, could not consider that Capt. Bell's conduct in

the third instance of the charge admitted of any extenuation, but for the belief that he was misguided and perplexed, and did not deliberately mean to contradict what he had before deliberately written.

That self-possession, and manly and courteous bearing, which should be the distinguishing characteristic of military men, is never more called for than when an officer is placed at a distance from his own corps, amid the officers of a separate force, whether of the same or a foreign service, a deeper feeling of what is due to the body to which he belongs, as well as of what is due to himself, should produce increased circumspection of conduct. Capt. Bell has afforded an instance of the direct reverse: the short period of his sojourn in the neighbouring presidency has been marked by three general courts-martial, in which he has borne a prominent and unfortunate part, and he has betrayed a want of judgment, self-possession, and soldier-like feeling of his own relative position towards the lieutenant-colonel, which cannot fail to leave a most unfavourable impression towards him upon the mind of the Commander-in-chief.

Capt. Bell must recollect that he has now exhausted the full measure of his Excellency's leniency, and that it much behoves him to justify, by his future conduct, the pardon which retains him in the ranks of the service.

By denying in his note of the 27th Nov. 1831, that his very plain note of the 24th of the same month was intended as an apology, Capt. Bell threw upon Lieut. Col. Moore the imputation of having passed over an occurrence which had actually induced the lieutenant-colonel to waive his rank, and require a private explanation. Capt. Bell himself thus obliged the lieutenant-colonel to prefer charges against him, and his Excellency feels it incumbent upon him to express his regret, that an officer of high rank, and long and honourable service, should have been exposed to conduct so offensive on the part of a young officer of this army. Had the lieutenant-colonel been aware, when Mr. Bell addressed him at Mahi, that he was an officer, he might very properly, and to the advantage of all parties, have placed him under immediate arrest.

It will be satisfactory to the officers of his Majesty's 54th regiment to know, that the erroneous report which has led to this trial did not originate with any of their own body. The Commander-in-chief trusts that the remarks which he has thought it his duty to make upon this court-martial will not be without their use, as well in acquainting the army at large with his Excellency's views as to what is expected from an officer, as in impressing upon the inexperienced the danger and discredit of repeating, and still more of repeating

carelessly or incorrectly in one society what may have passed in another. It is open to every gentleman to acquaint his friend with what he has heard to his disadvantage, but he should first apprise the party from whom he has, or fancies that he has heard it, of such intention on his part. Timely explanation might thus ensue, and many private quarrels and discreditable trials would be avoided by the due observance of this simple and undeniable maxim.

Capt. Bell is to be released from arrest, and ordered to rejoin his regiment forthwith.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 12. Mr. Edward Chamler, to assume charge of adawlut at Rutnagherry, until further orders, upon return of Mr. Bell to Tanna.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 29. Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, to be assistant to principal collector in Concan.

Mr. T. Ogilvie, to be assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur.

Nov. 15. Mr. J. N. Rose, to be assistant to principal collector of Poona.

Mr. T. C. Laughnan, to be assistant to principal collector in Concan.

General Department.

Dec. 12. A. N. Shaw, Esq., to be sheriff of Bombay for ensuing year.

Furloughs.—Oct. 2. Messrs. J. Pyne, P. Stewart, J. W. Langford, and C. Sims, to Europe. Nov. 8. Mr. H. G. Barnett, to Europe, for health. —14. Mr. W. Courtney, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 25, 1832.—Capt. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 15th Madras L.C., to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, from 1st Sept., v. Capt. the Hon. G. Upton, H.M. 62d regt.

Lieut. J. Pope, 17th N.I., to act as interpreter to horse brigade, until further orders.

17th N.I. Lieut. A. F. Johnson to be capt. v. Luyken dec.; date 8th Sept. 1832.—Supernum. Lieut. W. J. B. Knipe admitted on effective strength, from 8th Sept. 1832, v. Johnson prom.

Lieut. T. W. Hickey, horse brigade, to take charge of executive engineer's department at Deesa, during absence of Lieut. Harris, on leave; date of station order 4th Sept.

Sept. 27.—**Cantonment Staff.** Lieut. A. Arquhart, 2d L.C., junior brigade major at present upon establishment, to be line adjutant at Dapoollee, consequent upon southern Concan ceasing to be included among number of brigade commands of second class.

Sept. 28.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. F. Christall, 8th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., from 15th Sept., during absence of Lieut. Morse, on leave.—Lieut. C. H. Brown, 3d N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Liddell, on sick cert.

Oct. 3.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Capt. J. Worthy, 18th N.I., to assume command of troops in Candeleish, as senior officer in that district, from 22d Aug. to 3d Sept.

Assist. Surg. J. McLennan, to be civil surgeon at presidency, and surgeon to Native General Hospital, from date of Surg. Kane's embarkation for Europe.

Oct. 4.—Ens. Richard Jeffery, having been restored to effective strength of army, to rank next below junior Ens. J. C. Wright, 8th N.I., and to be posted to a regt., in suc. to first vacancy that may occur.

Lieut. C. J. Conyngham, 1st L.C., a cadet of season 1815, to be capt. by brevet, from 29th Sept. 1832.

Oct. 6.—Supernum. Lieut. C. H. Boyé, regt. of artillery, admitted on effective strength, from 13th May 1832, v. Tarleton dec.

Oct. 16.—Cadet of Engineers Wm. Graham admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Messrs. D. Grierson, m.d., and Wm. Parsons admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Oct. 17.—Assist. Surg. Deacon to have charge of quarantine duties at Mandavee in Cutch, and Assist. Surg. Lyons to act for Assist. Surg. Deacon in that province.

Oct. 18.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. A. Leighton, 21st N.I., to act as brigade major and superintendent of bazars at Deesa, during absence of Lieut. Wilson on service.—Capt. H. Lyons, 23d N.I., to act as interp. to that regt., from 27th Sept., during absence of Lieut. C. H. Brown.—Lieut. E. W. C. Parry, 21st N.I., and Cornet P. G. Dallas, former to act as interp., and latter as qu. mast. to 2d regt. L.C., during absence of Lieut. O'tley to presidency, on sick cert.—Assist. Surg. Scott, deputy medical storekeeper, to assume medical charge of staff of northern division of army, from date of departure of Surg. Ingalls, to presidency on leave.—Assist. Surg. R. Brown, 21st N.I., in medical charge of staff at Deesa, to accompany a force proceeding on service, in same situation.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. E. M. Wood to be lieut. col., v. Stanley dec.; date 7th Oct. 1832.

14th N.I. Capt. T. Leighton to be major, and Lieut. C. S. Stewart to be capt., in suc. to Wood prom. 7th Oct. 1832.—Supernum. Lieut. C. A. Guerin to be admitted on effective strength from 7th Oct. 1832, v. Stewart prom.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Vaillant, on sick certificate.

Oct. 19.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. W. Wade, right wing Europ. regt., to be acting adj. of detail of 21st N.I., left at Deesa and outposts on the Runn, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from 15th Oct.—Assist. Surg. A. Arnott, horse artillery, to take medical charge of staff at Deesa, on departure of Assist. Surg. R. Brown from station, with field force.

Assist. Surg. D. Grierson, m.d., placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian navy, for purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. Greame, of Madras estab., from duty, in that branch of service.

Oct. 20.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. C. R. Rowan, and 2d-lieut. T. Gaistford, regt. of artillery, former to act as qu. mast., and latter as interp. to golundaize bat., during absence of Lieut. Cleather on duty.

Oct. 24.—Maj. C. B. James, assist. com. gen., to be a deputy in that department, on same salary as a first assistant.

Oct. 26.—**Europ. Regt.** (right wing). Lieut. R. Mignan to be capt., v. Stalker retired; date 17th April 1832.—Supernum. Lieut. H. J. Woodward admitted on effective strength from same date, v. Mignan prom.

24th N.I. Lieut. T. Briggs (dec.) to be capt., v. Waite retired; date 26th Feb. 1830.—Lieut. C. S. Geddes (invalided) admitted on effective strength, from same date, v. Briggs prom.—Lieut. J. E. G. Morris to be capt., v. Briggs dec., date 9th March 1830.—Lieut. F. N. Vaillant admitted on effective strength, from same date, v. Morris prom.—Ens. W. G. Duncan to be lieut., v. Geddes invalided; date 30th July 1831.

Oct. 29.—6th N.I. Lieut. W. Thatcher to be adj., v. Farquhar proceeding to Europe; date 18th Oct. 1832.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Brev. Capt. W. Williams, H.M. 40th regt., to act as interp. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Powell.—Ens. H. Lavie, 13th N.I., to act as p.ymaster of pensioners in Southern Konkan, during absence of Lieut. Sciven.

Oct. 30.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. J. Brodhurst, Europ. regt., to act as interp. to details at Deesa, consisting of upwards of 500 men, from 13th Oct.

Nov. 2.—Lieut. A. Arquhart, line adj. at D2

poolee, to be allowed designation of a brigade major, but without any increase to his emolument as line adjutant.

H.M. 4th L. Drags. Lieut. E. Scott to be interp. in Maliratta language; date 15th Oct. 1832.

Nov. 7.—Assist. Surg. Cameron, 8th N.I., to perform duties of civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Assist. Surg. Graham.

Nov. 8.—Supernum. Lieut. F. H. Brown, 23d N.I., admitted on effective strength from 8th Oct. 1832, v. C. H. Browne dec.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Major A. Seymour, 20th N.I., to assume command of troops at Hursale from 14th to 19th Oct., and Lieut. Col. W. Gordon, 16th N.I. from 20th Oct. until arrival of Col. Willis, who stands app. to command.—Lieut. F. Cristal, 8th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Ahmednuggur from date of departure of Lieut. Rawlinson, to presidency, on sick cert.

14th N.I. Ens. R. D. Stuart to be adj., v. Stuart prom.; date 7th Oct. 1832.

Cadet of Engineers P. Brougham admitted to service, and app. to 2d Lieut.

Nov. 9.—Lieut. E. P. DePilleate, lately attached to Scinde mission, to proceed to presidency on duty, and to remain until further orders.

Nov. 15.—24th N.I. Lieut. F. Durack to be adj., v. Vaillant dec.; date 7th Nov. 1832.

Nov. 16.—Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, 3d N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab., from 1st Nov.

Nov. 17.—Capt. H. C. Teasdale, 25th N.I., to relieve Lieut. D. M. Scobie, appointed 3d-assist. commissary general, from command of troops at Veerpoor; date of order 2d Nov.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. G. O. Reeves, 3d L.C., to act as line adj. at Rajcote, during absence of Lieut. Anderson on leave.

Nov. 21.—Assist. Surg. Hay, Madras estab., having vacated situation of civil surgeon at Dharwar, Assist. Surg. John Scott to succeed him, and Assist. Surg. A. Montgomery to act for him in situation, drawing full allowances until relieved by Mr. Scott.

Nov. 22.—Sen. Assist. Surg. David Shaw, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Gordon dec.; date 5th May 1832.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. J. B. Woosnam to be interp. in Hindoostanee language to horse brigade, v. Gaisford; date 15th Oct. 1832.—Lieut. H. Sutton to be adj. to the 1st bat., v. Stanton proceeding to Europe; date 15th Nov. 1832.

Nov. 24.—Lieut. A. Urquhart, 2d L.C., line adj. at Dapoolie, to be brigade major to forces, v. Atchison proceeding to Europe.

Regt. of European Infantry. Lieut. L. M. McIntyre to be adj., v. Elder resigned; date 15th Nov. 1832.

Cavalry. Sen. Major R. Thomas to be Lieut. col., v. Whitehill transf. to invalid estab.; date 2d Nov. 1832.

1st L.C. Capt. R. Dawson to be major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. J. Conyngham to be capt., in suc. to Thomas prom.; date 2d Nov. 1832.—Supernum. Lieut. J. Penny admitted on effective strength, from 2d Nov. 1832, v. Conyngham prom.

Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, 3d N.I., having been appointed assistant to resident at Hyderabad, directed to place himself under the resident, Lieut. Col. Stewart, accordingly.

Nov. 27.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. C. G. G. Munro, 16th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. from 1st Nov. during absence of Lieut. Crispin on sick certificate.—Ens. J. W. Renny, 19th N.I., to act as brigade major in Candesh, from date of departure of Lieut. Crozier to presidency on sick cert.—Ass't. Surg. C. F. Collier, 16th N.I., to perform duties of garrison surgeon at Surat, during absence of Surg. Bell on leave.—Assist. Surg. J. Stewart, M.D., 5th N.I., to take charge of duties of civil surgeon at Dharwar on departure of Surg. Hay.—Assist. Surg. B. White to act as staff surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at Poona, during absence of Surgeon Carstairs on leave.

Nov. 30.—Lieut. and Brigade Major Crozier placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

19th N.I. Capt. F. Stalker to be major, Lieut. G. Thornton to be captain, and Ens. W. B. Salmon to be lieut., in suc. to White dec., date 30th June 1832.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Major F. Stalker, 19th N.I., as next senior officer, to assume command of troops in Candesh from 14th Nov. during absence of Col. Kimmersley to presidency on leave.

Dec. 1.—24th N.I. Ens. G. H. Bellasis to be lieut., v. Vaillant dec.; date 7th Nov. 1832.

Dec. 3.—The services of a medical officer being no longer required on quarantine duty at Surat, Assist. Surg. Mearns relieved from that duty.

Dec. 6.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. H. Forster, horse artillery, to act as adj. to a detachment of horse and foot artillery at Poona.—Ens. J. Anderson, 17th N.I., to act as interp. to H.M. 6th regt., v. Wells resigned situation.

Dec. 7.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Ens. G. H. Bellasis, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. from 9th Nov. until further orders.

Dec. 10.—Assist. Surg. J. D. Straker to be civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Graham proceeded to Europe.

Capt. J. Forbes, 20th N.I., to be a brigade major to forces, v. Crozier placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty; date 1st Dec. 1832.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the following adjustment of ensigns of this army consequent upon the G.O., dated 1st Oct. 1832:—

Ensigns R. D. Stewart, 14th regt., transferred as 2d ensign to 11th regt.; W. C. Stather, 1st gr. regt., transf. as 3d ens. to 13th regt.; F. H. Goggin, 23d regt., transf. as 3d ens. to 15th regt.; S. Sproule, 7th regt., transf. as 3d ens. to 6th regt.; G. Rippon, 21st regt., transf. as 3d ens. to 11th regt.

Supernum. Ensigns J. M. Browne posted to 13th regt.; W. Rose to 8th regt.; F. C. Wells to 15th regt.; T. Willmott to left wing European regt.; H. Cunningham to 6th regt.

Ens. R. Travers, 12th regt., transferred as 4th ensign to 11th regt.

Supernum. Ensigns C. R. Whitelock posted to 14th regt.; W. F. Cornack to 5th regt.; T. Postans to 1st gr. regt.; D. D. Chadwick to 17th regt.; H. R.udd to 23d regt.

Ens. R. Jeffery posted to 24th regt., and to rank from 18th May 1832.

The following Cadets to be Ensigns and posted to regts., viz. C. N. Treasure to 2d gr. regt.; C. P. Leeson to 7th regt.; A. B. Rathborne to 21st regt.; E. W. Agar to 12th regt.

Ens. Denman, 2d ensign in 14th regt., to exchange with Ens. Stewart, 2d ensign in 11th regt.

Assist. Surg. Straker to be civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Graham proceeded to Europe.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 16. Capt. F. Stalker, 19th N.I.—Capt. G. Lloyd, 7th N.I.—Lieut. D. E. Mills, 19th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 3. Surg. C. Kane, for health.—18. Lieut. R. Farquhar, 6th N.I., for health.—22. Surg. J. P. Riach.—29. Lieut. N. Strong, Europ. regt., for health.—Nov. 6. Surg. J. Bird.—8. Ens. G. Burnett, 1st or Gr. N.I., for health.—9. Capt. J. B. Atchison, 15th N.I., for health.—10. Capt. G. Boyd, 2d Gr. N.I., on private affairs.—13. Capt. G. St. B. Brown, 7th NW., for health.—14. Lieut. E. Stanton, regt. of artillery, for health.—26. Assist. Surg. J. A. Sinclair.—Lieut. W. J. Otley, 2d L.C., for health.—Assist. Surg. A. Graham, M.D., civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, for health.—27. Col. F. H. Pierce, C.B., commandant of artillery.—Ens. C. W. Maude, 18th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Nov. 2. Lieut. W. G. Hebbert, engineers, for twelve months, for health.

To Madras.—Nov. 7. Assist. Surg. Hay, civil surg. at Dharwar, on private affairs.

To *Cape of Good Hope*.—Nov. 26. Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, Vet. Bat., for twelve months, for health.—Dec. 4. Brigadier Gen. B. Kennett, for health (eventually to Europe).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 2.—Commander Cogan to act as boat-master, &c., during absence of Capt. G. Grant on sick certificate.

Nov. 14.—Mr. R. E. Goodridge, first assistant to master attendant, to conduct details of office, during absence of Capt. R. Morgan permitted to proceed to Khundalla, for one month.

Nov. 22.—Mr. George Frushard, midshipman, to be a lieutenant in Indian navy, to complete established number; date of rank 21st May 1831.

Nov. 23.—Mr. Ormsby, late a lieutenant in Indian navy, permitted to return to service, subject to final decision of Hon. the Court of Directors.

Nov. 27.—Commander Brucks to act as master attendant at presidency, until further orders, v. Capt. Morgan dec.

Nov. 28.—*Indian Navy*. Commander H. Wyndham to be capt., v. Morgan dec., and Lieut. M. Houghton to be commander, v. Wyndham prom.; date of coms. 26th Nov. 1832.

FURLONGS.

To *Sea*.—Oct. 2. Capt. G. Grant, boat-master, for three months, for health.—Dec. 3. Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N., superintendent of Indian navy, for one month, for health (the duties of department being performed during his absence as prescribed by G.O. dated 25th April 1831).

To *Mahabeshwur Hills*.—Oct. 25. Lieut. John McDowall, Indian navy, for six months, for health.

To *Neigherry Hills*.—Nov. 7. Mr. John Buckle, midshipman Indian navy, for nine months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 10. *St. Gaultier*, Alves, from Rio de Janeiro and Goa.—11. *Margaret*, Roper, from Liverpool and St. Helena, and *Cora Nelly*, Dafourz, from Mauritius.—21. *Ruby*, Hill, from Calcutta.—22. *Virginia*, Hullock, from Calcutta and Point de Galle.—23. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Denton, from Red Sea.—24. *Harriett*, Rhodes, from Rio de Janeiro and Goa.—25. *Asia*, Graham, from Rio de Janeiro.—26. *John William Dare*, Graham, from Mangalore.—30. *Maria*, Whately, from Bushire; and *Discovery*, Simons, from Persian Gulf.—Dec. 4. *Fort William*, Neish, from China, Manila, &c.; and *Hero of Malouin*, Richmond, from London and Madeira.—5. *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, from Liverpool.—6. *Cornwallis*, Key, from Manila.—7. *Bombay Castle*, Wenys, from Manila.—9. *Trial*, Baker, from Madras.—10. *Resource*, Clark, from Bushire; and *William the Fourth*, Eales, from Bussorah, &c.—13. H.M.S. *Melville*, Hart, from Colombo (bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir John Gore).—14. *Sir Edward Paget*, Pollock, from London.—*Golconda*, Stewart, from London; *Lady Raffles*, Bouchier, from London and Mauritius; *Stirling Castle*, Fraser, from Greenock; and *Anandale*, Fergusson, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Nov. 15. *France*, Lartigue, for Cannanore and Malabar.—18. H.C. brig of war *Tigrie*, Nott, for Persian Gulf.—19. *Fifehire*, Crawley, for Calcutta.—21. *Cora Nelly*, Dafourz, for Malabar coast.—22. *Huddersfield*, Noakes, for Liverpool.—Dec. 2. *Elora*, King, for Glasgow; *Robert Quayle*, Bleasdale, for London; *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, for London; and *Glenelg*, Langley, for Calcutta.—4. *Louisa*, Beattie, for Singapore.—6. *Ruby*, Hill, for Madras.—7. *Black Warrior*, Endicott, for Salem (America).—11. *Margaret*, Roper, for Liverpool.—20. *Royal George*, Wilson, for London; and *Asia*, Graham, for Liverpool.—Jan. 2, 1833. *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, for Liverpool.—10. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Red Sea (with despatches for England).

Freight to London (Jan. 10, 1833).—£4. 10s. to £5. per ton, and likely to go down.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. At Bombay, the lady of the Rev. T. Carr, acting archdeacon, of a daughter.

— At Bombay, Mrs. John Hampton, of a son.

6. At Bombay, Mrs. Isaac Delleyforce, of a son.

7. At Poona, Mrs. John Wagner, of a son.

29. At Poona, the lady of Ens. J. Morpew Browne, 1st Gr. regt., of a son.

Nov. 3. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Charles Scott, Esq., Medical Establishment, of a son.

6. At Colabah, the lady of W. G. Jolliffe, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. P. Hammond, Madras artillery, of a daughter.

— At Dharwar, the lady of Lieut. W. Edwards, 5th regt. N.I., of a son.

13. At Nassick, the lady of the Rev. W. Mitchell, Church Missionary Society, of a son.

14. At Bombay, Mrs. Robert Bennett, of a son.

23. At Claremont, Ahmednuggur, the lady of Maj. W. D. Robertson, Bombay army, of a daughter.

26. At Ootacamund, on the Neigherry Hills, the lady of John Wedderburn, Esq., Bombay civil service, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Tannah, the lady of Lieut. Drummond, 11th N.I., of a son.

7. In the Fort, Mrs. J. Jones, of a daughter.

9. At Tannah, the lady of Alex. Bell, Esq., judge and session judge of the Concan, of a daughter.

14. At Bombay, the lady of W. C. Bruce, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 11. At Bombay, James Craig Bate, Esq., 11th regt. B.N.I., to Emma, daughter of Capt. Wilson, of the 23d regt. N.I.

Nov. 8. At Bombay, Richard Mills, Esq., of the civil service, to Eugenia Emma, eldest daughter of J. H. Pelley, Esq., of the same service.

DEATHS.

Sept. 7. At sea, off Cannanore, Capt. J. H. M. Luyken, 17th regt. N.I.

Oct. 6. At Bombay, Lieut. Col. W. H. Stanley, 18th regt. Bombay N.I.

7. Off Surat Bar, Lieut. Campbell H. Brown, 23d regt. N.I.

20. At Belgium, Lieut. Cates, H.M.'s 20th regt.

28. At Poona, Marianne Forbes, lady of John Ramsay, M.D., surgeon H.M. 40th regt., in the 31st year of her age.

Nov. 1. At Bombay, Mr. John Woodward, artificer, New Mint, aged 21.

26. Capt. Richard Morgan, of the Indian navy, and master attendant at Bombay.

Dec. 7. At Bombay, the enterprising French traveller, M. Victor Jacquemont, aged 31.

31. Col. F. H. Pierce, C.S., of the Bombay artillery.

Penang.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 15. At Penang, George Stuart, Esq., to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Durand.

Malacca.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 30. At Malacca, the lady of Bernard Rodyk, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 1. At Malacca, the lady of Capt. J. Wylie, major of brigade, Malacca field force, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 16. At Malacca, the Rev. Thomas Kilpius Higgs, of Chinurah, to Miss Edwards.

— Mr. F. D. Gomes to Miss A. C. Bodestyne, second daughter of the late J. T. Bodestyne, Esq.

DEATH.

Aug. 31. Charlotte Eliza Hindes, wife of Mr. Asst. Surg. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Company's service. She was drowned by the upsetting of the brig *Margaret*, near Malacca, to the unspeakable grief of her afflicted husband, and to the regret of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom she was justly and deservedly esteemed for her amiable qualities as a Christian and good member of society.

Singapore.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 5. At Nhlatrang bay, on the coast of Cochinchina, on board the bark *Competitor*, the lady of Capt. A. Thompson, of a daughter.

Oct. 7. At Singapore, the lady of Mr. J. H. Moor, of a daughter.

29. On board the H.C. ship *Reliance*, the lady of H. G. Brightman, Esq., of a still-born daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 5. At Singapore, Simon Stephens, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Carrapiet Phannoo.

DEATH.

Oct. 20. At Singapore, Mr. Christian Rodyk, late in the employ of Messrs. Syme and Co.

China.

BIRTH.

Nov. 21. At Macao, the lady of Capt. Jackson, of the ship *Hannah*, of a son.

DEATH.

Nov. 29. At Canton, J. W. Phillips, Esq., lieutenant R.N., commanding the bark *Elizabeth*.

Sandwich Islands.

DEATH.

the Governor and Council believe they are safe in saying, he possesses the esteem of every individual in the service.

He has shared in every enterprise of danger in which the troops of this garrison have been employed, and has been as distinguished for bravery in the field, as he has for honour, integrity, and diligence in the performance of his other duties.

The high state of discipline which has been maintained in the St. Helena regiment, under his command for a period of twenty-three years, is very creditable to him; and although he is now, from bodily infirmity, under the painful necessity of relinquishing the command of that corps in which the greater part of his life has been spent, yet the Governor and Commander-in-chief will not fail to avail himself of his services in points in which he can be useful, while enjoying the honourable retirement he has so well deserved and earned; and his merits will be brought fully to the notice of the Honourable Court of Directors.

The Governor and Council have also to express their thanks to Lieut.-colonel Hodson and Major Sampson, for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the departments they have now vacated in consequence of their promotion.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

St. Helena Artillery.

Castle James's Fort, Jan. 21, 1833.—Lieuts. W. O. Kennedy and Wm. K. Doveton, having completed regulated period of fifteen years' service as commissioned officers, are appointed captains by brevet; date of rank 26th and 27th Jan. 1833.

St. Helena Regiment.

Dec. 24, 1832.—Messrs. George Sinclair Chadwick and Charles Pritchard, having been appointed cadets of infantry on this establishment, the following promotions to take place:—Cadet G. S.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

A ballot was taken at the East-India House, on the 10th April, for the election of six Directors, in the room of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, John Morris, Esq., Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Josias Du Pre Alexander, and Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esqrs., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Henry Alexander, William Stanley Clarke, Robert Cutlar Fergusson, George Raikes, and John Thornhill, Esqrs., and Sir William Young, Bart.

A Court of Directors was held on the following day, when Campbell Marjoribanks and William Wigram, Esqrs., were chosen chairman and deputy chairman for the year ensuing.

BALLOT AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A ballot on Sir John Malcolm's Resolutions will take place on Friday the 3d May.

HINDUSTANI LITERATURE.

M. Garçin de Tassy, the learned and zealous professor of the Hindustani language and literature at Paris, is engaged in collecting materials for a complete account of all works, either manuscript or printed, which have been written in that language by Hindus as well as Mussulmans. As M. Garçin de Tassy is anxious, for the furtherance of this object, to obtain catalogues of all works in Hindi and Hindustani which may exist in the various libraries in India, we take this opportunity of recommending his wishes on this point to the attention of our literary countrymen in the East.

M. Garçin de Tassy recommenced his course of lectures to the students of Hindustani, at the Academy of living Oriental Languages, attached to the Royal Library at Paris, on the 16th of April; and it may be well to notice that these lectures are not only public and gratuitous, but that the professor most liberally furnishes the students with the necessary books, if it is inconvenient to them to obtain them by purchase.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 25. *Spartan*, Lumsden, from Manilla 11th Sept., and Batavia 8th Nov.; off Cork.—27. H.C.S. *Thomas Coutts*, Christie, from China 19th Nov., and Cape 16th Jan.; off Dartmouth.—28. *Potomac*, Condry, from China 23d Oct.; and

Cleopatra, Sweet, from Batavia 2d Oct.; both at Cowes.—28. *John Adam*, Butler, from Bengal 12th Oct., and Cape 2d Jan.; off the Wight.—29. *Ada*, Faulkner, from Mauritius; at Bristol.—29. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Bombay 2d Nov.; and *Dennison*, Poole, from Mauritius; both at Liverpool.—30. *Waterloo*, Goldsmith, from New South Wales 3d Nov.; off the Start.—30. *Ann Baldwin*, Crawford, from Mauritius 5th Dec.; off Dartmouth.—31. *Boyne*, Browne, from Bombay 1st Oct., Ceylon 29th do., and Cape 10th Jan.; *Cassiopea*, McGowan, from Singapore 5th Nov.; *Alexander*, McLachlan, from Singapore 3d Nov.; and *Eliza Jane*, Findlay, from Cape 17th Jan.; all at Gravesend.—31. *Simon Taylor*, Christie, from Mauritius; at Deal.—31. *Bounty Hall*, Jackson, from Bengal 4th Nov.; and *John Taylor*, Crawford, from Bombay 21st Oct.; both at Liverpool.—APRIL 1. *Gianna*, Tait, from Cape; at Gravesend.—1. *Diadem*, Fairclough, from Singapore 8th Oct., and Anjier; at Plymouth.—1. *Conada*, Miller, from Mauritius; at Greenock.—2. *Moir*, O'Brien, from Mauritius; at Gravesend.—4. *Earl of Eddon*, Theaker, from Bombay 18th Oct.; and *Janet*, Chalmers, from Mauritius; both at Gravesend.—5. *St. Hilda*, Barnes, from Bombay 4th Nov.; and *Earl of Liverpool*, Manning, from Manilla 5th Oct.; both at Cowes.—5. *Ellen*, Paterson, from Singapore 25th Nov.; at Deal.—5. *Huddersfield*, Noakes, from Bombay 19th Nov.; at Liverpool.—5. *Victoria*, Wilson, from Mauritius; at Bristol.—6. *Palnira*, Loader, from Bengal 26th Oct., and Cape 17th Jan.; at Gravesend.—7. *Clarence*, Lindsay, from V. D. Land 25th Sept., and Rio de Janeiro; *Atwick*, McKay, from Ceylon 7th Dec.; *Achilles*, Duncan, from Ceylon 9th Nov., and Cape 13th Jan.; *Isabella*, Wiseman, from Bengal 29th Nov.; *Mudgrave*, Coulson, from Bombay 17th Oct. and Cape 8th Jan.; *Hopeful*, Mallers, from Cape; *Lavinia*, Brooks, from Cape 17th Jan.; and *Ann Jamieson*, Alexander, from Manilla; all at Gravesend.—*Glenatron*, Brown, and *Columbia*, Brown, both from Mauritius.—7. *Addingham*, Nicholson, from Mauritius; at Deal.—7. H.C. Ship *Abercrombie*, Robinson, Imes, and *London*, Smith, both from China 8th Dec.; off the Lizard.—8. *Lord Eldon*, Dawson, from Bengal 15th Nov.; and *Princess Victoria*, Sreil, from Bengal 10th Oct., and Cape 13th Jan.; both at Liverpool.—8. *Courier*, Palmer, from Mauritius 14th Jan.; off Dover.—9. *John*, Lowe, from Madras 5th Nov.; at Deal.—9. *Hardings*, Thomson, from Singapore 8th Oct.; off Dover.—10. H.C.S. *Charles Grant*, Mauderson, from China 18th Dec.; off Margate.—10. *Columbia*, Ware, from Mauritius; off Penzance.—11. *Madelaine*, Hamilton, from Singapore 26th Dec.; off Dover.—11. *Welcome*, Paul, from Mauritius; off Hastings.—13. H.C.S. *Dunira*, Hamilton, from China 13th Dec.; at Deal.—13. *Hebe*, Currie, from Singapore 13th Dec.; off Dover.—13. *Clairmont*, Brown, from Bombay 31st Oct., and Cape 18th Jan.; at Liverpool.—15. *Murky*, Douglas, from Ceylon 5th Jan., and Cape 16th Feb.; off Plymouth.—16. *Kerswell*, Haswell, from Cape; off Dartmouth.—17. *Australia*, Lobban, from Singapore 16th Dec.; off Lynton.—17. *Alexander*, Waugh, from Bengal 5th Dec.; and *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, from Bombay 2d Dec., and Ceylon 20th do.; both off Portland.—18. *Royal George*, Wilson, from Bombay 20th Dec., and Cape 10th Feb.; off the Wight.—18. H.M.S. *Zebra*, Lord F. Beauclerk, from Madras, Ceylon, and Cape; at Plymouth.—19. *Mary Ann Webb*, Hesse, from Bengal 16th Dec.; *Ada*, Graham, from Bombay 20th Dec.; and *Collingwood*, Snipe, from Bengal 27th Oct., and Mauritius 12th Jan.; all at Liverpool.—20. *Southworth*, Coombs, from Madras 11th Nov., and Cape 25th Jan.; off Dartmouth.—21. *Fame*, Richardson, from Mauritius; at Gravesend.—21. *Margaret*, Grant, from Mauritius; at Liverpool.—22. *Auriga*, Chalmers, from Mauritius; at Gravesend.—23. *General Palmer*, Colgrave, from Bengal 15th Nov., and Cape 5th Feb.; off Penzance.

Departures.

MARCH 21. *Intrepid*, Robinson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—22. *Mennon*, Ekin, for Bengal; *London*, Pickering, for Bombay; and *Emma*,

Edgar, for Mauritius; all from Liverpool.—23. *Princess Victoria*, Hart, for Bengal; and *Princess Elizabeth*, Lythcoe, for Van Diemen's Land; both from Liverpool.—25. *Jean Graham*, Dunscombe, for Bengal; *Curlew*, Hunter, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Warblington*, Crosby, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—25. *Spence*, Hardie, for Bombay; from Greenock.—26. *Elphinstone*, Short, for Madras; from Deal.—27. *Peter Proctor*, Terry, and *Voyager*, Anderson, both for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—27. *Orissa*, Todd, for Singapore and Manila; from Cove of Cork.—29. *Lady Feversham*, Ellery, for Bombay; and *Emma*, Hudson, for Bengal; both from Deal.—30. *Iris*, Mackwood, for Ceylon; from Deal.—APRIL 1. *Aquila*, Taylor, for Cape; from Liverpool.—2. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—5. *Maria*, Burton, for Cape; from Deal.—8. *Waterloo*, Cow, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—11. *Grecian*, Smith, for Ceylon and Madras; from Deal.—13. *Enchantress*, Canney, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—14. H. C. S. *Prince Regent*, Aplin, for China; and *Rusnagh Merchant*, Moncrieff, for New South Wales (with female emigrants); both from Deal.—15. *Caroline*, MacDonald, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Cork.—16. *New Grace*, Brown, for Bombay (with cargo of the late ship *Providence*); from Scilly.—16. *Sanderson*, Sale, for Bengal (with coals); *Platina*, Wilson, for New South Wales; and *Atlas*, Hunt, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); all from Deal.—16. *Prince George* revenue cutter, Roach, for New South Wales; from Cowes.—16. *Spartan*, Sanders, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—21. *Protector*, Buttenshaw, for Bengal; *Cadet*, Low, for China and Manila; and *Oliver Branch*, Strling, for Cape; all from Deal.—21. *Kent*, Cowbroe, for Bombay; *Capia*, Hott, for Batavia; and *Empress*, Baker, for ditto; all from Liverpool.—22. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, for Bengal; *Lady M'Naghen*, Faith, for Madras; and *Dorchester*, Carriek, for Bengal; all from Portsmouth.—22. *Joanna*, Mackellar, for Bengal; from Greenock.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Duke of Lancaster*, from Bengal: A. F. Hamilton, Esq.; Wm. Sutton, Esq.; J. Craigie, Esq., civil service; Wm. Smith, Esq.; Capt. Bean; Lieut. J. Raban.

Per H. C. S. *Macneven*, from China: Patrick Robertson, Esq., of the firm of Turner and Co.

Per *John Adam*, from Bengal: Mrs. Butler; Miss Taddy; Capt. Mitchell.

Per H. C. S. *Duchess of Athol*, from China: Cornet M. R. Daniell, Bombay cavalry.—From the Cape: Mr. Skoltz.

Per H. C. S. *London*, from China, &c.—Mrs. Underwood; Miss Montgomerie; Capt. Underwood, Madras army; Capt. James Ker, ditto; Dr. Adam Thompson, assist. surg.; Mr. Conyn; two servants.

Per *Earl of Eldon*, from Bombay: Mr. Malet; Dr. C. Kane; Lieut. Bulkeley, H. M. 40th regt.; Lieut. Earle, 24th regt. N. I.; Lieut. McQueen, Madras N. I.; Dinshaw Furdoojee and two Parsee servants.

Per *Boyne*, from Bombay and Ceylon: Mrs. Moresby; Mrs. Wyndham; Mrs. Brooks; Mrs. Price; Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Langham; Miss Ryders; Lieut. Col. Powell; Capt. Collinson; Capt. Harrison; Capt. McDonald; Lieut. Curtis; Lieut. Groube; Lieut. Home; Mr. Watson.

Per *Palmyra*, from Bengal and Cape: Mrs. Col. Gale and family; Mrs. Maj. Maling and family; Miss Wolf; Capt. Milner, invalids; Lieut. Tollemache; Lieut. Proley; Lieut. Haig; Lieut. Murray, R.N.; Lieut. Wallace, H. M. 71st regt.; Masters Chapman, Manning, and two Welchman; Misses Welchman and two Manning; several servants.—(Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins were landed at the Cape).

Per *John*, from Madras: Capt. Jackson, H. M. 57th regt.; Dr. Jackson, assist. surgeon; Lieut. C. C. Cottrell, invalid estab. Mr. and Mrs. Bildebeck; Mr. Belford; Mr. King; two children; two servants.

Per *Cordelia*, from Bombay: Lieut. Berthon, artillery.

Per *Marquis of Hastings*, from Bombay: Mrs.

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James Taylor and two children; Mrs. Nixon and child; Mrs. Nelson and three children; Dr. and Mrs. Graham and three children; Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair and child; A. Barnett, Esq. C. S.; W. Courtenay, Esq. C. S.; Capt. P. B. Brown, 7th regt. N. I.; Lieut. Stanton, artillery; five servants.—From Calicut: Mrs. Silver and child.—From Ceylon: Capt. H. Brown, of Royal Engineers, Mrs. Brown, and six children; Lieut. Burnett.

Per H. C. S. *Charles Grant*, from China: Mrs. Plowden; Sir Charles Gray, Knt., late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta; Dr. A. Pearson; Mr. James Colquhoun, merchant.

Per *Atwick*, from Ceylon: Mr. Boardman; Mr. Young.

Per *Isabella*, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Charles and seven children; Dr. Williams, R. N.

Per *Diadem*, from Singapore: Mr. Nesbitt.

Per *John Taylor*, from Bombay: Capt. Brook Kay; Miss C. Yates.

Per *Ada*, from Mauritius: Mr. West; Mr. Booth.

Per *Charmont*, from Bombay: Lieut. R. Farquhar, 6th regt. N. I.

Per *Australia*, from Singapore: Capt. Brodie; Capt. Hyland; Lieut. Short, Madras army; Lieut. Herford, ditto.

Per *Smithworth*, from Madras: Mrs. Archdeacon Robinson and three children; Mrs. Coombs and child; Mrs. Lys; Dr. Scott; Lieut. Lys, 22d Madras N. I.

Per *Alexander*, from Bengal: Mrs. David Scott and three children; Mrs. Capt. Garstin and two children; Mrs. Hart and child; Miss Margaret King; Wm. Bell, Esq., civil service; Dr. Hart; Ens. Baddeley; Ens. Colebrooke.

Per *Asia*, from Bombay: Lieut. and Mrs. Otley; Miss Grant.

Per *Sz. Hilbi*, from Bombay: Mr. Alfred Offer, midshipman, Indian Navy; Mr. Carter.

Per *Morley*, from Ceylon: Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Law; Mrs. Pickering; Mrs. Macintyre; Misses Muller, three Price, Lindsay, three Roberts, and Huxham; Rev. J. Roberts; Mr. F. Price; Mr. Wm. Price; Lieut. Macintyre, H. M. 7th regt.; Mr. Colin Macintyre; Mr. McKenney; Masters Huxham, two Pickering, two Law, and Roberts; several servants. (Lieut. Pickering died at sea.)

Per *General Palmer*, from Bengal: Mrs. Cotgrave; Mrs. Haslam; Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Cashmore; Cornet Taylor; Mr. Price; Mr. Reed; Mr. Belcher; seven children; five servants.—(For the Cape: Dr. Bousfield; Lieut. Bremer.)

Per *Reliance*, from Mauritius: Mrs. Laing; Miss Laing; Rev. A. Denny, Mr. Wolf.—(Major Cheap was left at the Cape.)

Expected.

Per *Sir Edward Paget*, from Bombay: Major and Mrs. Dawson, 1st regt. L. C.; Mrs. Capt. Riddell and two children; Mrs. Capt. Kirkland and child; Capt. and Mrs. Worthy; Major and Mrs. James (to the Cape); Robert Eckford, Esq., Bombay Medical Establishment; Capt. Boyd; J. W. Laugford, Esq., C.S.; Mr. Bax's children; Major Dunsterville's children; Capt. Morris's children; Capt. Highmore's children.

Per *Lady Raffles*, from Bombay: Mrs. Barnard; Mrs. Burnett; Mrs. Clow; Mrs. Archer; T. Barnard, Esq. C.S.; Rev. Mr. Clow; Capt. Archer; Master Smytton.

Per *Elora*, from Bombay: Mrs. Dyce; Joseph Macgregor, Esq.; J. Fielding, Esq.; Lieut. Chas. Parbury, Indian Navy; Lieut. Maude, 18th N. I.; Capt. Croad, H. M. 20th regt.; Dr. Carstairs; two children.

Per *Robert Quayle*, from Bombay: Ens. Carlew, 26th N. I.

Per *Hero of Malouin*, from Bombay: Mrs. Colonel Hardy and family; Lieut. Crispin, 16th N. I., and family; Mr. Stracey, C. S.; Capt. and Mrs. Dunbabin, to Cape; Dr. Howison; Lieut. Chamber, 20th Foot; Mrs. Meriton.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. *Larkins*, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. James G. Burns and family; Veterinary-surgeon Clarkson and lady; Capt. H. John.

(F)

stone, R. N.; Lieut. Vigors, H. M. 13th regt.; Capt. W. W. Foord, 21st B. N. I.

Per Lady Feverham, for Bombay: Lieut.-col. E. H. Bellasis; Mrs. Bellasis; Capt. H. M. Cooke; Mrs. Cooke; Lieut. G. H. Hughes; Mr. F. Twynam; Mrs. Twynam; Ens. Le Couteur; Mrs. Le Couteur; Miss Green; Miss Johnson; Miss Howell; Mr. Burton, writer; Mr. Sullivan, assist.-surg.; Ens. D. E. Campbell, M. A.; Mr. Nicholls, assist.-surgeon.

Per Abberton, for Madras: Lady Nicolay; Mr. Nicolay; Mr. John Ogle Carr; Miss Carr; Dr. Thomas Murray; Mr. M'Cauly; Mr. Parlett; Dr. Thomas Linton; Mr. Smith; Mr. Mayer; Mr. Frank Vardon; several servants.

Per New Grove, for Bombay: Mr. Felix; Mr. Mumber; Lieut. Dickson.

Per Protector, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Ashmore; Miss H. Higginson; Miss Hill; Lieut. Ashmore; Lieut. J. G. Rawstorne; Lieut. Arthur Campbell; Doctor Macfarland; Doctor Anderson; Henry Wood, Esq.; James Dowell, Esq.; Mr. F. Thompson; Mr. Tucker; Mr. J. W. Kaye; Mr. Rose; Mr. Jones; Mr. Smith; Mr. Wapshore; Mr. Gibbon; Ensign James; one native servant.

Per Lady M'Naghten, for Madras: Mrs. Chester and four daughters; Mrs. and Miss Chambers; Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Pettitt; Miss Hall; Miss Moorat; Rev. W. Chester; Rev. J. Tucker; Lieut. Gordon; Mr. Moorat; Mr. Purvis; Mr. Dartnell; Mr. Young; Mr. Stevens; Mr. Snashall; Mr. Trall.

Per Lady Kennaway, for Bengal: Mrs. Blake; Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Chambers; Major Blake; Capt. Buchanan; Lieut. Davis; Lieut. Harkness; Lieut. Griffiths; Rev. Mr. Chambers; Mr. Seton; &c. &c.

Per General Hewitt, for Bombay: Dr. Clarke; Mr. A. Skinner.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *James Sibbald*, Darby, from Bengal to London, is lost on Point Gortlewin, entrance of Coringa Bay. Crew and passengers saved.

The *Java*, Lester, it is reported, was lost on the coast of Borneo, previous to the 6th of November.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 22. The lady of Capt. Roworth, Madras army, of a daughter.

April 2. In Cadogan-place, the lady of Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., &c., of a son.

18. At Clapham-rise, the lady of Nicholas Gribble Glass, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

21. At Montague Place, Hammersmith, the lady of Lieut. W. D. Harrington, 3d regt. Madras Lt. Cav., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. At Bath, James Wapshore, Esq., to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John Jones, 7th regt. Bengal L.C.

30. At St. George's, Hanover Square Henry Stalman, of the Inner Temple, Esq., barrister, to Letitia, second daughter of Charles Dumergue, Esq., of Albemarle-street.

April 8. At Streatham, William George Woods, Esq., of the Madras Light Cavalry, eldest son of Sir William Woods, Clarenceux, to Sarah, daughter of Andrew Clark, Esq., of Camberwell.

10. At St. Martin's Church, W. K. Riddell, Esq., to Mary Charlotte Manwaring, relict of the late Commodore William Manwaring, of the East-India Company's Bombay establishment.

— At St. Matthew's, Brixton, Colonel Croxton, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Susannah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Knight Spencer, Esq., of West Brixton.

— At Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, Edward

M. Elderton, Esq., of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, to Marion Craig Carnegie, daughter of the late James Carnegie, Esq., late of Prince of Wales's Island, and of Carnegie Park, Renfrewshire.

11. At St. George's, Hanover Square, William Northage, Esq., only son of William Northage, Esq., of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Henrietta Louise, second daughter of the late Sir John Henry Newbolt, chief justice of Madras.

— At Ketchurch, near Hereford, G. Bentham, Esq., only son of the late Gen. Sir S. Bentham, K.S.G., and nephew of the late Jeremy Bentham, Esq., to Sarah, youngest daughter of Sir H. J. Brydges, Bart., K.C., LL.D., late Envoy Extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Persia.

15. At Charlton Kings, Wm. Anthony Burlton Bennett, Esq., eldest son of the late W. R. B. Bennett, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Marianne Colmore, eldest daughter of F. Cregoe, Esq., of Charlton House, Gloucestershire.

— At Crayford, Kent, C. W. Crowley, Esq., of Brixton, Surrey, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Appleghat, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

20. At St. Pancras New Church, Frederick Parbury, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, to Ann Eliza, third daughter of John Robinson, Esq., of Doughty-street.

Lately. At Southampton, at All-Saints Church, William Humphrey Lomer, Esq., of the 21st regt. Bengal N.I., to Harriet, third daughter of Wm. Bishop, Esq., of Grey's Wood, Haslemere, and North Bank, Regent's Park.

DEATHS.

March 4. At his residence, on Kingsdown, near Bristol, B. O'Donnoghue, Esq., late of the city of Cork, aged 86.

20. At Brockhill, Berkshire, Sarah, youngest daughter of Captain Chrystie, of the H. C. ship *Thomas Coutts*.

24. At Dover, Mr. John Walker, of the H. C. ship *Waterloo*, aged 21.

April 1. At Yeowood Cottage, near Wrington, aged 75, Lieut. Col. Burrows, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

4. At Dublin, Anne, relict of Capt. G. Norman, of the Hon. E. I. Company's army, and daughter of the Rev. William Betham, of Shoreham, Suffolk.

6. At the residence of his brother, Major Stuart, Hillingdon-grove, near Uxbridge, James Stuart, Esq., a Director of the East-India Company, and formerly, for several Parliaments, the representative of the borough of Huntingdon.

13. At Seal, near Seven Oaks, Anne Margaret, second daughter of the late J. Lock, Esq., Major in the Hon. East-India Company's service, and wife of the Rev. William Stamer, second son of Sir William Stamer, Bart., of Dublin.

— At Edinburgh, John James Erskine, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, at Penang.

— Of a rapid decline, Lieut. Thomas Hislop, of the Madras Cavalry.

19. At Iver-grove, the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

— At Kensington, in his seventh year, James, younger son of Alexander Williamson, Esq., of the East-India House.

20. At his house in Devonshire place, in the 61st year of his age, Colonel John Baillie, of Leys, Inverness-shire, M.P. for the Inverness district of burghs, and a Director of the East-India Company.

21. At his house in Wimpole-street, the Right Hon. Sir Christopher Robinson, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in his 67th year.

23. Susanna, wife of J. Petty Muspratt, Esq.

Lately. On his passage home from Bombay, Mr. Wm. Hartley, of Liverpool, late of Chester.

— Aged 19, William, son of Mr. Henry Smith, of Waterford. He unfortunately met his death by falling overboard the *Bland*, of Liverpool, off the Cape of Good Hope, on her voyage to Calcutta.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by *Sa. Rupees* B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by *Ct. Rupees* F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, November 29, 1832.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 3 12	@ 3 14
Bottles . . . . .	. . . . . 100 11 0	— 11 8	— flat . . . . .	. . . . . do. 3 13	— 4 0
Coals . . . . .	. . . . . B. md. 0 6	— 0 7	— English, sq. . . . .	. . . . . do. 2 6	— 2 8
Copper Sheathing, 16-40	F. md. 38 0	— 38 8	— flat . . . . .	. . . . . do. 2 6	— 2 8
— Brasiers, 40-120 . . . . .	. . . . . do. 38 8	— 40 0	— Bolt . . . . .	. . . . . do. 2 6	—
— Thick sheets . . . . .	. . . . . do.	—	— Sheet . . . . .	. . . . . do. 5 4	— 6 8
— Old Gross . . . . .	. . . . . do. 35 8	— 35 12	— Nails . . . . .	. . . . . cwt. 8 0	— 15 0
— Bolt . . . . .	. . . . . do. 35 4	— 35 8	— Hoops . . . . .	. . . . . F. md. 2 12	— 3 0
— Tile . . . . .	. . . . . do. 34 0	— 34 8	— Kentledge . . . . .	. . . . . cwt. 1 0	— 1 1
— Nails, assort. . . . .	. . . . . do. 31 0	— 32 0	— Lead, Pig . . . . .	. . . . . F. md. 5 0	— 5 1
— Peru Slab . . . . .	. . . . . Ct. Rs. do. 36 8	— 37 0	— Sheet . . . . .	. . . . . do. 5 7	— 5 10
— Russia . . . . .	. . . . . Sa. Rs. do.	—	— Millinery . . . . .	. . . . . 25 A.	— 30 A.
Coppers . . . . .	. . . . . do. 1 2	— 1 3	— Shot, patent . . . . .	. . . . . bag	—
Cottons, chintz . . . . .	. . . . . See	remarks.	— Spelter . . . . .	. . . . . Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 0	— 5 1
— Muslins, assort. . . . .	. . . . . do.	—	— Stationery . . . . .	. . . . . 10 D.	— 20 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170 . . . . .	. . . . . mor. 0 4½	— 0 8	— Steel, English . . . . .	. . . . . Ct. Rs. F. md. 8 0	— 8 4
— do. . . . .	. . . . . do.	—	— Swedish . . . . .	. . . . . do. 8 0	— 8 4
Cutlery . . . . .	. . . . . 20 D.	— 25 D.	— Tin Plates . . . . .	. . . . . Sa. Rs. box 15 4	— 15 8
Glass . . . . .	. . . . . 10 D.	— 35 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . . . .	. . . . . yd. 3 0	— 6 0
Hardware . . . . .	. . . . . 10 D.	and P.C.	— coarse and middling . . . . .	. . . . . 1 8	— 2 12
Hosiery, cotton . . . . .	. . . . . 10 A.	and P.C.	— Flannel fine . . . . .	. . . . . 1 0	— 1 8

MADRAS, October 16, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles . . . . .	. . . . . 100 10	@ 14	Iron Hoops . . . . .	. . . . . candy 17	@ 19
Copper, Sheathing . . . . .	. . . . . do. 280	— 300	— Nails . . . . .	. . . . . do.	—
— Cakes . . . . .	. . . . . do. 215	—	— Lead, Pig . . . . .	. . . . . do. 50	— 52
— Old . . . . .	. . . . . do. 210	—	— Sheet . . . . .	. . . . . do. 50	— 60
— Nails, assort. . . . .	. . . . . do. 280	— 300	— Millinery . . . . .	. . . . . 10 A.	—
Cottons, Chintz . . . . .	. . . . . P.C.	— 10 A.	— Shot, patent . . . . .	. . . . . 10 A.	— 15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham . . . . .	. . . . . 5 A.	— 10 A.	— Spelter . . . . .	. . . . . candy 28	— 30
— Longcloth . . . . .	. . . . . 10 A.	— 10 D.	— Stationery . . . . .	. . . . . P.C.	— 5 D.
Cutlery, fine . . . . .	. . . . . P.C.	— 10 D.	— Steel, English . . . . .	. . . . . candy 50	— 60
Glass and Earthenware . . . . .	. . . . . 10 A.	— 25 A.	— Swedish . . . . .	. . . . . do. 60	— 63
Hardware . . . . .	. . . . . 15 D.	— 20 D.	— Tin Plates . . . . .	. . . . . box 18	— 20
Hosiery . . . . .	. . . . . 15 A.	— 20 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . . . .	. . . . . P.C.	— 10 D.
Iron, Swedish . . . . .	. . . . . candy 35	— 42	— coarse . . . . .	. . . . . P.C.	— 10 D.
— English sq. . . . .	. . . . . do. 17	— 19	— Flannel . . . . .	. . . . . 20 A.	—
— Flat and bolt . . . . .	. . . . . do. 17	— 19			

BOMBAY, October 13, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors . . . . .	. . . . . cwt. 14	@ 20	Iron, Swedish, bar. . . . .	. . . . . St. candy 50	@ 51
Bottles, pint . . . . .	. . . . . doz. 4	— 1	— English, do. . . . .	. . . . . do. 28	— 29
Coals . . . . .	. . . . . chald. 18	— 20	— Hoops . . . . .	. . . . . cwt. 5	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 . . . . .	. . . . . cwt. 55	— 56	— Nails . . . . .	. . . . . do. 14	— 18
— Thick sheets . . . . .	. . . . . do. 61	—	— Plates . . . . .	. . . . . do.	—
— Plate . . . . .	. . . . . do. 51	— 52	— Rod for bolts . . . . .	. . . . . St. candy 27	— 28
— Tile . . . . .	. . . . . do. 52	— 52½	— do. for nails . . . . .	. . . . . do. 30	— 32
Cottons, Chintz . . . . .	. . . . . } see remarks.		— Lead, Pig . . . . .	. . . . . cwt. 8½	—
— Longcloths . . . . .	. . . . . } . . . . .		— Sheet . . . . .	. . . . . do. 9	—
— Muslins . . . . .	. . . . . } . . . . .		— Millinery . . . . .	. . . . . 25 D.	—
— Other goods . . . . .	. . . . . } . . . . .		— Shot, patent . . . . .	. . . . . cwt. 10	— 11
— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 . . . . .	. . . . . lb. 4	— 1	— Spelter . . . . .	. . . . . do. 7	— 7½
Cutlery, table . . . . .	. . . . . P.C.	— 25 A.	— Stationery . . . . .	. . . . . 15 D.	—
Glass and Earthenware . . . . .	. . . . . 15 D.	— 26 D.	— Steel, Swedish . . . . .	. . . . . tub 13	—
Hardware . . . . .	. . . . . P.C.	— 15 A.	— Tin Plates . . . . .	. . . . . box 22	—
Hosiery . . . . .	. . . . . P.C.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . . . .	. . . . . yd. 8	— 10
			— coarse . . . . .	. . . . . 1	— 2
			— Flannel, fine . . . . .	. . . . . 0½	— 1

CANTON, December 1, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. . . . .	. . . . . piece 2½	@ 4½	Smalts . . . . .	. . . . . pecul 20	@ 60
— Longcloths, 40 yds. . . . .	. . . . . do. 3½	— 4½	— Steel, Swedish, in kits. . . . .	. . . . . cwt. 5	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. . . . .	. . . . . do. 2	— 2½	— Woollens, Broad cloth . . . . .	. . . . . yd. 1.40	— 1.50
— Cambrics, 12 yds . . . . .	. . . . . do. 1½	— 1½	— Camlets . . . . .	. . . . . pce. 14	— 15
— Bandannoes . . . . .	. . . . . do. 2½	— 3	— Do. Dutch . . . . .	. . . . . do. 26	— 28
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 40 . . . . .	. . . . . pecul 35	— 38	— Long Ellis Dutch . . . . .	. . . . . do. 7	—
Iron, Bar . . . . .	. . . . . doz. 2½	— 2½	— Tin, Straits . . . . .	. . . . . pecul 14	— 14½
— Rod . . . . .	. . . . . do. 3	—	— Tin Plates . . . . .	. . . . . box 6	—
Lead . . . . .	. . . . . do. 4½	—			

			Drs.	Drs.				Drs.	Drs.
Anchor	.....	pecul	12	@ 14	Cotton Hkfs. limit.	Battick, dble.	.....	corge	5 @ 6½
Bottles	.....	.....	100	31	do.	do.	Pullatic	.....	do. 50 — 60
Copper Nails and Sheathing	.....	pecul	35	— 38	Twist, 16 to 80	.....	.....	pecul	38 — 70
Cottons, Madapolams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	2	— 3½	Hardware, assort.	.....	(over stocked)	.....	.....	demand
do. limit. Irish	.....	do.	23	— 3	Iron, Swedish	.....	.....	pecul	5 — 5½
Longcloths	.....	do.	.....	.....	English	.....	.....	do.	2½ — 3
do. 38 to 40	.....	do.	4	— 6	Nails	.....	.....	do.	4 — 5
do. do.	.....	do.	54	— 7½	Lead, Pig	.....	.....	do.	5 — 5½
do. do.	.....	do.	44	do. 7½	Sheet	.....	.....	do.	5½ — 6
do. do.	.....	do.	50	do. 8	Shot, patent	.....	.....	bag	1 — 2
do. do.	.....	do.	54	do. 8	Spelter	.....	.....	pecul	3 — 3½
do. do.	.....	do.	60	do. 10	Steel, Swedish	.....	.....	do.	6 — 7
Prints, 7-8. single colours	.....	do.	2½	— 2½	English	.....	(heavy stock)	do.	demand
do. 9-8.	.....	do.	3½	— 5½	Woolens, Long Ellis	.....	.....	pcs.	10 — 11
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	1½	— 2½	Camblets	.....	.....	do.	25	— 32
Jaconet, 20	.....	do.	1½	— 4	Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	.....	.....	yd.	1 — 2½

Canton, Dec. 1, 1832.—The Company's late investment of Long Cloths, consisting of the first quality, of 20,000 pieces, have been sold at 40 p. 10 c. 4 d., secured to the purchasers, at 50 p. 4 d. 4 p. 10 c. 4 d., the purchasers paying duty. British Piece Goods of almost every description, are at very low prices, and very difficult of sale. The stock of Cotton Yarn is at present not considerable, but the demand is now reduced within the number 35, all above being quite unsaleable. Broad Cloths, Camblets, Long Ells and Flannel, very dull of sale at present.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—bills suitable for nego-
ciation in India, 4s. 3d.; other bills 4s. 4d. to
4s. 5d per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp.
Drs.—Private Bills, 210 per ditto ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Hem. Rs. 218 per ditto.
Swee Silver at Lintin. 1 to 2 per cent.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 14 May—Prompt 9 August.
Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.

For Sale 3 June—Prompt 30 August.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,700,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,100,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade 8,300,000 lb.

For Sale 11 June.—Prompt 6 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Remnants Calico and Nankeen Wrappers.

For Sale 24 June—Prompt 11 October.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Maureen*, *Duchess of Athol*, *Thomas Coutts*, *London*, *Abercrombie Robinson*, *Charles Grant*, and *Dunira*, from China.

Company's.—Tea.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Teas—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—China Root—Bamboo Canes—Mats—Tin.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras.	1853.					
	May 10	Royal William.	451 John Arbuthnot	George Ireland	W. I. Docks	Alves & Steel, Lime-st.-sq.
	June 10	Madras	527 Charles Beach	(Charles Beach)	W. I. Docks	Thos. Havside & Co., Leadenhall-st.
	May 10	John Adam	418 Fletcher, Alexander & Co.	Peter Butler	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie, Cornhill.
	25 Eliza		650 David Sutton	David Sutton	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co., Fenchurch-st.
Madras & Bengal	31 Sevena		598 Geo. M. Brathwaite	G. M. Brathwaite	St. Kt. Docks	Gledstanes & Co. & E. & A. Rule, Leadenhall-st.
	20 Diadem		378 George Mickle	Daniel Grant	St. Kt. Docks	Edward & A. Rule, Cornhill.
	25 Kule		332 Gardner and Urquhart	William Currie	St. Kt. Docks	Gardner & Urquhart, Cornhill.
	31 Cornwall		873 Palmer, McKillop & Co.	William Bell	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co.
	June 5	Storburne	645 John Stewart	Joseph Corbyn	E. I. Docks	William Abercrombie.
	—	Orient	36 Thomas White	Thomas White	E. I. Docks	{ Small, Colquhoun & Co. Old Jewry, & T. Havside & Co. Leadenhall-st.
	July 1	{ Mount Stuart { Elephantine	611 Joseph L. Heathorn	Russell Elliott	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birch-in-lane.
	May 10	Perpuna	534 George F. Young	Adam Young	W. I. Docks	Domett, Young & England, George-yd.
	25 Catherine		609 Bernard Penn	Bernard Penn	St. Kt. Docks	Tomlin, Man and Co.
	1 Boyne		650 John Thacker	J. T. Brown	W. I. Docks	{ Capt. Thacker 4, Leadenhall-st. & T. Havside & Co. 147, do. do.
Bombay	10 Eliza		323 John Irvine	Adam Dixon	St. Kt. Docks	{ Lyall, Wylie & Co. Billiter-sq. & Arnold & Woollett, Clement's-la.
	20 Earl of Eglon		551 John Barry	Edward Theaker	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey.
	June 10	Marquis Hastings	501 John Clarkson	John Clarkson	St. Kt. Docks	Bazett & Co., Broad-st.
	20 Royal George		501 John Barry	William Wilson	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey.
	—	Sir Edward Paget	501 Green and Co.	William Tucker	E. I. Docks	John Prye and Co.
Ceylon.	May 10	Eleanor	301 Godwin and Lee	Wm. Havelock	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Co., Bishopsgate-st. within.
	—	Achilles	301 William Tindal	John N. Lyons	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey.
	June 8	Morley	523 Joseph A. Douglas	James Ferrer	W. I. Docks	T. Heath, Fenchurch-st. or 1, Havli-
	May 5	Arab	241 John Blinner	Thos. Gaskell	Lon. Docks	John Blinner, 1, Church-row.
	July 1	Meta	430 L. Sjoiceit	Thos. Hepburn	Lon. Docks	George Bishop, Birch-in-lane.
Batavia & Singapore	May 5	Governor Stirling	381 Walter Buchanan	John Lobban	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-st.
	25 Australia		101 James Douglas	James Douglas	Lon. Docks	Godwin and Lee.
	10 Gem		370 John Duncanson	James Robertson	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop.
	21 Forth		301 Robert Stephenson	James Stephenson	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
	12 Vibia		101 John Prye and Co.	Charles Friend	St. Kt. Docks	John Prye & Co.
New South Wales	4 Jess		188 T. Ewart	Thos. Andrews	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	15 Sir Joseph Banks		400 John A. Meaburn	Edward Smith	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
	20 Hubert		334 John A. Meaburn	Thos. B. Daniell	St. Kt. Docks	William Martin.
	12 Henry		250 Henry J. Bunney	Henry J. Bunney	Lon. Docks	Godwin and Lee.
	10 Lennox		400 William Driscoll	Wm. Driscoll	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin and Lee.
Penan	25 Penan		400 James Gale and Son	Charles Mallard	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.

INDIA EAST-COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1832-33, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail from Gravesend.	When Sailed.
9	Duke of York	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	R. E. Warner	W. T. Dry	P. Maxwell	John Paterson	Jos. Norval	W. E. Browne	Madras, Bengal, & China	1832.	1833.	1833.
10	Infantis	1321	R. Borradaile	Joseph Dudman	C. W. Francken	W. F. Hopkins	Thos. Bush	George Seaton	T. M. Gillivray	J. A. Mercer	Bombay & China	1832.	1833.	16 Jan.
11	Marquis of Huntly	1346	Thomas Ward.	John Hine	John Vaux	Wm. Toller	Peter Greive	Alfred Gwilt	John Cullen	R. Binks	Bombay & China	3 Dec.	24 Dec	17 Jan.
12	Duke of Sussex	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	Geo. Hamilton	John Sim	C. D. Morson	St. Helena, Bengal, & China	1832.	1833.	16 Jan.
13	Bombay	1279	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	George Wise	A. C. Watling	Edw. Routh	L. S. Agassiz	Rob. Renwick	Errol Boyd	Bombay & China	1832.	1833.	17 Jan.
14	Harcfordshire	1254	John Lockner	Edward Ford	C. B. Gribble	J. R. Lancaster	Lewis L. Read	Geo. F. Gore	J. Thomson	Edw. Crowfoot	Bombay & China	1832.	1833.	21 Feb.
15	Thames	1425	Joseph Somes	J. R. Pidding	H. Clement	J. G. Downe	C. Hill	Fred. Geare	E. F. Grant	T. J. Saunders	Madras, Bengal, & China	17 Dec	7 Jan.	21 Feb.
16	Warren Hastings	1068	George Reed	Thos. Sandys	W. Lidderdale	Jas. Hamilton	Chas. White	John S. Rugg	W. H. Pope	N. G. Glass	Madras, Bengal, & China	1832.	1833.	19 Feb.
17	Kellie Castle	1323	George Reed	Robert Pattullo	Wm. Clark	Rob. Saunders	G. W. De Butts	Alex. Chienne	Peter Duncan	F. Palmer	St. Helena, Bengal, & China	1832.	1833.	21 Feb.
18	Buckinghamshire	1383	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	Fred. Hedges	B. J. Bell	C. W. White	F. Halhed	Wm. Hayland	Honey Millet	Madras, Bengal, & China	1832.	1833.	21 Feb.
19	Louthier Castle	1307	Joseph Somes	Henry Harris	R. H. Treherne	Fred. Sims	W. R. Campbell	H. Friday	Robert Grigg	Wm. Cragg	Madras, Bengal, & China	2 Jan.	23 Jan	4 Mar.
20	Castle Huntley	1353	James Gardner	C. K. Johnstone	Edw. Jacob	Douglas Wales	John Hayward	Geo. Abbott	A. Cruikshank	D. Grassick	Madras, Bengal, & China	16	6 Feb.	4 Mar.
21	Paristart	1311	Joseph Hare	Robert Scott	A. H. Crawford	H. Walford	W. Robertson	A. L. Mundell	H. Haskins	John U. Ellis	Bombay & China	1832.	1833.	4 Mar.
22	Lady Melville	1350	John Campbell	Thos. Shepherd	Wm. Marquis	C. Mac Rae	G. C. Gordon	R. T. Maxwell	R. Alexander	A. V. Barnes	China	1832.	1833.	4 Mar.
23	Farquharson	1400	John C. Lockner	J. Cruickshank	Rob. Jobling	T. Campbell	M. Rogers	J. S. Elliott	H. Mitchell	F. P. Cockrell	China	1832.	1833.	4 Mar.
24	Prince Regent	982	Money Wigram	Richard Apin	James Drayner	Henry Cayley	R. O. Kenzie	M. C. Close	Adam Elliot	Andrew Miller	China	1832.	1833.	4 Mar.
25	Waterloo	1325	Company's Ship	W. R. Blakely	T. Packman	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Keir	Henry Grant	B. Wise, Jun.	China	1832.	1833.	4 Mar.
26	Minerva	989	Henry Templer	W. Ticehurst	Wm. Lewis	Thos. Horsman	J. D. Horsman	Chas. Reed	Arthur Waring	W. B. Taylor	China	1832.	1833.	4 Mar.
27	Rose	1024	John Milroy	Thos. Marquis	J. G. Murray	J. D. Horsman	John Tate	F. Davey	W. Graname	J. Buttivant	China	1832.	1833.	4 Mar.
28	Thomas Grenville	806	Company's Ship	Jas. B. Burnett	R. M. Robson	A. H. Urnston	Chas. Evans	J. G. Morgan	James Brown	Chas. Sanders	China	1832.	1833.	4 Mar.
29	Society Castle	1343	Company's Ship	John Hillman	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Taylor	Chas. Evans	J. G. Morgan	James Brown	Chas. Sanders	China	1832.	1833.	4 Mar.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Barilla .....cwt.	2 15 0	—	3 3 0
Coffee, Java	2 18 0	—	3 4 0
— Cheribon	2 14 0	—	2 13 0
— Sumatra and Ceylon ..	2 14 0	—	2 13 0
— Bourbon	3 8 0	—	4 5 0
— Mocha	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5½
Cotton, Surat	0 0 5	—	0 0 5½
— Madras	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5½
— Bengal	0 0 7½	—	0 0 10
— Bourbon	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
Drugs & for Dyeing.	3 10 0	—	4 10 0
— Aloes, Epatic	4 5 0	—	4 10 0
— Anniseeda, Star	5 15 0	—	—
— Borax, Refined	0 3 2	—	—
— Unrefined	0 2 0	—	—
— Camphire, in tub	3 18 0	—	4 0 0
— Cardamoms, Malabar ..	4 0 0	—	4 2 0
— Ceylon	0 0 7	—	0 1 3
— Cassia Buds	1 1 0	—	1 3 0
— Lignea	3 10 0	—	4 0 0
— Castor Oil	5 0 0	—	20 0 0
— China Root	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
— Cubebs	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
— Dragon's Blood, ord. ..	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
— Arabic	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
— Assafoetida	6 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort. ..	5 0 0	—	10 0 0
— Animi	7 0 0	—	19 0 0
— Gambogium	2 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Myrrh	1 15 0	—	4 0 0
— Oilbanum	11 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Kino	0 0 4	—	0 1 0
— Lac Lake	0 2 3	—	—
— Dye	4 0 0	—	7 10 0
— Shell	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
— Stick	1 8 0	—	1 15 0
— Musk, China	1 5 0	—	—
— Nux Vomica	0 0 7	—	—
— Oil, Cassia	0 4 0	—	0 8 6
— Cinnamon	1 15 0	—	—
— Cocoa-nut	0 0 6	—	0 0 9
— Cajaputa	0 0 3	—	—
— Mace	0 1 0	—	0 1 3
— Nutmegs	0 1 9	—	0 2 9
— Opium	3 5 0	—	—
— Rhubarb	0 0 6	—	0 1 10
— Sal Ammoniac	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
— Senna	0 11 0	—	0 14 0
— Turmeric, Java	0 18 0	—	1 5 0
— Bengal	4 0 0	—	—
— China	4 5 0	—	—
Galls, in Sorts	—	—	—
— Blue	—	—	—
Hides, Buffalo	0 5 6	—	0 6 0
— Ox and Cow	0 5 2	—	0 5 4
— Indigo, Blue and Violet ..	0 5 2	—	0 5 4
— Purple and Violet	0 4 8	—	0 5 0
— Fine Violet	0 4 6	—	0 4 11
— Mid. to good Violet	0 4 3	—	0 4 6
— Violet and Copper	0 3 11	—	0 4 8
— Copper	0 3 6	—	0 3 10
— Consuming, mid. to fine ..	0 2 10	—	0 4 8
— Do. ord. and low	0 3 2	—	0 3 6
— Damaged	0 2 7	—	0 2 11
— Madras, mid. to good	0 2 1	—	0 3 3
— Do. very low to ord.	—	—	—
— Manilla	—	—	—

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl } cwt. 3 13 0 @ 4 5 0		
Shells, China } piece		
Nankens	0 1 8	0 3 2
Rattans	0 12 0	0 14 0
Rice, Bengal White	0 16 0	0 18 0
— Patna	0 10 6	—
— Java	3 0 0	9 0 0
Safflower	0 16 0	0 18 0
Sago	0 18 0	2 10 0
— Pearl	1 13 0	1 14 0
Saltpetre	—	—
Silk, Bengal Skein	—	—
— Novi	—	—
— Ditto White	—	—
— China	—	—
— Bengal Privilege	—	—
— Orgauzine	—	—
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	0 9 0
— Cloves	0 1 2	0 1 6
— Mace	0 4 6	0 6 6
— Nutmegs	0 3 0	0 4 6
— Ginger	1 17 0	—
— Pepper, Black	0 0 3½	0 0 4
— White	0 0 5	0 0 9
Sugar, Bengal	1 3 0	1 9 0
— Siam and China	0 19 0	1 5 0
— Mauritius (duty paid) ..	2 5 0	2 14 0
— Manilla and Java	0 18 0	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea	0 1 10	0 1 10½
— Congou	0 2 0	0 2 9½
— Souchong	0 2 3	0 4 3
— Campol	0 1 11	0 2 4½
— Twankay	0 2 0	0 2 7
— Pekoe (Orange)	0 2 5	0 2 6½
— Hyson Skin	0 2 0½	0 3 0
— Hyson	0 2 1	0 2 10
— Young Hyson	—	—
— Gunpowder	—	—
Tin, Banca	3 1 6	3 3 0
Tortoiseshell	1 10 0	2 15 0
Vermillion	0 3 3	—
Wax	4 5 0	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red	16 0 0	18 0 0
— Ebony	6 0 0	6 15 0
— Sapan	13 0 0	20 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood	foot 0 5 0	0 7 0
Oil, Fish	tun 25 0 0	26 0 0
Whalefins	ton 65 0 0	95 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, etc.	lb 0 3 0	0 5 0
— Best	0 1 5	0 2 6
— V. D. Land, etc.	—	—
— Best	0 2 6	0 2 11
— Inferior	0 0 10	0 2 4

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes	cwt. 1 12 0	1 15 0
Ostrich Feathers, and	lb 2 0 0	7 0 0
Gum Arabic	cwt. 0 15 0	1 0 0
Hides, Dry	lb 0 4	0 0 6
— Salted	0 4½	0 0 6
Oil, Palm	cwt. 32 6 0	—
— Fish	tun —	—
Raisins	cwt. 2 0 0	—
Wax	5 0 0	5 10 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.	pipe 15 0 0	18 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12 0 0	14 0 0
Wood, Teak	load 6 0 0	7 10 0

PRICES OF SHARES, April 26, 1833.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
DOCKS.						
East-India	49	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London	57½	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	67	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	106	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India	88	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	19	—	10,000	100	25½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	96½	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	87½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	8	—	10,000	100	14	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Sugar.—There is no alteration in the East-India Sugar market; 5,000 bags of Mauritius Sugars sold on the 26th at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. The West-India market is firm, stocks being low.

Coffee.—The market for this article is firm, but there is little doing in East-India Coffees: some Mochas on the 27th were taken in.

Saltpetre is higher.

Spices.—There is little alteration in Spices; Cassia and Pepper have fallen a little.

Cotton Wool.—The Cotton market is very steady; the prices firm.

Indigo.—The following is the report of Messrs. Patry and Pasteur on the result of the Company's sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 16th and closed the 22d April:—

The quantity declared for sale was 4733 Chests, of which 2396 chests were Company's; the whole presented the following assortment:—73 chests Bengal very fine shipping qualities; 436 do. good to fine do.; 1708 do. middling to good do.; 1830 do. good consuming to middling shipping do.; 368 do. ordinary to good consuming qualities; 204 do. Madras, middling and good; 34 do. Kurpah, or made on the Bengal principle; 20 do. Manilla.

The sale commenced with the Company's marks, which, as will be observed, comprised half the sale; and being taxed as customary at 15 to 20 per cent. below the market price, were left without support; they sold at an average of 4s. 1d.

per lb. The biddings throughout the sale were animated, and the prices paid the first day were fully supported to the close. Compared with the January sale, prices of middling, good, and fine qualities are 2d. a 3d. higher in average; whilst ordinary and low descriptions have, in many instances, been run up by the Home Consumers to 4d advance on the last sale.

Madras sold with spirit at an advance of 3d. on ordinary and middling qualities, but good and fine sorts hardly brought any advance on the January prices.

The quantity bought in, is about 260 chests Bengal.

The following are the prices:—*Bengal*, fine blue 5s. 6d. a 6s.; fine purple 5s. a 5s. 6d.; fine red violet 4s. 9d. a 5s.; fine violet 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d.; good and middling do. 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.; good red violet 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d.; middling do. 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.; good violet and copper 4s. 3d. a 4s. 4d.; middling and ordinary do. 3s. 10d. a 4s. 3d.; low consuming do. 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.; very low do. 3s. 2d. a 3s. 6d.; trash 2s. 7d. a 3s.—*Madras*. On Bengal principle, good 3s. 6d. a 3s. 8d.; ordinary and middling 3s. a 3s. 5d.; low 2s. 9d. a 3s.; regular Madras, good and fine 3s. 3d. a 3s. 6d.; ordinary and middling 2s. 10d. a 3s. 2d.; low 2s. 8d. a 2s. 9d.—*Manilla*. Ordinary to good 2s. 2d. a 3s. 3d.

Since the sale, there has been no alteration of prices.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from March 26 to April 25, 1833.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	199 199½	Shut	87½ 87½	Shut	94½ 94½	Shut	212 3	Shut	27 29p	47 48p
27	Shut	—	87½ 87½	—	94½ 94½	—	221 2½	—	24 27p	46 47p
28	200	—	86½ 87½	—	94 94½	—	217 21½	—	24 25p	46 47p
29	—	—	87 87½	—	94½ 94½	—	217 9	—	23p	46 48p
30	200	—	87½ 87½	—	94½ 94½	—	217½ 9	—	22 24p	47 49p
Feb.										
1	200 200½	—	87 87½	—	94½ 94½	—	217½ 8	—	21 23p	48 50p
2	200 201	—	87½ 87½	—	94½ 94½	—	218 9	—	21 24p	50 51p
3	201½	—	87½ 88½	—	94½ 95½	—	219 22	—	21 26p	50 55p
4	193 200	—	87½ 88	—	94½ 95½	—	220 23	—	28p	56 57p
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 56p
6	192	86½ 87½	87½ 88½	93½ 94	95½ 95½	16½	221 2 101 1½	27 29p	53 54p	
8	190 191	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 93½	95 95½	16½ 16½	220 1 101 1½	30p	52 53p	
9	191 191½	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 94	95 95½	16½ 16½	220 0½ 100½ 1½	29 32p	52 53p	
10	191 192	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 94½	95½ 95½	16½ 16½	219 20 101½	30 31p	52 53p	
11	191 192	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 94	95 95½	16½ 16½	219 20 100½ 1½	28 31p	52 53p	
12	190½ 191½	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 93½	94½ 95	16½ 16½	219 20 100½ 1½	28 30p	49 53p	
13	190 191	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 94	94½ 95½	16½ 16½	220½ 11 100½ 1½	30p	49 53p	
15	191 191½	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 93½	94½ 95	16½	221½ 12 101 1½	28 30p	49 51p	
16	190½ 191½	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 94	94½ 95	16½ 16½	222 101½	28 29p	49 51p	
17	191 192	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 93½	94½ 94½	16½ 16½	222½ 13 100½ 1½	26 29p	49 51p	
18	191½ 192	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 93½	94½ 94½	16½ 16½	222½ 13 100½ 1½	26 28p	49 50p	
19	192 194	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 93½	94½ 94½	16½ 16½	223 3½ 101 1½	26 28p	49 50p	
20	196 199	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 93½	94½ 95½	16½ 16½	223 4 101½ 1½	26 27p	49 50p	
22	197 197½	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 93½	95 95½	16½ 16½	224 4 101½ 1½	26 28p	49 50p	
23	196 197½	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	93½ 94½	95½ 95½	16½ 16½	226 7 101½ 1½	25 27p	49 50p	
24	196 196½	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	94½ 94½	95½ 95½	16½ 16½	226½ 8 101½ 1½	25 27p	49 50p	
25	193 194½	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	94½ 94½	95½ 95½	16½ 16½	228 9 101½ 1½	25 27p	49 50p	

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

IN the two papers already devoted to an examination of the Whig project for the management of British India, and of the arguments propounded by Mr. Grant in its justification, we must have demonstrated to the plainest understanding, that it is a daring scheme, pregnant with fearful consequences to the national interests, and one which no minister would have ventured to disclose when the country was not in a state of excitement favourable to its success.

Those who look at this great question only in parts, isolated from each other, will be very liable to be duped by the specious reasoning of Mr. Grant, who, ostensibly for the convenience of argument, but really for a very artful purpose, has broken the question into several, each of which is discussed upon its own intrinsic merits, with little reference to the whole. Thus, he debates the topic of the privileged China trade upon commercial grounds alone, leaving out of view, in a great measure at least, the political considerations inseparably connected with it. Nay, he affirms that the Company's exclusive privilege of trading with China was never considered but as "the gradual and guarded preparation for a more diffusive commerce," and that it was with that view Parliament successively limited the charter to a term of years, that it might avail itself of the experiment at a convenient opportunity. This appears to us an entirely new doctrine, ingeniously discovered by Mr. Grant to facilitate the execution of the difficult task imposed upon him, of justifying a measure he formerly condemned. That it was not, as he wishes to be inferred, the view taken by the Government under which the last charter was granted, is manifest from the express declaration of the predecessor of Mr. Grant, in 1813, who said: "the monopoly of the East-India Company is essentially requisite for the security of every important interest connected with our Indian empire; and so deeply am I impressed with the truth of that proposition, that I am prepared explicitly to declare that, although the first formation of an East-India Company proceeded upon purely commercial considerations, the magnitude and importance to which the East-India Company has progressively advanced is now so interwoven with the political interests of the empire, as to create upon my mind a firm conviction, that the maintenance of the monopoly of the East-India Company is even more important to the political interests of the state, than it is to the commercial interests of the East-India Company."* Nor could this principle of legislation, which Mr. Grant supposes was acted upon by successive parliaments, have been known to himself, a member of the Legislature, in 1813, or to Mr. Robert Grant, when he wrote his pamphlet maintaining "The Expediency of continuing the System by which the Trade and Government of India are now regulated," wherein he lays it down as an axiom that "the monopoly of the China trade is to be bestowed on the Company, not so much for their own sake, as for that of the great interests intrusted to their guardianship,"

* Letter from Lord Melville, Supp. to Fourth Report, p. 30.

and shows that that monopoly (an invidious and inappropriate term as applied to the privileges of the Company) was designed by the Legislature, "with strict wisdom," for political purposes, and in order to enable them to meet punctually their current charges at home.

All the grand points of this most important question may be put upon very simple issues, which require no great extent of knowledge or stretch of intellect to decide.

First, is it expedient to employ the East-India Company as an instrument of governing British India? This point is decided affirmatively, and upon two grounds, namely, the benefits their rule has conferred upon the people of India, and the necessity of interposing a firm barrier between the Crown and the Indian patronage.

It is curious, and by no means uninteresting, to consider the terms in which Mr. Grant has conveyed his concurrence in the general opinion of the nation, with respect to these two vital objects, at different epochs of his life. In 1833, he says, "the system of political administration which has been established in India, and which is exercised through the organ of the Company, although under the control of the national authority at home, has, notwithstanding too much of past defect and error, and in spite of much remaining imperfection, secured to the inhabitants of India so considerable a measure of those advantages which it is the proper object of government to confer, and evinced so much susceptibility of receiving the improvements suggested by experience and reflection, that his Majesty's Ministers would not be justified in lightly proposing to effect any alteration or disturbance of that system in its essential elements." In 1813, he said :

"In every discussion which relates to a change in our mode of governing India, the first inquiry that naturally suggests itself is, what is the condition of the people of that country under the existing system. On this point I conceive there will not be a dissentient voice. It is acknowledged on all sides, that they are in a flourishing condition, not only as compared with their former situation under the despotism of their own princes, but as compared with any known standard in any quarter of the world. It is acknowledged too, that they are not only happy, but in a progressive state of happiness. If, then, the prosperity of the people is to form the basis of every arrangement for the government of India, a practical statesman will surely pause before he consents to endanger a system which has so completely answered that object. This was the task (the forming of this system) which devolved upon the East-India Company, and never was task more ably accomplished; never were the elements of legislation, the materials for national happiness, more amply furnished, than by the talents and assiduity of the servants of the Company. It was after all this had been done to its hands that the Legislature interfered: the system of 1784 was, in its prominent features, the work of the East-India Company. They cannot, therefore, be deprived of the merit of having contributed to form that system under which India has now for a succession of years reposed; and they formed it not on narrow, selfish, and temporary principles, but on principles commercial, national, social, imperial; on principles comprehending the whole variety of reciprocal duties, and the whole train of interests remote and immediate—they thus implanted confidence where before all was distrust; fenced round with the guardianship of law those in whose

eyes till then law and arbitrary power had been synonymous terms; and laid the foundations of their dominion deep in the happiness of the low and the prosperity of the poor."

In 1833, Mr. Grant refers to the second object in a somewhat careless manner: "the preservation of the system *seems*, at the same time, to be collaterally *recommended* by considerations of some moment to this country in a constitutional point of view: under any arrangement, a considerable share of the political patronage of India must, for some time at least, be dispensed from this country, and by the arrangement actually existing, that patronage is lodged in hands which may possess it *without exciting public or popular jealousy*." In 1813, he spoke rather more decidedly: "nothing which I have heard or read has been found sufficient to meet one difficulty, which *startles the most sanguine speculator*—I mean the difficulty of safely disposing of the patronage, which is now vested in the Court of Directors: that to place it *mediately or immediately* in the hands of Government would be *fatal to the constitution*, is universally agreed."

II. The expediency of employing the East-India Company as an instrument of rule being affirmed, on the two grounds just stated, the next consideration is, whether the "changes and modifications of the existing system," proposed by the Ministers, are calculated to render the Company more efficient, in their political capacity, with reference to the objects for which their employment in that capacity is acknowledged to be expedient. Now, it is very material to observe, that it is not even alleged or pretended by Mr. Grant that the "changes and modifications" have that end in view: he feels satisfied "that, while they will appear both right and expedient in themselves, they will, at the same time, be felt *not to constitute any obstacle* to the retention by the Company of their political capacity." The divesting them of every commercial attribute, the virtual abrogation of their perpetual charter, the depriving them of all their capital, commercial as well as territorial, the taking away every vestige of independent authority, and placing all substantial power in the Board of Control, however "right and expedient" in other respects, cannot, upon the very face of the subject, tend to promote the efficiency of the Company as an instrument of rule, or to increase their facilities in the office of government.

But the "changes and modifications," as we have shewn in a previous paper, destroy all the essential properties of the Company as an *independent* political organ, and withdraw some of the very means (as Mr. Grant, indeed, admits) whereby they have been enabled to administer their difficult functions, and to secure those very objects which alone make their employment expedient. In respect to the government of India, the proposed scheme does not, as it professes to do, *continue* the political functions of the Company; on the contrary, it takes away those functions, and instead, assigns to the Court of Directors the office of promulgating the directions of the Board of Control, without annexing to the office a *veto*, or even a right of appeal upon any point whatsoever. With regard to the patronage of India, the utility of vesting it in the Company depends altogether upon the capa-

city of the Court of Directors to dispense it free from influence, that is, upon their independence; if that body be incapable of freely exercising this dangerous implement, it would be far better to place it at once in the hands of the Crown. But it must be obvious that, under the proposed scheme, the Court of Directors cannot be independent, in the sense in which they now are, and that the "constitution" will have no better protection than if the patronage were distributed, as we doubt not it will eventually be, amongst the King's ministers.

It must be evident, therefore, that the objects contemplated by these "changes and modifications" cannot be the good of the people of India, in the first instance, and the security of our constitutional liberty, in the second. There must be some other objects in view, the attainment of which is considered to be of sufficient importance to justify a sacrifice of the former.

III. The next point to consider, then, is, what are these objects? No other object is distinctly avowed in Mr. Grant's letter, than the desirableness of opening the trade with China, and this topic he has, as we have already remarked, debated mainly upon commercial grounds, throwing out of consideration those of a political nature, and upon the principles of free-trade. He observes that "the events of late years have forced on the majority of thinking and practical men a sense of the absolute necessity of some material mitigation of the restrictions of our commercial code, and that the improvements, which have in consequence been adopted, have tended to confirm and disseminate the feelings and opinions in which they originated. The prepossession, therefore, if so it may be called, in favour of a more open trade to China, though not necessarily just, has a warrant in recent experience, and in the judgment of minds conversant with the subject of commerce in general. Under these circumstances, his Majesty's ministers feel that, if the restraints on the China trade are to be continued, their continuance can be justified only on the clearest and strongest grounds." Now, without adverting to the fallacy of assuming that the experiment of free-trade, which is at this moment regarded by a large portion of the manufacturing and trading community as the source of all their distress, warrants the application of its principles to China, let us observe the use which Mr. Grant makes, at the close of the quotation, of his convenient discovery, that the object of the Legislature, in granting an exclusive privilege of trading with China to the Company, was to prepare for "a more diffusive commerce." In this view, the Ministers of the Crown may, indeed, call for the "clearest and strongest grounds" to justify the continuance of the restraints on the China trade. But this is not the true state of the question; the call should be made for the "clearest and strongest grounds" for removing the restraints—which were originally imposed for objects still subsisting, namely, to supply funds for the payment of the Company's own civil list and for the occasional aid of the Indian finances, and also to furnish the means of meeting the political charges at home. We have shown, as clearly and as strongly as possible, from Mr. Grant's own admissions, from the statements in the Report of the Select Committee of 1832, and

from the testimony of witnesses examined by that Committee, that the finances of India have not been able, and are not likely to be able, to dispense with the aid they derive from the Company's commerce, and that no expedient has been pointed out by which the large funds required to meet the home political charges can be securely remitted to England, if the Company cease to trade altogether.

With reference to the last point, it is scarcely necessary for us to remind the reader of the present condition of the money-market at Calcutta. Since the date of Mr. Grant's letter, two houses, supposed to be of the highest credit, have failed; the debts of the one amounting to three millions and a half sterling,—deducting assets, one million and three-quarters; those of the other firm are under three millions, and the utmost with which the creditors are flattered is the prospect of obtaining 10s. in the pound at the end of eight years. It was a reliance upon the evidence of the firm and substantial credit of the capitalists of Calcutta—the name of one of the insolvent houses being mentioned in the course of it—that induced Mr. Grant to conclude, that “no difficulty could be anticipated in effecting a transfer of the funds, *assuming them to be actually forthcoming*, on terms fully as favourable as those which the Company's commerce can afford.”

Mr. Grant, having adopted the opinion, too prevalent throughout the country, that the opening of the China trade is the prime point to be aimed at in the adjustment of this question, and that all other objects are subordinate and must be made subservient to it, observes, in furtherance of this view of the subject, that the surplus profits of trade, which have been applied to the aid of the Indian finances, have been drawn from the people of this country, in the shape of a tax on Chinese commodities, and that “his Majesty's Ministers cannot consent that India shall habitually lean on England for financial aid.” Both these observations are obviously introduced *ad captandum vulgus*, an object which should be beneath the ambition of Mr. Grant. He well knows that the commercial profits of the Company are not exclusively derived from privileged trade, but accrue from the management of private-trade goods, from employment of their own ships, from interest on annuities, on government stock, and on advances to the territorial branch, and from other uses to which capital can be applied. The total amount of profits derived from these sources, during the fifteen years ending 1829, was £5,352,673* (considerably more than the sum applied to the aid of the Indian finances), not a farthing of which was drawn as a tax from the people of this country. But supposing the whole sum to have been contributed from the profits on the sale of tea, these profits were the result of fair competition, at a public auction, well attended, and regulated by law, with a market stocked to redundancy, the teas being put up at prime cost; and the prices obtained were (comparing quality and price) as low as, if not lower than, those in other markets supplied by open trade. How, then, can it be termed a tax upon the people of England? And what was the rate of profit? *six per cent. an*

the capital employed, and no more !* Then, with what truth can Mr. Grant assert that the surplus profits are a tax upon the people of this country ? Does he mean that free-traders will sell teas without profit ? Again : how can it be fairly said that India leans on England for financial aid, in Mr. Grant's invidious sense of the phrase, when, after inflicting upon her a debt of nearly fifty millions sterling, to serve our own peculiar interests (that is, on account of wars engaged in for British objects alone), entailing an annual charge of upwards of two millions for interest, she receives a casual relief to the extent of £300,000 from England, whose capital is replenished by an annual flow of some two or three millions of savings remitted from India by British functionaries ? It would appear from Mr. Grant's observation, as if none of our foreign dependencies leaned on England for financial aid, as if they all defrayed their own expenses ; whereas, we believe, there is scarcely a single instance of a British colony or settlement not being, in every sense, dependent upon England.

IV. Putting aside, however, as Mr. Grant has done, as considerations of subordinate moment, the interests of India and the constitutional hazard arising from exorbitant ministerial patronage, treating the question, in fact, as one which relates solely to the policy of opening the China trade, as a mere commercial experiment,—without taking into account the certain sacrifices and the tremendous risks we are to incur,—let us inquire what reasons are stated by Mr. Grant to justify the experiment.

In our last paper, we assigned very satisfactory grounds for concluding that, as a commercial experiment, the throwing open the China trade must fail ; that whilst silly theories, nonsensical hypotheses, and absurd paradoxes were alone brought forward to support the *probability* of its success, actual experience demonstrates the contrary ; that whilst Mr. Rickards,—admitting “ he knows nothing of the present intentions or motives of the Chinese government,”—infers the certainty that it would allow the introduction of articles which would supersede the native manufactures, because it would “ act very absurdly ” if it did not, traders of all countries, Americans amongst the number, are actually forced to buy the products of China with dollars, from absolute inability to introduce into that country foreign manufactures, at a price even under prime cost. But we will at present waive this objection, and admit, *argumenti gratiâ*, the proposition of the free-trade writers, that “ our merchants and manufacturers have an undoubted right to ruin themselves by a trade with China if they will.” Are there no other objections to the experiment ?

In order to form a statesman-like conclusion upon this head, we must assume that Mr. Grant has, in the first instance, considered attentively the national character of the Chinese, and the peculiar principles of their government, institutions, and laws ; in the next place, that he has carefully weighed the opinions of men qualified by local experience to speak practically of the disposition of government and people in China upon the subject of foreign commerce. From this preparatory inquiry, Mr. Grant

* Report, 1830. Mr. Melvill's Evid. No. 5060.

must inevitably have discovered the following facts, admitting of no doubt or dispute whatever :—that one of the first principles of Chinese policy is a rooted jealousy of foreigners, which is inculcated not only by their laws, but in their ethical writings ; that thence results on the part of the ruling authorities an indifference if not an aversion to external commerce, of which the favourable circumstances of the country render it independent ; that the consequence of this elementary defect (as our habits of thinking persuade us it is) in the social character of the nation, foreigners are *permitted* only to visit China for the purposes of trade, and are *indulgently tolerated*, so long as they submit to the harsh regulations which the government prescribes in order to secure its subjects against the dangers apprehended from contact with nations alien to Chinese manners ; and the subordinate local authorities are indirectly encouraged to vex and insult foreign traders, who are given to understand plainly, they are not, as elsewhere, acceptable visitors, but intruders into the “ celestial empire.”

With these facts before him, Mr. Grant could not, and to do him justice he does not, deal with the Chinese commerce altogether as one of ordinary character. He states it as a point fully determined, that “supposing the China trade opened, it would be necessary that there should be stationed at Canton, by the appointment of the Crown, some officer or officers, invested by law with adequate powers of supervision over all British subjects resorting to China ;” and that “the opinion of his Majesty’s Government is, that a chief and council should be the functionaries so to be appointed.” He admits, *for the sake of argument*, that “a freer resort of British adventure to the shores of China might somewhat increase the chance of broils between the adventurers and the natives ;” that “the jealousy of the Chinese might be even more sensitive under the new system than under the old,” and that “a representative of the British nation might be less qualified to deal with the overt acts or secret workings of such jealousy than commercial functionaries acting under the Company,”—consequences which are predicted by the best-informed witnesses ;—“yet,” he says, “the Government would *by no means despair* of combating these difficulties by regulations carefully contrived and vigilantly enforced, aided by the powerful influence of those mutual considerations of interest, which alone gave birth to the trade between the British and the Chinese, and which, in spite of all past impediments, have fostered and promoted that trade up to the present hour.” Never, surely, was there a more unfortunate or more whimsical attempt at counterpoising expedients and dangers. Difficulties on the part of the Chinese, which threaten ruin to our valuable trade, are to be combated by “regulations” on our part, aided by the “powerful influence” of a principle never yet discovered to be in existence. To secure a great and certain good, politicians are sometimes content to incur unavoidable risks ; but here are risks to be unnecessarily courted for a good which is in the highest degree problematical : “the private trader,” says a very intelligent witness (Mr. Horsley Palmer) is under a *great delusion* as to the real advantage to be derived upon opening the trade with the port of Canton, *particularly so*

far as regards the export trade from England in manufactures.”* What is worse, *vestigia nulla retrorsum*, there is no receding: “let us remember,” said Mr. Grant himself, in 1813, “that if we once embark on a system of speculation, it will not be easy to retrace our steps; if the experiment be once made, it is made once for all.”

Of the serious difficulties to be encountered at Canton, in the event of the trade being opened, and which Mr. Grant proposes to combat by “regulations,” a tolerably fair summary is given by Mr. Larpent, albeit a warm advocate for an open trade. He recommends throwing the trade open as widely as possible consistent with safety, but the entire removal of the Company he conceives may “put a stop to the trade altogether.” He, therefore, proposes to continue the Company’s agency at Canton, in the character of factors-general for teas sold to the British merchants, upon which they should receive a rated allowance per pound or a per-centage. Setting aside the danger of collision between the private trader and the Chinese, by which we might lose the trade, he observes: “in all ordinary trades with ordinary nations, individual enterprise and skill will best accomplish the object; but considering what we have heard and know of the Chinese, and that the evidence is so conflicting, I think it would be extremely desirable to interpose in the purchase of teas a united body like the Canton factory to negotiate with the hong. This would have a double effect; it would oppose a combined strength to the combination that exists in the hong, and prevent an undue enhancement of price or excess of charge in the tea; and above all, it would prevent the adulteration of the article itself. We must consider the nature of the Chinese government and institutions. We well know that the tea is brought from a considerable distance to Canton, on the absurd principle that the accumulated charge for carriage is beneficial to the Chinese; and to retain these supposed advantages, they will not allow us to go nearer to the provinces where it is grown. Then there is the same jealousy towards us that has operated in confining the Russian trade and the Spanish and Portuguese trade to certain limits. In short, in the China trade, it is not dealing with commerce under ordinary circumstances.” He is asked:

Q. Do not you suppose that the establishment of some powerful consulate, on the part of the Crown, might obviate the difficulty you mention?—**A.** I should rather say that the very danger we are now subjected to in China shows the inexpediency of such an establishment, for the collision which has recently taken place with the Chinese is to be attributed, perhaps, in a degree, to the diplomatic character or the non-mercantile character of the present factory; all the young men sent out are highly educated men, but their feelings are rather more alive to the honour of the country, and the political position in which they consider themselves placed, than influenced by the mercantile views which ought to govern them. Whether the present establishment is the best, I cannot say; but I think anything in the nature of a consular establishment would at once bring the British into contact with the Chinese government, in which case we should be bound not to pass over insults which might be offered by the pride and arrogance of the latter, and which might ultimately produce

hostility; and a war to force a trade would, I conceive, not only be exceedingly questionable in its principle, and enormously expensive, but in its result be very problematical.

In discussing the same topic, there is an apparent interchange of character between Mr. Larpent and Mr. Grant; the former has viewed it with the caution and judgment of a prudent statesman, the latter in the reckless spirit of a free-trader.

The concluding remark of Mr. Larpent leads us to consider a point of much delicacy and importance, which Mr. Grant has not even adverted to, on this branch of the subject, and which is another of the issues to be decided; namely,

V. Would it be expedient and proper, in the event of any repugnance on the part of the Chinese to embrace the wholesome doctrines of free-trade, to coerce them into commercial tractability, either by taking forcible possession of some island in the neighbourhood of Canton, and carrying on trade with the people in spite of the government; or by extorting from the government, by means of negotiation or an embassy, backed by an armed force, a commercial treaty, recognizing those doctrines under the vermilion pencil; or lastly, by at once assuming the offensive, marching a British army to Peking,* and effecting another change of dynasty? One of these alternatives is expressly declared by the free-trade witnesses best acquainted with China, to be indispensable upon a change of system: even Mr. Rickards,—who, “knowing nothing of the intentions and motives of the government of China,” is confident, nevertheless, that it would need no coercion, but be delighted at the proposal of extinguishing its home-manufactures for the sake of getting cheaper goods from England, and that “the Chinese would gladly hail the approach of free-traders, and receive their goods, giving theirs in return, without the least difficulty,”†—even Mr. Rickards suggests the employment of “a few English cruisers” to blockade the ports of China, stop supplies, and *force* the government into what he oddly or facetiously terms, a “friendly intercourse.”

Mr. Davidson, a very intelligent and experienced witness, long resident in China as a private merchant, thoroughly conversant with the character of the Chinese, acquainted with the sentiments of the mercantile community (non-Chinese) at Canton, and an advocate for an open trade, speaks boldly out:

Q. What, in your opinion, would be the result of the withdrawal of the East-India Company from China, and of an open trade to that country?—A. I conceive the result would, sooner or later, be a war between England and China, and wide-spread individual ruin; unless the Chinese government be previously either coaxed by discreet, or coerced by energetic negotiation, into that amicable and reasonable intercourse with other nations, which every civilized state is bound by the dictates of nature to cultivate with its neighbours.

Q. Do you think that a better state of things might be brought about by a

* “Forasmuch as to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and feeling of this nation,” &c. 33 Geo. III., cap. 52, sec. 42.

† Evidence before the Commons Committee, 22d March 1830.

mere withholding of trade, or that it would require any more vigorous negotiation to produce it? *A.* I consider that a vigorous negotiation, accompanied by a threat that the King of England would no longer consent to hold intercourse with China on the degraded footing on which it has hitherto been carried on, would altogether alter the tone of the government of Peking.

Q. Do you think that such threat, unaccompanied with force, would produce the effect which you expect upon the government of China?—*A.* I confess I must entertain doubts whether it would.

Q. Putting the right out of the question, what rational expectation could be formed of any warfare carried on against a nation of a population so immense?—*A.* During many years' residence in China, the subject was constantly discussed, and I never heard any man, who had given his mind to the subject, but came to this conclusion: that, although the population of China may be 250,000,000, twenty thousand British troops might march from Canton to Peking, at any moment, without hindrance or molestation.*

That it is the decided opinion of the British merchants at Canton, that coercive measures towards the Chinese government are absolutely necessary to secure an open trade with its subjects, is demonstrated by their petition presented to the House of Commons 28th June 1831,† wherein the petitioners express "a firm belief that much may be obtained from the fears, but that nothing will ever be conceded by the good-will of the Chinese government;" that "little is to be gained in China by any of the refinements in diplomacy;" that "the whole history of foreign intercourse with this country demonstrates that a firm opposition to the arrogance and unreasonable pretensions of its government, even with imperfect means, has, sooner or later, been followed by an amicable and conciliatory disposition;" and that "even violence has frequently received friendly treatment at the hands of this government;" and they recommend that a representative of His Majesty be permanently stationed at Peking, "instructed to act with becoming spirit in protecting the interests of his countrymen," or that "the government of Great Britain, with the sanction of the Legislature, will adopt a resolution worthy of the nation, and by the acquisition of an insular possession near the coast of China, place British commerce in this remote quarter of the globe beyond the reach of future despotism and oppression." Further; amongst the resolutions intended to be moved in the House of Commons by Sir G. Staunton, are the following:

That the spirit and firmness of the East-India Company being the sole existing check now in operation for the control and counteraction of the corrupt local Administrators of the peculiarly arbitrary and despotic Government of China, it is indispensably necessary to the security of our valuable commerce with that country, that, whenever any change shall be made in the British commercial system, having the effect of putting an end to this influence, an equal or greater system of protection be at the same time created and substituted for it, under the sanction of a National Treaty between the two countries, without which previous sanction, any attempt to appoint national functionaries at Canton for the protection of trade would, in the present state of our relations with China, not only prove of little advantage to the *Subject*,

* Evidence before the Commons' Committee, 11th March 1830.

† Ordered to be printed 20th March 1831.

but be liable, in a serious degree, to compromise the honour and dignity of the Crown.

That in the event of such expectations not being realized, and it proving impracticable to replace the influence of the East-India Company's authorities, by any system of national protection directly emanating from the Crown, it will then be expedient (though only in the last resort) to withdraw the British commerce altogether from the control of the Chinese Authorities, and to establish it in some insular position on the Chinese Coast, where it may be satisfactorily carried on, beyond the reach of acts of oppression and molestation, to which an unresisting submission would be equally prejudicial to the national honour and the national interests of this country.

Mr. Grant has endeavoured to undervalue the strength and importance of the peculiar position gained by the Company's factory at Canton (but for whom, Mr. Davidson verily believes, "the China trade would not have been in existence at this day"),—through the extent and probity of their commercial dealings, the general prudence of their conduct, and the advantages they have secured to British commerce especially, from the local authorities,—by showing that circumstances would render it imperative on the British government to place an official functionary on the spot, independent of commerce, even under the existing system. With this view, he disingenuously avails himself of the "discussions which have unfortunately taken place between the Canton government and the British factory," which, he thinks, afford reason "to distrust the sufficiency of the guardianship to which British interests are confided." The readers of this journal are of course aware that allusion is here made to the altercations with the local authorities at Canton, unnecessarily and injudiciously provoked by the majority of the Company's factory. They are also aware that the instant the Court of Directors heard of this departure from the prudent line of conduct hitherto pursued by their servants in China, they not only censured and countermanded their acts, and directed a scrupulous observance of a more conciliatory policy, but superseded those members of the factory by whom the obnoxious acts were executed.* Notwithstanding this course, which has brought upon the Court and the Company, as usual, a load of odium and invective, instead of receiving from the Minister of the Crown that measure of commendation which is their due, they are indirectly held up *ad invidiam* and identified with their offending servants, whose acts, thus condemned by Mr. Grant, in the abstract, are the theme of admiration amongst the free-trade partizans!

Throughout the whole of the enquiry into this question, it is melancholy to remark—because it denotes a blind-foldedness on the part of the nation—with what alacrity conflicting accusations, charges which neutralize each other, are eagerly accumulated against the Company, as if their condemnation was already fixed, and it was only necessary to make out an indictment of a given length, which should impart the requisite formality to the process. It is to be hoped that, when this question comes to be argued before the great council of the nation, its merits will be fully and fairly shown, in order

* See a full exposition of these transactions between the Factory and the Canton authorities in *Asiatic Journal*, vol. vii. p. 161, and vol. viii. p. 237.

that either the current of popular opinion upon the subject may be made to run in its proper channel, or that, when the China trade has devolved to the hands of some commercial rival of England, and India is no longer a British empire, the nation may at least learn, for future profit, the sad consequences of "sinning against the light."

In closing, for the present, our remarks upon this question, we invite attention to the following communication from Mr. Bracken, who thinks we have dealt unfairly with his evidence. We had as little intention to do so as to disparage that gentleman or any member of the firm to which he belongs. Our sole object was to show that his hypothesis, that the remittance of the home-funds might be safely made by private bills, without security, was falsified by the failure of the very house with which he was connected, whose credit was impliedly, though not directly, vouched for by him, and indeed needed no voucher at all. The fact that the failure was occasioned by unforeseen causes, against which no prudence could guard, reinforces, not impairs, our argument against the policy of trusting to private credit for so large and important a remittance. In connecting Mr. Bracken with the house of Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., we acted on misinformation, and frankly apologize to him, if our error has unintentionally exposed his conduct or motives to misconception.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : My attention has been called to the following paragraphs in an article on East-India affairs, in your May number, pp. 6 and 7 :—

" Mr. Bracken, a partner of the house of Alexander and Co., established in London, is, of course, of opinion that the remittance of two or three millions a-year could be easily made through the agency of mercantile houses in Calcutta, without any likelihood of a combination amongst them. He states that there are from twenty to twenty-five houses there, whose bills could be taken, to a considerable extent, by the Indian Government, without having security of goods, and he mentions the house to which he belongs—that of Alexander and Co.—as at the head of those houses,—being a house which has had a bank attached to it for sixty or seventy years, and is the only one that issues bank notes.

" The fate of this very house of Alexander and Co. affords a good practical comment upon Mr. Grant's notion of the facility of remittance by the 'usual sources.' Not many weeks after Mr. Bracken delivered this evidence, he declined honouring the drafts of this very house, of which he was a partner, and whose credit he extols; and the firm of Alexander and Co., one of the houses which could be safely trusted, to a considerable extent, upon their credit alone, without security of goods, has become insolvent! Let the reader just imagine that this insolvency had been delayed for a year or two, and one or two millions, destined for stores, pensions, and pay in England, were to arrive vested in Alexander and Co.'s bills; what a scene of distress, public and private, would have been the consequence!"

You will permit me to make some observations on these quotations: the obvious tendency of the first is to impress upon your readers that, in the evidence given by me before the Finance Committee of the House of Commons, I had claimed for the mercantile community of Calcutta generally, and for the house of Messrs. Alexander and Co. in particular, an unqualified exemption from all commercial risk whatever; and the second makes an assertion directly

at variance with the fact. Indeed, it seems to me scarcely possible that you can have read my evidence, or that you can have taken the slightest trouble to become acquainted with my actual position, unless, in the warmth of your zeal to invalidate the opinions and propositions of Mr. Grant, you have misunderstood the one, and assumed without inquiry the other, as most convenient to your line of argument.

1st. Throughout my examination, no question was asked nor answer given referring to the credit of Messrs. Alexander and Co., nor could there have been with any delicacy or propriety; but by bringing together answers made to questions propounded at different stages of my examination, you wish to make it appear that I had eulogized that firm as of unquestionable solidity: for instance, in stating the number of houses whose bills I conceived might be safely taken without collateral security, you imply that I had, at the same time, specially mentioned Messrs. Alexander and Co. at the head of such houses, and for the reason that they had had a bank for sixty or seventy years, and were the only one issuing bank notes. Now the questions respecting the bank were Nos. 1803 and 1804, and referred to the nature of the business carried on by the Calcutta agency houses,—involved no allusion to credit,—and were in no way connected with the questions 1869, 1870, and 1871, on the subject of remittances from Calcutta by private bills; the space between them being occupied by inquiries of a totally different character and object.

2d. In answer to the questions 1869, 1870, and 1871, I stated that of the thirty or forty houses in Calcutta, the bills of "*perhaps*" twenty or twenty-five might be taken without security; but, I added: "trade, in all times and places, involves some risk, but not more there than elsewhere." This is certainly very unlike the unconditional, unreserved superiority to the vicissitudes of trade, which you represent me as asserting.

3d. Instead of any particular praise of the system on which the affairs of Messrs. Alexander and Co. and the older houses, not exceeding five or six in number, were based, I described it, in answer to question 1801, as one which, arising out of a particular state of things previous to the charter of 1813, made them rather the distributors than the possessors of capital—borrowing with one hand and lending with the other; and, consequently, it must have been evident to the committee, and must be to any candid reader of my evidence, without the necessity of my declaring it in express terms, that this system was not only exposed to the risks of the ordinary fluctuations of markets, but also to those of sudden distrust and panic, to which the best-regulated establishments employing borrowed capital in manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural channels, must yield. The constituents forget, in their alarm, that the interest allowed to them, averaging two or three per cent. above that afforded by investments in government securities, is incompatible with a simultaneous and immediate realization of assets to meet calls created by the influences alluded to. At the same time, I referred to the large number of new houses differently constituted, whose credit I considered unimpeachable, and as placing Calcutta on a footing of security equal to any other commercial city. These houses are likely to increase, as the restrictions and monopolies in the Indian trade are removed and modified; and I am fortunate in being able to appeal to the evidence of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, on this subject, in confirmation of my own opinions.

4th. The drafts to which you allude, as having been dishonoured by me within a few weeks of my evidence (which was given in March), were dis-

honoured by Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., on whom they were drawn, in the December following, and much against my inclination, as a reference to those gentlemen will show; and instead of my being "established in London," in the sense you imply, I was in England on account of my health, having left the whole of my property in India, and living here on a credit on the above firm, which necessarily shared the fate of the drafts.

But supposing I had given my evidence in the spirit and to the purport you represent, and that shortly after a vessel had brought intelligence of great commercial distress in Calcutta, could my judgment or motives be with any fairness called in question? Might not any man have spoken in the highest terms of the wealth and credit of the London bankers, and of the bank of England, within a few weeks of December 1825? and would such language have been held unwarranted because of the calamitous effects of the commercial panic which then occurred, or could it be argued that confidence could never be re-established?

I quite concur in your estimation of "the distress, public and private, that would have been the consequence of a remittance of one or two millions destined for stores, pensions, and pay, in Messrs. Alexander and Co.'s bills;" but I do not think it probable that any one house could have supplied so large a sum. This, however, would make only a difference in the extent of the evil. At the same time, I do not know how it would be possible to guard against all danger, except by a bullion remittance; as of course you are aware that the distress you have imagined has been, more than on one occasion, on the point of realization, when the Leadenhall Street treasury was unable to meet the bills drawn from India, and was compelled to solicit the assistance of Parliament.

I have only to add, that nothing has occurred in India, however lamentable and distressing to individuals, to induce me to alter my views of the capability of its commerce safely supplying the usual sources of remittance; the more especially as the proposed arrangements for the future government seem to me calculated to call forth powers and resources hitherto in abeyance, and to remove restrictions and obstructions very prejudicial to the commercial and agricultural prosperity of that country.

Relying on your candour for the insertion of this letter in your June number,

I am sir, your obedient servant,

London, 20th May 1833.

T. BRACKEN.

MEMOIR OF LIEUT.-GEN. SIR G. MARTINDELL.

THE late Lieut. General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B., entered the Hon. East-India Company's service in the year 1772, at an early age, and after having passed the lower grades in the army, attained the rank of major in the year 1799, and was appointed to the command of the 2d battalion 13th regiment Native Infantry (now the 27th), which corps, after a short time, was reckoned the best in the service. In 1801, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and stationed at Azimghur, when he was sent out by the late Lieutenant General Sir Ewen Baillie, then colonel of the 13th regiment, to reduce some strong forts of the refractory zemindars, subjects of the nabob (now king) of Oude, which service he performed to

the satisfaction of the officer above named. In 1802, the 2d battalion 13th regiment was ordered to Sultanpore Oude, which station he commanded till he was selected by the late gallant Lord Lake, in 1804 (by a letter direct from his lordship), for the command of the troops in Bundelcund, on the retreat of those troops under the command of the late Colonel Fawcett. This district, then in possession of the Mahrattas, he in a very short time subdued. In May 1807 he resigned the command of Bundelcund, and in October 1808 was re-appointed to it. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in August 1811, and held the command he was re-appointed to till 1814, when he was advanced, in February of that year, to the rank of major-general, and, agreeably to the rules of service, relinquished that command. His services in Bundelcund were fully acknowledged in General Orders of the 13th March 1809, 16th March 1812, 20th February 1813, 4th June 1814, and 9th August 1815.

In 1815, he succeeded to the command of a division of the army against Nepaul, on the death of Major General Gillespie, and had nearly reduced the fortress of Tytuck, against which he was employed, to the greatest straits, when the late Major General Sir David Ochterlony concluded a treaty with Ummer Sing Thappa, and allowed Runjocer Sing, his nephew, who commanded Tytuck, to march out with the honours of war, notwithstanding that Sir David was written to by Sir Gabriel not to include the fortress he was employed against in any treaty he was about to make: but for this treaty, the garrison of Tytuck, in a few days, must have surrendered prisoners of war, and Sir Gabriel would consequently have been entitled to more credit for the success of the campaign.

In April 1815, he was created a Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath by his late Majesty, then Prince Regent. In April 1817, he was appointed military commissioner at Cuttack, when that district was in a state of rebellion. On this occasion he had not only to restore order in the district (which he soon effected), but to protect it, with a very small force, against the predatory attacks expected from the Pindaries. In June 1818, he was placed on the general staff of the army, and appointed to the Benares division; but he was detained by the late Marquess of Hastings at the Presidency for upwards of six months, for the purpose of being employed against the Burmese, should circumstances have made it necessary to send a force against them. In 1819, he was removed to Cawnpore, and commanded the field division of the army till 1821, when his tour of command having expired, he remained unemployed till 1825, when he was again placed on the staff, and appointed to the command of the Cawnpore division of the army, but which he only retained till 1826, in consequence of the orders of the Court of Directors restricting general officers to four years tour on the staff. In 1827 he was appointed commandant of the fortress of Buxar, which he retained till his death, the 2d January 1831.

During the long period of fifty-eight years' service, General Martindell never quitted India, or was absent from his duty.

DR. TOWNLEY'S "MORE NEVOCHIM."*

MAIMONIDES, or Rabbi Moses Ben Maimon, called by Hebrew writers "the Eagle of the Doctors," was a Jewish physician of great learning and celebrity, born in Spain early in the twelfth century. He was versed in medicine, languages, and mathematics; but his favourite study was Hebrew jurisprudence and literature. Isaac Casaubon says, "he was the first of his tribe who ceased to be a trifier." We are indebted to him for a digest of the Jewish laws, which has been several times printed, collected from the immense and confused compilations of the *Talmud*, without its absurdities. None of his works is more generally esteemed than his *More Nevochim*, or 'Teacher of the Perplexed,' written originally in Arabic and translated under his own eye into Hebrew, of which the work before us forms an important part. To this portion of his labours, Bishop Patrick was greatly indebted in his celebrated Commentary on the *Pentateuch*. Graves, in his work on the *Pentateuch*, highly eulogizes it; and Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, designates the author as one of the most sensible men that ever wrote on the Scriptures.

In preparing the translation of this valuable work, Dr. Townley had before him, R. Samuel Aben Tybbon's (the translator's) Hebrew edition, with the triple Rabbinical commentaries of RR. Shem Tob, Ephodæus, and Karshakas, and the Latin versions of Justinian and Buxtorf.

The literary character of Dr. Townley, well known as the author of "Illustrations of Biblical Literature," "Introduction to the Literary History of the Bible," "Essays on Ecclesiastical History," &c., is a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy and faithfulness of the translation. The volume is enriched by nine original dissertations, of considerable merit, on the Talmudical and Rabbinical writings, on the Zabian idolatry, Talismans and Talismanic figures, judicial astrology, &c., containing much curious information not elsewhere to be found, in a collected form, throughout the range of English literature; and by copious notes, affording to the student the valuable results of researches which have been conducted with great learning and industry.

The work will abundantly gratify the curiosity of the general reader; but we may pronounce it to be indispensable to the library of every biblical student. It is a reproach to the literary character of the present age that such really useful works as these are not sufficiently patronized.

* The Reasons of the Laws of Moses: from the "More Nevochim" of Maimonides. With Notes, Dissertations, and a Life of the Author. By JAMES TOWNLEY, D.D. London, 1827. Longman and Co.

MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. VI.—ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD holds a middle rank amongst European stations in the Mofussil, being many degrees in advance of the slenderly-garrisoned cantonments of the jungles, yet very inferior to the large depôts, such as Cawnpore, Meerut, &c.

Allahabad, or 'the abode of God,' acquired this name from the Moosulman conquerors of India, who have left memorials of their splendour in a fortress once unequalled in beauty, and now gaining in strength what it has lost in external appearance,—several tombs remarkable for the elegance of their structure, and a garden and serai belonging to one of the emperors. The city itself does not display those remains of magnificence, which might have been expected in a place favoured by the presence of royalty, and so admirably adapted both for the commerce of its new possessors, and for the security of their dominions in the provinces of Hindoostan. It now retains few vestiges of the Moghul conquest, save the appellation and the buildings before-mentioned, its Moosulmanee inhabitants being limited in numbers, and of little importance as regards their wealth, rank, or talent. The city is almost wholly given up to idolatry, and has ever been celebrated for the pilgrimage of pious Hindoos, attracted to a spot blessed by the junction of two sacred rivers. It stands upon the extreme point of the Doaab, the name given to the fertile district which divides the Ganges from the Jumna, and is therefore esteemed holy by all castes, who annually repair in crowds to bathe themselves in the united streams. While infanticide, merely for the purpose of avoiding the expense of bringing up female children, was the open disgrace, and is still the secret practice, of many classes of Hindoos, the curse of sterility has ever been considered, both by rich and poor, as the greatest misfortune that can attend the married state. When prayers and gifts to brahmins have been unsuccessfully employed to obtain the desired blessing, the despairing supplicants not unfrequently attempt to propitiate their blood-thirsty goddess, Doorga, by the promised sacrifice of their first-born. Should their desire be accomplished,—a benefit which is of course attributed to the direct interposition of a deity delighting in the waste of human life,—they consider themselves to be solemnly pledged to the performance of the vow, and the hallowed spot, in which the Jumna throws itself into the Ganges, is very commonly chosen for the fulfilment of the awful duty. Though the crime of infanticide, upon any pretext whatever, is not permitted by the British Government, there is not much difficulty in eluding the laws in force against it, since the natives are possessed of so many facilities for accomplishing in private, what they no longer dare to perform before the world. A small quantity of opium, administered in the first nourishment given to a new-born babe, will send it to its everlasting rest; and as no inquiry is instituted respecting the cause of death perpetrated without apparent violence, and where the probabilities are in favour of its having been occasioned by natural accidents, the murderers

escape detection. It is not difficult, when the broad surface of the united rivers is covered with boats, to drop the intended victim into the stream, a catastrophe which may be attributed to accident, and which the religious prejudices of the surrounding multitude would prevent from being brought to the notice of the public authorities; while the fatalism which renders Hindus apathetic, in the midst of danger to themselves or to others, is too great to induce them to make any attempt to rescue a drowning person from the grave. It is said that the brahmins, on the supposition that Doorga may relent, and willingly relinquish the offered sacrifice, station themselves in boats a little way down the stream, and pick up those children who have escaped the dangers of the first plunge; they are not however restored to their families, but retained by their protectors, and brought up in the performance of religious offices. When the affections of the parents for their first-born has been too strong to allow them to devote so beloved an object to the consequences of a rash oath, the intended victim, when arrived at maturity, stung with remorse at the violation of a duty held so imperative, and attributing every family misfortune to the wrath of the justly-incensed Doorga, have voluntarily performed the sacrifice by plunging into the river, or precipitating themselves from some rugged height to a frightful abyss below.

In the Rajpoot states, the destruction of female infants was, and it is to be feared still is, common in the highest families for political reasons. The representations of the British residents, and their eloquent appeals to the better feelings of kind-hearted, though misguided men, have done much, especially in Guzerat, towards the abolition of this inhuman method of getting rid of a dilemma; but there is no law against it, and the tragedy of Kishen Koor, the most cold-blooded murder ever perpetrated by the hand of man, is still recent. The brother of the beautiful victim, slaughtered to secure a state measure, now sits upon the throne of Oodipore; he was innocent of the cruel deed, and there is reason to hope that so shocking a scene will never be acted publicly again. In less exalted families, the money essential, on the part of the relatives of the bride, to furnish the wedding paraphernalia, and to defray the expenses of the feasts, without which no wedding can be celebrated in India, is so difficult of attainment, that although there are plenty of suitors of the same class to be found, it is deemed better to avoid the weariful business of saving cowries and pice until they amount to rupees, by giving the *coup de grâce* to the impertinent intruder, who has put the family to inconvenience by entering it in a female shape. "Daughters to marry," is the excuse given by servants who, having high wages, appear ill-apparellled, and in ragged case: years of privation must be endured, that all their acquaintance may banquet at the period of the nuptials. This is the "one thing needful;" beauty, accomplishments, and amiable qualities may be dispensed with, but a *burra khana* (great dinner) there must be, and where it is not practicable to furnish forth the wedding-feast, parents, with admirable forethought, strangle their children, who would otherwise grow up to be married.

In former and more barbarous times, the junction of the Jumna and the

Ganges was the scene of those fearful human sacrifices, which were not more savage than absurd, in a religion professing so much humanity towards the brute creation. A youth and a maiden, representing two of the favourite deities of the Hindoo Olympus, after having received divine honours from the crowd following their triumphal cars, were flung into the sacred waters, and supposed by the ignorant multitude, deluded by a clumsy device of priestcraft, to be borne upon the holy stream to their dwellings in the paradise of the blessed. Figures of clay are now substituted for the human performers in the pageant, which, degenerating into a vulgar show, serves to amuse the rabble on the anniversary of a festival fast falling into contempt.

Another of these horrible spectacles used to be exhibited at the commemoration of the triumph of Rāma and his ally, Hunamān, attended by an army of monkeys, over the giant Ravana. The luckless beings, selected to enact the principal characters, were at the end of the festival no longer visible to mortal eyes. The uninstructed imagined that they had been absorbed into the divine essence, and claimed by the deities whom they had represented: a process of which the officiating priests knew the secret. Poison was said to be mixed up with the sweetmeats presented at the termination of the feast, and the unhappy groupe, brought from a distance, and unseen except during the short period of their performances, were by many supposed to have been the deities themselves, descending to assist at the celebration of their *avatar*. The Moghuls have the credit of being the first opposers of these shocking rites; the Christian governors of the land have insisted upon their total abolition; and the example set in the Company's territories has been followed in the independent states: human sacrifices, excepting such as are voluntary, have become rare in India. The slaughters of the temple at Jyepoor have ceased, and the most fanatic of the priesthood are fain to be content with the blood of goats upon the pavements, once purple with the currents which ran in the veins of their fellow men.

A tax has been levied by the Government upon the pilgrims resorting to Allahabad; this impost has had the effect of lessening the number of bathers, and of preventing in a great measure the immolations already spoken of: a method of opposing the hideous superstitions of Hindooism, in strict accordance with the mild policy pursued by a government, which would inevitably occasion the overthrow of its own authority by a more direct and coercive mode of rooting out idolatry from the land. The tax, in that brilliant era when the rupee-tree was seen to flourish, and the Indian soil was paved with pagodas and gold mohurs, was the perquisite of the governor of the fort, a citadel of the utmost importance when the country was in an unsettled state. In the present peaceable times, it has become a quiet and honourable asylum for a veteran who, passed the period for active service, has retired to end his days in the land of his adoption: many General Officers preferring to spend the remnant of a long life, worn out in military duties, in the country which has seen their toils, to a return home, where they will find themselves strangers, and must seek new occupations and new employments for the mind. The government of the fort at

Allahabad is, therefore, an appointment much sought by invalided officers of rank; the command possesses many advantages, though the pecuniary emoluments have been most cruelly curtailed.

In these degenerate days, a rigorous inquiry has been instituted respecting every illegitimate method of increasing the pay and allowances, too often found to be insufficient for the purpose of accumulating the means of returning home, and many snug perquisites have been taken away, which, not enriching the state, makes its military servants "poor indeed." In every garrisoned place cantonments are marked out, under the superintendence of the officers of the surveyor general's or quarter-master general's department, for the accommodation of the troops. Officers are permitted to build bungalows and to plant gardens upon this land, which become their own property, subject however to the pleasure of the Government, who, in removing buildings for the public service, give the owners a compensation. Natives are also allowed to construct residences for the use of officers or persons connected with the garrison; fitting spots are selected for the huts of the sepoy, which are generally erected in the rear of the parade-ground, and close to small tenements of brick or stone, built for the security of the arms, and resembling gigantic sentry-boxes. The bazaar is close at hand, and from the tolls and dues collected in these markets, and the permission granted for the opening of toddy-shops, a snug revenue used to be derived by the commanding officer of a small station, or the brigade-major of a large garrison. There are besides, in extensive cantonments, waste lands, which the natives desire to bring into cultivation, and which may be farmed out at the discretion of persons in office, who were very willing to encourage agricultural speculations, when they could derive benefit from them. Whether they will be so ready to oblige the *ryuts* (farmers), now that they are compelled to account for every rupee that passes through their hands, remains to be proved. The two-and-twenty years' servitude required before a pension is granted to retiring officers, scarcely adequate to support them in decency, and insufficient to provide for their families, should be rendered cheerful by the hope that fortune may throw some snug appointment in their way, which may reconcile them to their tedious exile, and remunerate them for the losses they have sustained through various casualties, to which military men are liable, and for which, except when the destruction of property is occasioned by an enemy in the field, the Government refuse to make compensation.

Few officers pass through their military career without having received, directly or indirectly, a hint that they may benefit themselves considerably by the grant of a small favour. One has been offered a large sum of money to permit a rich native, anxious to assume the gentleman, to sit in his presence with his shoes on. Had the request been acceded to, the person thus honoured would have attained a degree of consequence amongst his own people to which he was not entitled, and which was of sufficient importance to induce him to purchase it at a high price. Others, known to be upon good terms with the judge, have been solicited to procure decrees in their favour; and it would be always easy for intimate acquaintance,

aware, from the circumstances of each case, how the decisions were likely to be made, to take upon themselves the credit of having advocated the cause of the successful party, who would be very ready to pay for a verdict supposed to be thus obtained. Officers holding staff-appointments have numerous candidates outbidding each other for the subordinate offices, in which natives are always employed; an indignant rejection will not convince them that they have formed a wrong estimate of the British character; unabashed, they are ready to make a second trial at any convenient opportunity. A curious exposé took place at a station in the Doaab, at the period that preparations were making for the visit of the Governor General, Lord William Bentinck, to the Upper Provinces. Eight hundred *claishees*, or tent-pitchers, were to be engaged to attend the camp, which was planned in a style of great magnificence. A native employed in the commissariat, in the course of his duty, was directed to find people for the purpose; his muster-roll was soon completed; but the visit of the Governor General being postponed until the ensuing year, there was no occasion for the services of the *claishees*. Upon their dismissal, there arose a terrible outcry; it appeared that 800 tent-pitchers, in their anxiety to secure eligible engagements in the train of the *Lord Saib*, had paid, according to their means, for the coveted posts. The worthy personage, who had sold these appointments to the best bidders, refused to refund the money; the case was brought before the magistrates; but as it appeared that he had fulfilled his part of the contract, in putting their names upon his list, they could not have any redress.

The principal object of curiosity and attention at Allahabad is the fort, which is erected upon the point of land stretching into the waters of the Ganges and Jumna, whose broad currents are united beneath its walls. Though injured in its appearance by the alterations and additions necessary to transform an ancient Moghul castle into a place of strength, according to the modern art of fortification, it still retains somewhat of its oriental and feudal air; rising in majestic grandeur from the river, whence it may be espied at a very considerable distance. During the rainy season, the currents of the two streams are so rapid, that, with an unfavourable or adverse wind, it is almost impossible to drag up boats, ascending the Ganges, against the rush of these mighty torrents. Many hours are consumed in the struggle; a delay which, were it not for the toils of the trackers, would be amply compensated by the gratification afforded by a slow approach to a citadel of great interest, both as regards its striking aspect and the skill and science of its engineers. There are low posterns leading to the glacis facing the river; but the principal entrance of the fort of Allahabad is landward, and is not to be paralleled in magnificence by any building intended for a similar purpose. A noble arched hall, in the gothic style, surmounted by a dome, and enriched with "arabesques of gold and flowers," appears beyond the ample portal, an entrance worthy of the finest citadel in the world. Fort William has nothing to equal it, nor is it inferior to that of the principal gate at Agra, preserved more for show than use, since Government has not considered it expedient to strengthen the walls and

make them proof against a cannonade. The interior, containing ranges of buildings, not entirely divested of the beauty of their original architecture, affords, at least during two seasons of the year, some of the most delightful residences to be found in India. A suite of apartments intended for the use of the Governor, but which is sometimes occupied by an inferior officer, commands a splendid view of the Jumna, with its craggy heights and wild sandy shores. From a balcony perched near the summit of a tower, on which the windows of one of the chambers open, a prospect of singular beauty is obtained. The spectator looks down upon a grove of mango-trees, flanking a fine esplanade, and peopled with innumerable ring-necked parroquets, which, as the sun glances upon their vivid plumage, dart in and out of the branches like corruscations of emerald light. Above, upon pediment and pinnacle, other bright wanderers of the air erect their crests, and plume their wings, or take their upward flight into fields of gold. Along the thickly-wooded shores of the Allahabad bank, buildings of various degrees of interest are interspersed: on the small islands, which rear their sandy platforms above the surface of the river, huge alligators bask; and the opposite shore of Bundelkhund, rising in towering cliffs crowned with pagodas or the remnants of hill forts, forms a noble back-ground beautifully outlined against the clear blue sky. The interior of the citadel is finely planted, and here, as at Fort William in Calcutta, the confidence reposed by the numerous tribes of birds inhabiting the branches, is not permitted to be violated. The slaughter of reptiles is alone allowed within this sanctuary for weak and harmless things; all other animals live in peace, sporting through their little day secure from wanton aggression.

A state prisoner of considerable importance occupies a suite of apartments destined for the accommodation of captives of rank,—the usurping rajah of Bhurt pore, who will, in all probability, finish his career within the walls of the fortress of Allahabad. He is not inaccessible to British visitors, but strangers are not inclined to gratify mere curiosity by staring at the man who, trusting too securely to the supposed impregnability of the strongest native fortress in the East, threw down the gauntlet at a period in which the energies of the Government were directed against the Burmese. The fall of Bhurt pore has totally extinguished the hopes of a war-like race, who, though defeated in many battles, and checked in their victorious career against the Moslem power, vested in the weak emperor of Delhi, by his British allies, still cherished expectations of gaining an ascendancy in territories so often torn from their ancestors by the Persian and the Tartar. It is said that, after the fall of the citadel, those proud and lofty-minded natives, who, galled by defeat, looked insult and defiance upon their Christian rulers, quailed their heads, and became deferential to the conquerors of the Jauts, the most chivalrous warriors of modern India, and the only people of the central provinces who, after the Mah-ratta war, dared to offer opposition to the British arms.

The fortress of Allahabad is well calculated to keep the belligerent spirits of the upper country in awe; nothing, indeed, save acts of folly and ignorance on the part of new legislators, deeply versed in theories, and

bent upon making experiments at any expense, could threaten the destruction of British power in the East; but a change of masters may effect a great deal, and the present generation may very possibly be enlightened upon the subject of mismanagement by the loss of Hindoostan.

The cantonments of Allahabad are beautifully picturesque, having a greater diversity of hill and dale than is usually to be found upon the plains of India, and being finely wooded in every direction. The drives are numerous, and there is one leading along the walls of the cemetery, which derives a melancholy interest from the recollections of those who sleep within. India has not unjustly been entitled "Scotland's church-yard;" the Caledonian tenants of the tombs certainly outnumber those of the sister islands, and those of Allahabad have their full proportion of veterans and youths from the green hills and clear streams of North Britain. The gravestones and mausoleums, erected in Anglo-Indian burial-grounds, are peculiar to the country, and are generally more heavy and ungraceful than the monuments of European churchyards. There are, however, some exceptions; and a broken column at Allahabad, over the resting-place of a Fitzclarence, forms a classic and appropriate memorial of a young man of great promise, cut down in the vigour of his youth. He has left behind him something better, a name linked with gracious deeds; and were the Earl of Munster to return to India as its governor-general, he would find that the courtesies, which endeared him and his lamented brother to both native and European residents, have been remembered, and would add to the warmth of his reception.

The undulating surface of the country round Allahabad affords numerous advantageous sites for bungalows, many of which are erected in very excellent situations, commanding views of great beauty. The bungalows themselves are not remarkable for their size or elegance, although the judges belonging to the Sudder Mofussil Adawlut have their head-quarters at this station, and the residence of a considerable body of civilians usually occasions great improvements in the buildings, as they are less in the habit of renting houses than military men, and have larger funds and better means for constructing and beautifying their mansions. The garrison is small, consisting of not more than two native regiments, one usually an invalided corps, and the artillery-men and engineers requisite for the duties of the fort. The station has never been remarkable for its festivities: yet its balls and parties sometimes attract visitors from the smaller and duller military posts, at Chunar, Mirzapore, and Pertaubghur in Oude: the latter a melancholy place, the quarters of a single regiment, whose active spirits are glad to vary a monotonous routine by occasional trips to a gayer scene. There is no theatre at Allahabad, and the chief resource for the gentlemen appears to be a billiard-table, which is the resort of all the idlers of the station. A tolerably well-supported book-club furnishes the more studious with the floating literature of the day, light reading suitable to a warm climate, and to the many who seek for amusement only in the pages of a book. The rocky character of the bed of the Jumna affords to geologists a field for their pursuits, which they would seek in vain in the muddy alluvial soil

watered by the Ganges. Amidst pebbles of little value, interesting and curious specimens of cornelians, and stones even more precious, are occasionally found. The opposite district of Bundelkhund is famous for diamonds, equalling in value and splendour those of the Golconda mines, and in some particular spots they are found in considerable quantities: all below a certain weight are the property of the persons who may chance to gather them; the larger sort belong to the Rajah of Punna, who is bound to give a certain price, in the event of his claiming the privilege of purchase. The native method of gathering diamonds, which is the least expensive, and perhaps, on that account, the best, is very simple. A few labourers clear a convenient space on a rocky surface, and when it is laid bare, they bring buckets of earth from the places supposed to be most thickly sown with the gems, and sifting it through their hands, easily find the diamonds, which, even in their rough state, are extremely luminous. The hire of the workmen comprizes the whole of the outlay, and diligent seekers frequently gather a rich harvest.

A British officer, desirous to set to work upon a large scale, constructed a steam-engine, and other scientific apparatus, at an expense of 30,000 rupees. The vicissitudes of a military life obliged the projector to leave the district before his experiment could be fairly tried; various reports are afloat concerning the issue, some persons averring that he lost money by the speculation, while others say that it had paid itself before it was finally abandoned. Lucky persons are not always desirous of publishing good fortune, which may encourage competition. The diamonds of Bundelkhund are accumulated unostentatiously, but it is supposed that large supplies go down to the native and European jewellers of Calcutta, and the latter have been known to place a lac of rupees at the disposal of persons diligently employed in searching for them. The natives are, of course, the most fortunate gleaners; they are better acquainted with the probable depositaries of the hidden treasure than casual and often unscientific visitors, and they take care to direct attention from the richest beds.

An officer, who had been tolerably successful in his researches, having picked up forty diamonds, of various sizes, in the course of a short period, happening to ride through a wood, espied a man sitting *dhurna* under a tree, nearly naked, and with ashes on his head, in the attitude of mourning assumed by those who, supposing themselves to be aggrieved, determine to work upon the religious prejudices of their oppressors, by remaining without food, and suffering all the inclemencies of the weather, until death shall release them, or their prayer be granted. Should they die under the infliction of this penance, the weight of their blood is supposed to rest on the head of the person who has driven them to so horrid an expedient. In this event, the spirit of the departed is permitted to revisit earth, and to haunt his obdurate enemy. Many Hindoos are so deeply persuaded of the enormity they commit, in compelling a petitioner to sue to them in this fearful manner, that they do not consider themselves to be at liberty to eat while a person sitting *dhurna* at their gate is fasting. Such scruples of conscience are necessary for the success of the applicant, who is armed with a powerful

pleader when his case is advocated by the craving hunger of his adversary. Upon examining the features of the mourner, disguised as they were by dust and ashes, the officer recognized a chuprassy, who had formerly been in his service. He enquired into the cause of his distress, and learned that it arose from an act of injustice on the part of the rajah of the district, who had seized upon a large diamond which he had been so fortunate as to pick up in his territories, and refused to give him the sum to which he was entitled by law for a stone of that value. Compassionating the poor fellow's case, and doubtful of the efficacy of the method which he had taken to obtain redress, the officer directed him to come to his tent in the evening, promising his assistance in the prosecution of his claim. The hope, thus kindly held out, revived the drooping spirits of the diamond-merchant, who, in common with other natives, placed implicit confidence in the success of the representations of a *Bellati sail*, and who, from his own experience, was well acquainted with the benevolent disposition of his former master. The judge of the district made one of the travelling party in camp, and he exerted himself so strenuously in the affair, that he procured from the unwilling justice of the rajah, the sum of five thousand rupees, a fortune to a poor chuprassy. The man was grateful when put into possession of his riches; he appeared at the door of the tent, his mourning rags exchanged for a gala suit, and his countenance beaming with delight. After a thousand salaams, and an oration, in which, in the figurative language of the East, his benefactor was entitled his father and his mother, and the delegate of the Almighty for the performance of good deeds, he departed to enjoy his prosperity in his own village.

The natives of Hindoostan, quick in feeling, and possessed of a strong spirit of independence, will not tamely submit to acts of injustice. They make astonishing efforts to obtain the redress of wrongs, and never yield until they have tried every means within their power to procure the establishment of their rights. It is astonishing how persevering and pertinacious they will be if their cause be good; the rank and station of their oppressors do not deter them from endeavouring to have justice done them, and if it should be refused in one place they will seek it in another. Servants, who have been ill-treated, and who fancy that their story may not meet with attention from the head of a small station, on good terms with their masters, will quit the place and make their way to the head-quarters of the district, perhaps at the distance of a hundred miles, and lay their cases before the general officer commanding. A subahdar belonging to a regiment of native cavalry, deprived of the service by an act of injustice, appealed to the local government, who decided the case against him; undiscouraged by the failure, he took his passage on board an English vessel, homeward-bound, and told his story to the Court of Directors. He had a patient hearing, his case was deemed to be a hard one, and he was sent back with an order to the local government to make a further enquiry into its merits. This the council of Calcutta refused to do; the subahdar, still undismayed, returned to England, and made a second report to the Court of Directors, who despatched a positive command to their representatives in

India to see that justice should be done. Thus admonished, the local government awarded a pension of ten rupees a month; but the gallant subahdar indignantly rejected so paltry a recompense for his injuries, and, disgusted with the disappointment of his wish for restoration to his regiment, entered the service of the King of Oude. He was an intelligent and observant man, and his account of what he saw and heard, during his two visits to England, was exceedingly entertaining. He dressed himself partly in the European fashion, wearing shoes and stockings of British manufacture, and a covering for his throat. In the intervals occurring in the prosecution of his business, he made two long journies, proceeding to Cornwall to visit the children of an officer belonging to his regiment who were placed at school there, and afterwards to Durham to pay his respects to a retired captain of the corps. Both these journies were undertaken through a feeling of strong attachment towards persons who had been kind to him in former days; and this instance forms one of many falling under the writer's own knowledge, which refute the charge of heartlessness brought against the people of India by individuals who never sought their good-will.

The navigation of the Jumna was formerly much impeded, and rendered exceedingly perilous by the numerous rocks, which either arose above the stream, or lurked treacherously beneath its surface. The removal of these obstacles has been entrusted to some very young engineer officers, despatched from their head-quarters at Allahabad to different points on the river's bank; they have performed the duty very efficiently, blowing up the rocks in all directions and deepening the bed of the streams in dangerous shallows. Boats, of the largest size used in inland navigation, may now pass up or down the rapid streams, secure that its strong current will not force them upon some fatal ridge.

The traffic upon the Jumna is very considerable; large quantities of cotton, the growth of the neighbouring districts, are shipped, for the Calcutta market, at Humeerpore, Kupar, Agra, and stations still higher up; the other chief products of the soil, indigo and sugar, also form the loading of numerous vessels, and at Chilleh Tareh ghaut, a thoroughfare of great traffic, goods of all kinds, arriving upon camels from Bombay, by way of Mhow, are embarked for the supply of Bengal. It is astonishing, with the advantage of such easy communication by the two rivers, to the most distant parts of India, that Allahabad should not have become a commercial and wealthy city, instead of being, as it is, a desolate heap of ruins, tenanted by indigent people, whose numbers and poverty have procured for it amongst their scornful brethren the name of Fakeerabad, or 'beggar's abode.' As it is one of the places pointed out as the probable site of the seat of government, at some not very distant period, there is a chance of its assuming a more prosperous aspect, and of becoming one of the grand emporia for commerce in the upper provinces of Hindoostan.

The situation of Allahabad is said to be healthy; but either from its proximity to the two rivers, or the quantity of wood which gives the surrounding country so luxuriant and park-like an appearance, it is more humid than any other place in the Doab, and is stated to possess a peculiar climate of

its own, the hot winds being considerably mitigated, and rain falling at seasons when other parts of the country are dry. The gardens are in consequence very productive; in those belonging to the British residents, artichokes in particular flourish, attaining a size unknown in less favourable soils in the neighbourhood. The rich tapestry of the jungles, those splendid creepers, which hang their fantastic wreaths upon every adjacent bough, are the great ornament of the pleasure-grounds of Allahabad. The native gardeners train them somewhat formally upon erect bamboos, whence they trail their magnificent garlands down to the ground, forming huge conical mounds, which too frequently bring to mind the May-day spectacle in England, of those moving bowers of green, which appear in the train of the sooty potentates, enjoying their annual *Saturnalia*. When there are archways or trellis in the gardens, the creepers become a far more graceful decoration. It is unfortunately impossible to twine them round the pillars of the verandahs, without the danger of their affording a harbour for venomous reptiles, and the certainty of their increasing the number of the insects which infest every house. Nothing of the kind is permitted to invite such unwelcome guests; every blade of grass springing in the fructifying season of the rains, being carefully extracted from the soil immediately surrounding the mansion, lest snakes should glide under a green cover, and insinuate themselves unseen into the chambers, where it is their wont to lie perdue, until aroused or startled from their hiding-places.

The religious creeds, both of Moslem and Hindoo, exhort the rich to plant groves, dig wells, and build public edifices,—acts of charity essential to the comfort of a people living in a country, where water, shade, and the shelter of a roof are blessings of incalculable value. The letter of the injunction is strictly regarded by many of the wealthy classes, but its spirit is sadly neglected. Immense sums are lavished upon new buildings, with which the founder hopes to transmit his name to posterity, and which, if not completed in his lifetime, will be left to fall into premature ruin, the heir-choosing rather to commence a fresh work than to finish the old one, or to repair the works of others, however elegant in themselves or useful to the public. The banks of the Jumna present many noble ghauts, which are not now available as landing-places, in consequence of the lower steps having given way, and separated themselves from the upper flights, standing out at a distance in the streams. A trifling repair, commenced in time, would have prevented the mischief; but, though not too late to avert the impending ruin, one by one, the steps will drop away, until the encroaching waters shall swallow up the whole. Allahabad affords a mournful example of the want of public spirit in the Moosulman population of its neighbourhood. A noble caravanserai, built by Sultan Khosroo, which forms a superb quadrangle, entered by four gothic gateways, and surrounded by cloisters running along the four sides of a battlemented wall, the usual accommodation for travellers offered by an Indian hostel, has been permitted to fall into a state of deplorable decay. The garden adjoining, finely planted with mango-trees is also in a neglected and deteriorated state; the attention of the government, once directed towards the restoration of the

whole, but unfortunately diverted by the breaking out of the Burmese war, has not been recalled to the preservation of remains of great beauty and interest. Three tombs, erected according to the fine taste displayed by the Mohammedans in the selection of the site of their mausoleums, in this garden, have, from the extraordinary solidity of their construction, escaped the destroying hand of time. Their neglect reflects shame upon the carelessness of those who can suffer buildings to sink into oblivion, which, in other countries, would attract crowds of admiring strangers to descant upon the elegance of their design and the splendour of their execution. Chaste, magnificent, and solemn, they are peculiarly adapted for the purpose to which they have been dedicated, and put to shame the diminutive monuments raised to kings and princes in the cathedrals of the western world. Splendid terraces, forming stately platforms, which, like those of the mausoleums of Agra, are furnished with several apartments below, form the basement story. The central chamber in each contains a stone sarcophagus, in which the mortal remains of the dead are deposited. Above, and occupying the middle of each platform, a circular, dome-crowned hall, finely proportioned and profusely ornamented with rich sculpturing, delights the gazer's eye, who, in their palace-like tombs, sole survivors of the splendour of the Moghul family, at a former period omnipotent sovereigns of Allahabad, is impressed with one of the great traits in the Moslem character—its reverence for the dead and desire to perpetuate the memory of objects beloved in life. The tombs of Hindoostan have proved the most lasting memorials of the wealth, taste, and piety of its Moghul conquerors. While fort and palace have crumbled away, or have lost their original designs in modern alterations and adaptations, they have remained unchanged; and each succeeding year, in making strangers better acquainted with the architectural beauties of a much neglected country, will contribute to the establishment of their claims to the admiration of every person possessed of taste and feeling.

A handsome mosque on the bank of the Jumna, at the recommendation of a civilian of eminence, has been put into repair, and restored to its original distinction, as a religious edifice. Upon the subjugation of the province to the British power, it was selected for the residence of the governor of Allahabad, and has since been converted into an assembly-room; but whether, after having been polluted by the introduction of the *burra khanas* of Kafirs, scorers of the prophet and devourers of pork, it can be purified and rendered holy in the eyes of the faithful, is extremely doubtful. The Jumna bank of Allahabad monopolizes all the interest, that of the Ganges having no particular beauty or merit beyond its common features. The tides of the Jumna, on account of the beds of rock and sand over which they flow, have attractions peculiarly their own; for a considerable distance after their union with the muddy waters of the superior stream, they retain their brilliant blue, contrasting their crystal currents with the turbid yellow wave with which they are doomed at length to mingle.

CASE OF RAM RUTTON MUCKERJAIL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—In the *Times* of the 6th and 13th of April, the Editor has animadverted, in no very measured language, on the conduct of the government of Bengal and of the Directors of the East-India Company, in regard to a transaction, the real merits of which have been grossly misrepresented.

The following remarks will, I trust, suffice to shew, firstly, that, in the transaction in question, the Bengal government has not violated any solemn pledge or committed any breach of common justice or public faith; and, secondly, that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company (that “dying and impenitent despot,” that “expiring and incorrigible tyrant”) have acted, on this, as on all other occasions, with an anxious desire to attend to the complaints and petitions of those under their authority, and with a sincere disposition to correct with promptitude whatever has appeared to them open to objection, in the measures and proceedings of their governments abroad.

The chief portion of the public revenue of India has always been derived from the land, the government being entitled to a share of the produce of every acre, except in special cases, in which it may see fit to transfer that right to others. In India, as in other countries, numerous persons seek to evade the payment of taxes by eluding the vigilance, or deceiving the sagacity, or corrupting the integrity, of the tax-gatherer. We know that the excise and custom-house officers, and the boards under whom they act, are armed with authority to prevent such attempts; that the penalties for a violation of the revenue-law are severe and enforced with promptitude; similar powers are not less requisite in India, and the revenue-officers were formerly vested with exclusive authority to secure the due realization of the land-tax, and to guard against its fraudulent alienation. In the year 1793, however, Lord Cornwallis considered it to be safe and expedient to transfer, under certain conditions, the cognizance of such questions from the revenue-officers to the then recently established courts of justice, and to provide that the occupiers of lands, claimed to be rent-free, should not be subjected to the payment of revenue, until their titles should have been adjudged invalid by a final judicial decree. The fact, that the governor-general in council *formed at that time the highest civil tribunal, the court of final appeal*, furnished some security against that mischief to the public interests, which might have followed from erroneous decisions of the lower courts.

The regulation passed by Lord Cornwallis on this subject contained no pledge with regard to the permanency of the course of proceeding then prescribed. The functions of the governor-general in council, in his capacity of a court of civil justice, ceased under a new law; and the regulation above noticed (like many other laws framed at the same time, which depended for their success on the anticipated efficiency of the new courts of justice) failed to secure its object, and underwent various modifications, especially in 1819, when the collectors and boards of revenue were again vested with powers to enquire into and pronounce upon the validity of claims to hold lands free from the payment of revenue; subject, however, to the final judgment of a court of justice.

This course of proceeding proved nearly as inefficient as the former; heavy arrears of depending cases accumulated both in the boards of revenue and courts of justice; the public interests were injuriously affected by the amount

of revenue which continued to be withheld without just pretence, while the possessors of valid titles remained disquieted and disturbed; and it was to remedy these evils, that the regulation complained of by Ram Rutton Muckerjah and others was enacted.

In the statement put forth by that person, we are told that "in defiance of a solemn pledge, and in disregard of common justice and of public faith, the Bengal government directed its revenue-officers to *dispossess* the holders of rent-free lands, at their own discretion, without any judicial decree having been sought or obtained against the validity of their titles to such land."

A reference to the regulation itself will show that it provides for the establishment of special commissioners for the exclusive purpose of adjudicating claims of the above description, as well those then depending as those in which the future decisions of the revenue-officers might be contested.

The special commissioners appointed to this duty were selected from amongst the most distinguished judges in the established courts; they were bound by the same oaths, and their investigations were conducted on the same principles, as those of other judges of appeal, with some difference in the rules of practice, calculated to save expense and to expedite the proceedings. The judgments of these special commissioners were declared to be appealable to the King in council, on the same conditions as those from the highest judicial court in India.

It is true that the revenue-officers were directed to conduct the primary investigation, and in instances in which they were satisfied that the public dues had been fraudulently or unjustly withheld, they were to ascertain the amount of revenue to which the owner of the land was liable and to require payment of the same, but not to deprive him of his possession. If the party acquiesced in the decision, he was subjected, like the millions around him, to the payment of the government-tax; if he did not acquiesce, he could forthwith appeal to the judgment of a higher tribunal, to the court of the special commissioners. On his furnishing security, the execution of the collector's decision was suspended, nor was he compelled to pay the amount assessed on his land until the case was judicially decided on appeal.

This is substantially the case, the merits of which have been so disguised and misrepresented, as necessarily to lead the reader to believe, that, under the regulation complained of, the protection of the law had been altogether withdrawn from the occupiers of rent-free lands, and that they were left without redress to the tender mercies of the revenue-officers.

The practice adopted by the Court of Directors, in requiring that individuals complaining of the acts of their governments abroad, should forward their complaints through the channel of those governments, surely needs no defence. Is it desired, that the Court of Directors should decide on the conduct of their governments on an *ex-parte* statement from any of the eighty millions subject to their authority, at a distance of 10,000 or 12,000 miles? Surely not. The governments abroad are bound to record, and to bring to the notice of the Court of Directors, the petitions and representations of those who desire that their alleged grievances should come under the consideration of the home authorities, and they are bound, at the same time, to furnish such explanations and remarks as may suffice for a full understanding of the merits of the case.

Such was the course in the present instance. The regulation complained of was, immediately after its enactment, very freely canvassed by the public officers and others; several petitions, besides that adverted to by Ram Rutton

Muckerjah, were presented to the supreme government against it; these petitions and the correspondence connected with them were entered on the records, and (as such documents always are) were sent to England, accompanied by the remarks and explanations of the supreme government. The whole subject having been duly considered by the authorities at home, instructions were transmitted to India by the Court of Directors, enjoining the modification of various points in the regulation, as it would appear, long before the arrival of Ram Rutton Muckerjah in England. These instructions are, I believe, amongst the valuable documents published for the use of the House of Commons, under the directions of the Select Committee recently employed in investigating the affairs of the East-India Company. They will shew, in the most satisfactory manner (and the mass of other published documents will abundantly confirm the remark), that the Court of Directors have discharged their responsible trust honourably, firmly, and impartially, and have been influenced, throughout all their proceedings, by an anxious desire to promote the happiness and substantial interests of the many millions under their authority.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

April 1833.

A. B.

THE FATE OF LODI.

LODI, the rajah of Malwa, and a descendant of the family that had occupied the imperial throne immediately previous to the Mongul dynasty, had opposed and insulted Shah Jehan, before the accession of the latter to the sovereign power. This monarch never forgave an insult; and the catastrophe here related occurred in the second year of his reign.

OH! wail for the fortunes of Lodi the brave—

His house is a ruin, his home is the grave;
And widely the dark cypress-branches shall wave,
And raise the wild wailing for Lodi the brave.

On his proud peacock-throne the proud Mongul is set,
And Rajah and Omrah at Agra are met;
And duly in rank every chieftain must stand
In the Chehel-sitoun* at his monarch's command.

From province and kingdom, from near and from far,
Come Amcer and Rana, sultan, subahdar;
And the cry of the herald is pardon and grace,
For Lodi the valiant returns to his place.

To the steps of the throne, and arranged on each hand,
The word of the herald hath marshalled the band;
But he gives to another that loftiest place,
And the cloud of distrust shadows Lodi's dark face.

And to Azmut his son, as the son of a foe,
Comes prostration for pride, for remonstrance, a blow:
But springs from its sheath his death-flashing kurban,†
And that minion's cleft head rolls along the divan.

* Chehel-sitoun,—the audience-chamber of forty columns.

† Kurban,—a sword.

And terror looks pale over shah and o'er slave ;
 And spear-points are gleaming, and scimeters wave ;
 For revenge on the deed follows, instant and keen—
 But Lodi and Azmut have fled from the scene.

In his palace of Agra stern Lodi is found
 In arms, with his sons, and his Rajapoots round ;
 Well resolved for their chief every fortune to meet,
 For the hosts of the Moghul are thronging the street.

'Tis darkness—'tis night ; and by glimpse of the morn,
 That home shall be wasted, that banner be torn :
 But ere vengeance strike down every breast with his ban,
 The wives of that chieftain hold secret divan.

And his best-beloved Rancee looks proudly around—
 Her brow with the jewel-starred circlet is bound,
 And her cheek flushes high, and her voice like the grave—
 " Oh, hear me, ye favoured of Lodi the brave !

" The name of our Lord is avenged on the dead,
 " But the wings of the lightning poise dark o'er his head ;
 " He is caught in the toil, but to struggle and die ;
 " 'Tis death to remain—'tis dishonour to fly.

" 'Twere shame to his glory, 'twere scorn on his name,
 " To leave us, with faces uncovered, to shame :
 " Aye, shame for his spirit and scorn for his life,
 " If the shah or the stranger should gaze on his wife.

" Then tell me, proud fair ones, shall story record
 " That the fears of his wives cost the life of their lord ?
 " We, that basked in his sun, shall our shame mount as high ?
 " No—life is disdain when 'tis glory to die !"

He comes—the foredestined each sorrow to prove,—
 Comes, fain to repose on the bosoms of love :
 But cold in his harem Death sits o'er the slain,
 And the hues of their blood dye the robes of his reign.

Aye enter, not thine, Death's Zenana !—and there
 Behold what remains of the faithful and fair ;
 What woman can dare when her heart is a throne—
 What love can achieve, when her soul is his own !

They fell ; their own hands wrought the doom of the Johr ;*
 They fell, as the lovely have fallen before ;
 They fell, as the red leaves of summer are strown
 In the fields of the rose when the south-wind has blown.

No dread in their face, and no tear in their eye,
 Pale, motionless, cold, in their beauty they lie
 As the snow-plume that droops on the turban of red :—
 Ah ! mute as yon mourner that bends o'er the dead.

Too helpless to languish—too hopeless to rave,
 The toil of their children assigns them a grave ;
 And silent and broken, he turns to depart
 With the corpse of his joys in the tomb of his heart !

* Johur,—immolation, of tribes or families.

The night it is passed ;—scarcely twilight is spread ;
The sun of that morning arises in red ;
And portals are broken, and barricades yield,
For the scroll of the life of dark Lodi is sealed.

No guard at the gate, and no steed in the stall ;
The court is deserted, and lonely the hall ;
And wakes in the harem nor beauty nor breath,
Its voice is a silence—its loveliness, death !

Where Junbil's fierce torrent heaves foaming in might,
Dash, dash the fleet hoofs of the coursers of flight :
For few are their numbers, their safety afar,
While behind them come rolling the billows of war.

He checked the swift steed, and he turned to his son :
“ Yon dark clouds of evening encompass the sun ;
“ But, ray of my spirit ! speed thou through the tide,
“ And save my brave bands, while I guard on this side.

“ Let the battle tide roll : shall the Tatar forget
“ How fiercely we've stemmed it when fiercest it set ?
“ Oh ! life for the brave is renown for his name—
“ Be his breath but the breath of the trumpet of Fame !”

And Azmut looked up :—there was light in his eye,
The lamp's open flash ere extinction is nigh.
“ Shall I leave thee to die ? Shall our maidens enquire
“ Where the craven survives who abandoned his sire ?

“ My father !—in triumphs I boasted thy fame ;
“ My father !—in danger I struck for thy name :
“ The light of our chambers burns distant and lone,
“ It expires when the torch of thy glory is gone !
“ Our friends are endangered—our mothers have died ;
“ To safety, to vengeance, thou, thou art our guide :
“ For these must thou strike, and for those thou must fly ;
“ Here, lord of my life, I defend thee, or die !”

Stern, motionless, mute, every Rajapoot stood,
Fixed to fall with his chief, or with him cross the flood ;
But his eye is on Azmut, and grief in his breast
That the child of his age must be doomed for the rest.

“ Well, pass we : be thou as the shield at our back ;
“ On yon bank will we join, and repel their attack.”
But they plant the bold banner, their scimeters gleam,
As the hosts of the Mongul urge on to the stream.

The parent hath yielded, the warrior leads on ;
They stem the broad stream and he looks for his son—
How oft mid the torrent turns backward his eye !—
“ Hail, hail thee, my brave !—'tis thy banner on high.”

Ah ! triumphs of fancy—so fleeting and vain !
That son and that banner fall broken and slain :
There withers the scion of Lodi's proud race,
And his comrades around him, each one in his place.

He spoke not, he wept not, but signed to his hand,
And strained the fierce reins with a close clenching hand :
He turned not to strike, and he paused not to sigh—
Too few to avenge, but too many to die.

Dark, dark fleets the hoof-tramp ; in silence they sped ;
On each brow as they pass the dark tidings are read ;
And o'er Malwa there hovers a darkness and cloud,
The pyres of the widowed, and wailing aloud.

The Lord of the Nations* hath risen in rage,
And dire is the struggle stern Lodi must wage ;
And fierce and unshaken he stands in the strife,
For his might is despair, and 'tis war to the knife.

The Lord of the Nations looks round from his throne ;
His bravest are slaughtered, his armies are gone.
" Ha ! lives he, the rebel, and triumphs ?" he said,
" But, Lodi, the vulture still wheels o'er thy head !"

He points—and fresh myriads rise forth to obey,
As the sea o'er its banks, as o'erwhelming their way ;
And Malwa lies waste—and Berar floats in gore—
And the blackness of flame hath o'erspread Odipore.

From the graves of his kindred brave Lodi is driven
Stern, louring, and slow, as the storm-cloud o'er heaven :
But he turns where the bright lamp of brotherhood shines,
And the gem of Golconda glows pure in her mines.

" Give light with thy spirit, and aid with thy hand ;
" The fires of the Mongul have wasted my land,
" Nor deem thyself safe, if thou dardest to lend
" The mantle of friendship to cover a friend.

" The loved of my bosom sleep red in the grave ;
" The heart of my Azmut lies chill by the wave ;
" The blood of my people cries vengeance afar
" On the traitor in peace and relentless in war."

Blest friendships of boyhood !—How sacred the flow
Of those springs through the soul in its moments of woe !
The arms of the Nizam encircle his guest :
" Oh ! welcome, thrice welcome—flown bird of my breast !

" If shelter thou needest, that shelter receive ;
" If vengeance thou askest, that vengeance achieve ;
" All that sorrow can claim, or that succour can yield,
" Be thine in the palace, the council, the field."

Beijapore and Golconda go forth with the bold,
The Asis of fortune and Omen of gold ;†
And, whelmed in his fury, the Moslemans flee,
As herds when the torrent sweeps down to the sea.

But grass, ever mown, still continues to grow—
Fresh armies on armies arise from the foe ;
Then who can contend with the ocean?—or where
'Gainst the rage of its might hold the wreck of despair?

* The Lord of the Nations—Shah Jehan.

† Asis, and Omen,—a blessing bestowed to conciliate fortune, and a small coin to ensure success.

Outnumbered, o'erborne, the lorn leader is cast,
Lone, shattered, and riven, as a cloud to the blast;
While treason weaves darkly the meshes of fate;
Alas! doth the Chequa* abandon her mate?

And feeble the few with their chieftain that roam—
"To Malwa, once more!—'tis the land of our home—
"If I hope yet survive, to her rescue we fly:
"If Freedom must perish, with her let us die!"

Her vales are a desert; her cities a tomb;
Her rivers are parched, and her skies hang in gloom:
Desolation on earth, and a curse in the air;—
See, Lodi, thy place—'tis the grave of despair!

The eye-brows of night wear her deadliest hue,
But Azim reins round as the foemen pursue:—
"Fly, fly with our comrades, loved sire of my line!
"This pass is my station—to shield thee is mine."

Away to yon mountain; the moon is on high:
He calls for his Azim; but who shall reply?
The moan of the Chacul† arises in gloom,
And croaks the hoarse raven, the augur of doom.

He turned to his faithful—"My fortune is bowed;
"And death seeks his guests in the hall of the proud:
"The sons of my soul to his bidding are gone,
"And the cup in his hand waits for Lodi alone."

The light of their aspects grew darkened and dim:
In each eye is a tear—and that tear is for him!
"We have served thee till death, for our fathers served thine;
"We have eaten thy salt, and we fall with thy line."

His sword waves the signal: Ye gallant thrice-ten—
For you, for your lord, it waves never again!
Full, full on the Mongul they plunge down the steep,
And Lodi, thy name is a dream of our sleep!

Oh! wail for the fortunes of Lodi the brave—
His house is a ruin, his home is the grave;
And widely the dark cypress-branches shall wave,
And rise the wild wailing for Lodi the brave!

* Chequa,—a bird proverbial for fidelity to its mate.

† Chacul or jackal,—its cry is ominous of disaster.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES ADJOINING THE RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS IN GEORGIA.

By the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, the limit between the Russian and Turkish possessions, on the side of Georgia, was determined by a line which, following the actual boundary of Gooria or Gooriel, runs northerly to that of Imerethi, and from thence, in a direction due east, as far as the point of junction of the antecedent frontiers of the Pashaliks of Akhaltsikhé and Kars with those of Georgia, thus leaving to the north and within this line the city of Akhaltsikhé and the fort of Akhal kalaki at a distance of about two hours' journey. All the country situated to the south and west of this line, remained under the dominion of the Porte, to which Russia restored unwillingly the remainder of the pashalik of Akhaltsikhé, the cities and pashaliks of Kars, Báyzid and Erzeroom. It is certain that the influence of European diplomacy powerfully contributed to cause the restoration to the Turks of the territories of Akhaltsikhé and Kars, the possession of which was ardently desired by the Russians. The latter have never let slip an opportunity to obtain by negotiation with the Porte the cession of that country, for a proportionate diminution of the war-contribution due to Russia. But the name of Kars is too grateful to the ears of the Ottomans to permit their lightly surrendering to the hands of their most formidable enemies, the city which bears it, and which recalls to them the proud feats of their ancestors.

It is well known that, in the recent contest between the Pasha of Egypt and his suzerain, Sultan Mahmood, the Russians were extremely desirous of succouring the latter, in order to fish in troubled water. A report was current at St. Petersburg, that General Muravieff, the envoy to Constantinople, was authorized to propose to the sultan the cession to Russia, in consideration of the entire remission of the remainder of the contribution, and of an auxiliary army of 25,000 troops, the pashaliks of Kars, Akhaltsikhé, and Trebisonde. We know that the sultan declined this proposal, and that General Muravieff departed for Alexandria, with the view of expediting for the time the conclusion of peace between Mahmood and Mehemet Ali, and, possibly also, to make arrangements with the latter in case of a fresh disagreement with the sultan: for it must not be concealed, that the constant aim of the cabinet of St. Petersburg is aggrandizement on the side of Persia and Asia Minor. The desire of Russia manifests itself under a triple aspect, namely, the union beneath her sceptre of all the territories which heretofore formed the kingdom of Great Armenia, the possession of the ancient empire of Trebisonde, which occupied a considerable portion of the southern border of the Black Sea, and at a subsequent period, the extension of her dominion over the countries traversed by the Tigris and Euphrates, in order to have a water-communication with the Persian Gulf.

The present moment is, perhaps, most favourable to the execution of a part of these plans by Russia: renouncing, for the present, the acquisition of the province of Kars, that she may not shock the sensibility of the Porte, she will be content for a time if she can obtain possession of the remainder of the pashalik of Akhaltsikhé and the coast of the Black Sea, between the mouth of the Chorokh and that of the Kizil irmak, the Halys of the ancients. Under these circumstances, a description of these countries may not be without interest.

Conformably to the treaty of Adrianople, the Turks retained the greatest portion of the pashalik of Akhaltsikhé, or Akhiskhab, which forms what they

call Eyalet Chaldir. This mountainous country is a large deep valley, separated from the adjoining plains by a quadruple chain of mountains, watered by the Koor, and containing as many secondary valleys as that river has tributaries. The highest crests are less than 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Several of these mountains are wholly destitute of vegetation; others are covered with forests. Owing to the elevation of the country, the winter is long and severe; the heat in summer very great. The sudden change of season is prejudicial to cultivation, which is much neglected: the air is in general pure and healthy. Flocks in considerable numbers are reared; a little maize, wheat, barley, flax, tobacco, and cotton is cultivated. Fruits are produced without horticultural care; the grape attains an extraordinary size. Game is plentiful.

This country anciently formed a part of the Georgian monarchy, and its primitive inhabitants were Georgians. It then had the name of Sa Atabago. Even at the present day, the major part of its population is Georgian and Christian: the Armenians, Turks, and Jews are less numerous. The manufactures of the country consist of light silk stuffs, cotton handkerchiefs and calicoes, other cotton goods, carpets, and coarse cloths of a very soft and fine wool. Their exports are chiefly cattle, skins, tallow, honey, and wax. The traffic in slaves flourishes in this country; nobles sell their vassals, parents their children, and masters their servants: the individuals sold are commonly very well content to change their condition, since they hope to enjoy a happier lot. The Jews principally engage in this traffic; they buy children of tender age, give them an education suited to their views, and then sell them to the Turks and Persians. The principal route from Gori in Georgia to Gonieh, on the borders of the Black Sea, passes through the defile called Laziskári, and traverses the pashalik of Akhaltsikhé. Roads, scarcely practicable for beasts of burthen, communicate between this country and Kars and Imerethi.

The principal places which remain in the possession of the Turks here are, Ardanoojee, a fortress situated on a very high rock, in the steep valley of Narimani, watered by an affluent on the left of the Chorokh. It is ascended by a path-way cut in the rock; beasts of burthen can get up only half-way; the remainder of the ascent can be accomplished only on foot and with difficulty. At Ardanoojee there are two tanks; one is hollowed in the rock which forms one of the bastions of the place; the other is in the centre of the fort; this is the largest and always abounds with water. At the foot of the mountain is the town, in which there are public buildings of the time of Sefer Pasha. In the same valley of Narimani, but higher up than Ardanoojee, is the little city of Oldi or Oltissi, where excellent borax is manufactured, which is a considerable article of commerce. Below Ardanoojee, and on the banks of the same river, is the town of Artani or Artawani, by which the road passes that leads from Akhaltsikhé to Batoom and Gonieh. Khertwissi is a fort situated on a steep rock, on the right of the Koor and to the south of Akhaltsikhé.

The river Chorokh forms the southern boundary of Gooria,* a province now belonging to Russia, and separates it from the pashalik of Trebisond. Batoom, a city which still belongs to Gooria, is situated to the N.E. of the mouth of the Chorokh, at the foot of very high mountains; a considerable surf and a point formed by deposits brought down by the river, mark the entrance of the bay of Batoom, the harbour of which is good and affords a tolerably spacious and safe anchorage. There are from fifteen to eighteen fathoms water, and the depth near the shore is so great, that a ship of the line may lay alongside. The city, which has about 2,000 inhabitants, including some Armenians,

* For an account of Gooria, see vol. viii. p. 140.

was formerly large and the emporium of the commodities of Akhaltsikhé. Its scattered habitations make it look more like a hamlet than a town. The bazar consists of some fifty miserable shops, which contain no articles of any value. The country is fertile, producing wheat and especially rice. Olives are abundant, but the wine is bad. The exports are maize, rice, wax, and honey. The little vessels and boats, which are numerous here, bring generally only iron, salt, soap, and some cloths for the use of the inhabitants.

Gonieh is smaller than Batoom, some distance to the south-west of the mouth of the Chorokh. It is the first town in the territory of the pashalik of Trebizond, and here commences the country of the Lazés, who are of Georgian extraction, and dwell from Gooria to Kerasoon. They lead an independent and almost savage life, subsisting on the products of the chase and fishing. A great number of them quit their country to enter the Turkish navy, and they return to their native country after leading for years a life which differs but little from that of a pirate. This circumstance has an influence upon the character of the nation, which is crafty, vindictive, prone to theft and capable of all the crimes which attend that propensity. The people of the Caucasus, though in general extremely inclined to plunder, are superior to the Lazés, because their boldness has at least the air of frankness, which the latter want. The latter are brave also; they will sell their own lives to destroy their enemies; but only in case they are unable to accomplish their object by treachery and without risk. The Lazés, whose numbers may amount to 40,000 are nominally Muslims, but some traces of Christianity may be found amongst them. Such is the nation with whom the Russians will have to contend, on their advance into Asia Minor. For their navy, indeed, the Lazés, who are excellent seamen, may be very serviceable.

South-west of Batoom, forty-nine miles, Cape Kemera projects abruptly towards the north. At a short distance from this cape, to the N.E., is a place, the name of which, *Athina*, indicates that there formerly existed here an Athenian colony that took the name of their metropolis, the site of which is marked by some dwellings of Lazés. Traces of naphtha frequently occur in these parts, which come from a spring which rises near Athina. Thirteen miles W. 30° S. is the little city of Rizeh, situated on the sea-shore. Its population is about 4,000 souls, and the trade it carries on is by no means unimportant. Here is a river, which must be the ancient Rhisius. The houses are not clustered together, as in other parts of Turkey; each is encircled by trees and often has an enclosure in which maize is sown. A succession of country-houses, prettily situated on the slope of a hill, gives it an agreeable aspect. Its vicinity produces orange-trees, citron-trees, and maize, the stalks of which are of enormous size. No country would be more productive than these shores of the Black Sea, if they were not the theatre of the completest barbarism and perpetual pillage. Between Batoom and Rizeh the mountains are high and approach the sea. Westward from Rizeh, the mountains recede more from the coast.

West of Rizeh, thirty-four miles, is the celebrated city of Trebizond, or Tarabezoon, as the Turks call it, and which is the chief place of the pashalik of that name. The ancient name of Trebizond was Trapezos, which was given to it from the shape of the plateau on which it is seated. It was at first a free city; it then became dependent upon the kings of Pontus, afterwards submitted to Mithridates, then to Polemon, at length to the sovereigns of Constantinople, forming, in the thirteenth century, an empire founded by Alexis Comnenus; it was conquered by Mahomet II. in 1461.

The city of Trebizond is built upon a platform, quadrangular in shape, wider, however, towards the sea-shore than on the land-side. Its four walls almost correspond to the four cardinal points. The position is very strong and favourable. The ravines of two hills to the east and west form two very wide and deep ditches, and they may be filled in a short time by means of dykes. It is remarkable that the western ravine passes between the wall of the city and to the first wall of the fortification, which unites at the angle with that of the sea-wall. The wall on the south is defended by no ditch; it is fortified by towers and a small castle. This was the ancient fortress; the form is square, and it is built upon a plateau more elevated than that of the city. It is now used as a *depôt* for warlike stores. The north wall presents the appearance of a triple fortress, the ramparts of which rise one above the other, like rows of seats. The approach by sea is further defended by blocks of stone almost level with the water's edge, which would destroy a ship's boat, which came upon them unawares. They are the ruins of a mole constructed in ancient times to protect vessels against the rush of the waves: the spot is still called *Molos*. During winter, the vessels are unrigged and hauled upon the beach. There still remains a part of the fortification which ran out into the sea to defend the entrance: it is united to the east wall.

The walls of Trebizond are embattled and defended by towers, but kept in ill repair. On the east wall, is observed, on proceeding from south to north, a palm-tree, the only one in the city. Lowerdown, one of the principal gates communicates with the hill on the east, by a stone-bridge. On entering by this gate, the *mchemech*, the ancient palace of the Comneni, is seen on the right. It is said that it contains the throne of Sultan Amurath, who resided there some time, whilst, in his career of conquest, he halted at Trebizond. There remains little of this palace at the present day; scarcely two rooms are inhabitable; all the rest have either been pulled down or fallen into ruins; and the throne of the sultan must be in very bad plight, since they dare show it to no one. Yet it still bears the pompous name of *Guzel-i-saraï*, 'beautiful palace;' and *Eski-saraï*, 'ancient palace.'

A little higher and to the left is the *saraï* where the Musselims reside, and where the Pasha ought to take up his abode; but it has fallen so into ruins that there is scarcely a habitable chamber in it, nor is there a single room with glazed windows. When the Pasha comes to Trebizond, he occupies the *konak* of Osman bey, an agha who has the title of *Esserakher*, or 'master of the horse.' This *konak* is built at the entrance of the first gate on the west, proceeding from south to north.

The principal mosque, called *Orta Hissar*, or 'the Middle of the Fortress,' was formerly a Greek church; it is a square building, the architecture of which has nothing remarkable. On the hill to the west of the city, at the foot of a mountain covered with villages and country houses, a town is built, the population of which is Turkish. It is terminated by a place called *Kohan meidan*, or 'Square of Gourds,' and by a beautiful and well-cultivated plain, which extends along the sea-side as far as Saint Sophia. This church, which the Turks have converted into a mosque, is of a circular form; some figures, in bad taste, still remain upon the walls; a mosaic forms the pavement, and four columns of red-veined marble support a lofty dome.

Another town built upon the east hill, terminates with the *Frink meidan*, or 'Square of the Franks.' More than a third of the population of Trebizond, which is estimated at 60,000 persons, dwell here; they consist of Turks, Armenians, both Schismatic and Catholic, and Greeks. In this town

is the handsome konak of the Kapoojee bashee, to whom is entrusted the external defence of the city. Following the eastern wall, from the sea-shore to the end of the town, there occur the bazars, custom-houses, caravanserais, the braziers' quarter, the Frank quarter, the palace of the Greek archbishop, and the seraï of Uchurjee Ogloo.

The Frank quarter was built by the Genoese. In the time of the Comneni, there was a Genoese nobleman at their court, who, having received in a hunting party, a cuff from one of the king's favourites, demanded justice of the king, but without success. He dissembled his resentment and returned to his own country, where he armed some ships with which he sailed to Trebizond. Having blockaded the city, he reduced it to extremity, suffering no vessel to enter or quit it, making frequent descents to ravage the country, especially the estates of the courtiers: when he captured any of these, he cut off their noses and ears and sent them back in that condition to the court. The nobles thereupon sought to make some arrangement with this Genoese; but he would listen to no terms till they gave up to him the courtier who had insulted him. After fruitless efforts to induce him to forego this demand, they were obliged to surrender him. The Genoese, after subjecting him to the bastinado on board his own ship, sent him back, ordering him to tell the king that he would discontinue the blockade and his molestations, only upon condition that the whole commerce of Trebizond should be secured to the Genoese, to whom a spot should be assigned where they might build houses. Everything was conceded, and the Genoese built what is now called the Frank quarter.

The seraï of Uchurjee Ogloo is a castle or rather small fortress, which the pasha, whose name it bears caused to be built by the people of Trebizond. It is placed at the end of the east suburb, in the finest position of the city. Until he had this castle built, the pasha always succumbed to the will of the aghas or chiefs of the different quarters; but thinking himself in a condition to resist them, should they revolt, he began to treat them less respectfully. One festival day, when they came to pay him a visit, he did not rise, as usual, on their arrival, which so galled them, that they vowed to destroy him; and in order to attain their ends, they wrote to Constantinople, that he had built a fortress that he might get possession of the city and revolt against the Porte. The grand seignor instantly sent an order for his head.

Without the suburb and to the east of this seraï, is the mountain of Boz tepéh, or the 'Summit of ice,' near the top of which, fronting the city; on the road of Gumuch khaneh, is a monastery of Greek monks, whose church is hewn out of the rock; it is the only habitation upon this mountain. Some way off, on the top of a mountain, is the convent of Kaïmaklik, or 'cream,' formerly called Yechil, or 'green.' The Sultan Amurath, having stopped there to take some refreshment, the monks, with the three hundred dishes they served up to him, included some cream, which the sultan found so excellent that he often spoke of it, and hence the monastery acquired the name of *Kaïmaklik*.

Trade is very active at Trebizond; its twenty vessels make regularly two voyages a-year. In peace, numerous caravans arrive from Persia, with valuable commodities which are shipped for Constantinople; such as tobacco for the hookah; cherry-tree wood for making pipes; reeds for writing; orpiment, gum Arabic, gull-nuts, silks, India shawls, &c. Seven or eight times a-year, there arrive caravans from Aleppo, which bring cloths of Syrian manufacture, and take back in exchange linen and flax yarn. The cloths of Aleppo are sold in Trebizond, whence they are exported to Georgia, Mingrelia and the Crimea.

They also send to Constantinople hemp, cloths, cordage, fishing nets, tobacco, wax, and metals from the mines in the pashalik; and receive in exchange silver coin, woollen cloths, and some articles of Asiatic luxury. Before the Russians took possession of the whole eastern coast of the Black Sea, the trade in slaves was very great at Trebizond, and it is still in a flourishing state. The slaves consist of prisoners made by the people of the Caucasus, children stolen from their parents in Mingrelia and Gooria, and sometimes sold by their own parents. Formerly, they were sent to Anapa; they now are brought along the coast. All these slaves are confounded under the name of Georgians. Rich persons alone, in Turkey, can purchase them; they are considered rather as children of the family than as domestics; the inferior offices of labour are consigned to hired servants. The slaves, well clad and well armed, attend their masters, and render them those services which are reputed honourable, such as a son renders to his father. It is not rare that a slave becomes a member of the family which has purchased him. With respect to the young female slaves, their lot is more or less splendid according to their wit and beauty. They often become absolute mistresses of the harem, and their condition is not to be complained of till they grow old, when they are made to look after the household.

The import trade consists of salt, of which the most esteemed is that of Kozloff, oil (for although they make very excellent oil, the quantity is not sufficient for home consumption), soap, Mocha coffee, Europe shawls for the head and waist; coloured and flowered muslin handkerchiefs, which the women use for their head dress; a coarse woollen cloth called *abbas*, and of which the dress of the people in general is made; guns, pistols, Russian peltry, Anapa leather, corn from Samsoon and Theodosia, sugar, rum, woollens, muslins, and calicoes; of the last five articles the greatest portion is sent to Erzeroom. The great traffic carried on at this city has a vast influence upon the prosperity of Trebizond. There can be no doubt that if the merchants of Europe would make some attempts to open a commerce with this country, they would find it to their interest, for Erzeroom is the centre of the commerce of this part of Asia.

The soil of Trebizond is highly fertile, producing wine, oil, fruits, pulse, tobacco, wheat, &c. The fields are in general well cultivated, especially on the coast. Cattle are abundant. The sea seems to rival the earth in fecundity; in short, nature is lavish of her gifts to this country, but the cupidity of the Turks reduces the inhabitants to the most frightful wretchedness in the midst of abundance.

The pashalik of Trebizond is bounded to the east by that of Akhaltsikhé; to the south is the pashalik of Erzeroom; to the west are those of Bolo and Sinope; and to the north is the Black Sea. The pasha is nominated by the Porte, and is under the control of the Seraskier of Erzeroom. His authority is a good deal impaired owing to the territory being divided amongst several independent chiefs, mostly hereditary, and often in revolt against him. These chiefs have the title of aghas, and were formerly called *dere begs*, or 'Princes of the Vallies;' but the Porte, desirous of appropriating the fiefs, suppressed the title. The system is precisely that of the feudal institutions of Europe in the thirteenth century. The aghas inhabit fortified castles, in which they place their families and treasure; they march forth surrounded by domestics and armed partizans; they impose taxes and levy contributions, and retire to their retreats, where they brave the authority of the pasha and even the firmans of the grand seignor. The nature of the country they inhabit

contributes to their impunity; placed at the extremity of the empire, far from the great roads, and in the midst of forests and mountains, it is difficult to subject them by force. The history of the country is but a catalogue of stratagems and treachery. It is not easy to conceive a more complete picture of anarchy; even in the city itself there are fortresses belonging to private individuals, who make war upon each other; for days together, there is a constant firing of muskets from one house against another. These contests, it is true, occasion more noise than slaughter, for the battle often ends without a single individual being killed or even wounded. Sometimes the whole population of Trebizond besieges the pasha in his castle; tired out, however, they suffer him to resume his authority. The consequence of this state of things is that all the people are obliged to go armed, and the collection of taxes is a matter of difficulty. This is the most arduous and anxious part of the pasha's government, for it rarely happens that his head is not required by the Porte after two or three years' rule.

The heights which surround Trebizond are almost entirely covered with the *rhododendrum Ponticum*. The bees extract from this shrub a honey which is a species of poison, producing in those who eat it, and especially foreigners, a kind of stupefaction. The natives take care to purchase honey collected in spring, when the *rhododendron* is not in flower: they call this pernicious honey *deli bal*, or 'stupefying honey.' Xenophon refers to this honey when he says (*Anab.* b. iv. c. 8.), "they found hereabouts many bee-hives, and all the soldiers who ate of the honey-combs, lost their senses, vomited, and were affected in the same way as if they had taken a purgative. None of them could stand on their legs. Those who had only tasted it, appeared like men very much intoxicated; those who had taken more, were some of them like madmen, others like dying persons."

Two short days' journey to the south of Trebizond and of the lofty calcareous chain which faces the Black Sea, is the little city of Gumish khaneh, situated on the slope of a hill, in a horse-shoe form, like an amphitheatre. The city is commanded by a mountain, on which is a fortress now in ruins and abandoned. The population of the city, about 5,000 souls, consists of 15 Catholic Armenian families, 300 Schismatics, 450 Greek, and 300 Turkish. Christians enjoy here considerable freedom, and are not so molested as in other cities of Natolia. The Armenians have five churches and a bishop. The governor of Gumish khaneh takes the title of Emini; he is selected by the master of the mint, or Tarap khaneh emini, at Constantinople. His superintendence extends over all the mines within his jurisdiction, which comprehends sixty villages, as far as that of Balukhora, four leagues from Baïboord.

The name of Gumish khaneh, which signifies 'house of silver,' is appropriately given to this city by reason of its numerous mines. On all sides, apertures are observed in the mountains which surround it. The Turkish government never works the mines on its own account. Any individual has a right to explore them at his own risk, if he has the means. The labour and expense of the speculation are often in vain; but if the mine is penetrated at a favourable spot, the lead alone will pay the cost of the undertaking. The silver must be sold to the government, which pays 80 piastres the okka (about 2½ lbs. avoirdupois), the ordinary price being 200 piastres.

Those who work the mines are almost all Greeks. Three individuals, who have the chief inspection of these labours, bear on their head by way of distinction a cap of a peculiar form. The matrix obtained from the mines is a blackish friable stone. The mechanical operation, employed to extract the

metal, consists in throwing the mineral into furnaces to reduce it into a mass without calcining it. They then throw into a crucible built up with chalk, ten feet long, eight wide and four deep, a certain quantity of charcoal and the metallic compound upon the top of it. The litharge falls through a conduit into a tub, and whatever gold, silver and lead may be contained in the stony mass, remains at the bottom of the crucible, in one concrete lump. At some periods of the year, a dozen furnaces, in full activity, may be seen at Gumish khaneh; each yields three okkas of silver a-week, and from each okka of silver one dram and a-half of gold is extracted. In order to separate these two metals, they employ a kind of crucible of glass, which they surround with much fire: those of earth are not known. The matter employed for this dissolution is the same as that used by our chemists.

In the neighbourhood of Gumish khaneh are several mines of copper; one of gold was discovered, but a spring of water was met with, and being ignorant of the means of obviating it, the miners abandoned the undertaking. The method of mining in general here is bad; the workmen are lazy and their masters ignorant. This country might be a great metallic country, if the government was a good one, and European miners were sent there.

Platana, two leagues west of Trebizond, is the ancient Hermonassa; it has an excellent roadstead; no accidents occur, though it is open from the N.W. to the E. Some parts of the anchorage are foul, since the Russians, in 1807, caused some vessels to be sunk there. Platana has about 600 houses situated in a very pretty position.

To the N.W. of Platana, about seventeen miles N.W. 10° W. from Trebizond, is Cape Ioros or Oros, the name of which is derived from *Hieron Oros*, 'sacred mountain,' given to this promontory no doubt on account of the veneration with which it is regarded by seamen, to whom it serves as a signal. If the summit of the mountain is crowned with clouds, it is vain to attempt to double it near; the wind and current oblige the vessels to proceed as far as the point of the Crimea, in order to fall down straight to the Bosphorus or Bosphorus. Between Cape Ioros and Tripoli, called by the Turks Taraboli, a town of little importance, are the two cities of Kereloo and Kara-booroon. Nine miles to the west is Cape Zeffreh, which derives its name from the little city so called (whose harbour it protects to the W.), anciently Zephyria. From Cape Zeffreh, twelve miles to the west, is the city of Kerasoon, built near a little hill, on the sea shore. This place formerly bore the name of Pharnaceia, but was better known under that of Cerasus. It was a colony from Sinope, to which it paid tribute, as Xenophon remarks. From Cerasus it was that Lucullus, who resided there for a long term as proconsul, sent the cherry-tree to Europe. It is here worthy of observation, as a remarkable fact, that we find this tree transported into England 120 years later. The cherry, though wild in the pashalik of Trebizond, has a flavour quite peculiar. The same remark may be applied to all the European fruit-trees which grow naturally on this coast; for example, the pears of Trebizond and the apples of Sinope.

Kerasoon has a small harbour which can admit merchant ships of moderate size. Its exports consist of fruit, copper, alum, walnut-tree wood, cherry-tree tubes for pipes, wines, and nardek, a liquor made here as well as at Trebizond of the very worst grapes. The process of manufacturing this liquor consists in boiling to a certain degree the juice expressed from the grapes, in which is infused a quantity of ashes. The exportation of this nardek to the Crimea and especially to Taganrog, where it is converted into brandy, is considerable. As this is not a fermented liquor, the Turks also consume it.

The population of Kerasoon is small. The Greeks and the Turks appear to be upon good terms with each other, for all along this coast, as Islamism was introduced only by the bastinado, it has not penetrated into the heart. Cerasus, celebrated in antiquity, was the head-quarters and point of union of the Roman armies during the Mithridatic wars. There may still be seen the remains of a grand Roman way which led into the interior of Asia, and even, it is said, as far as Erzeroom: it was made by Lucullus. It is now infested by the Kurds, and partly overgrown with wood. In the castle, which is very large, there still remains a remarkable building, which, though entirely in ruins, indicates by its form and the richness of its ornaments, that it must have been a magnificent palace.

About twenty miles to the westward of Kerasoon is Cape Vona, from the ancient city of Bona. On the point of the Cape are the remains of a temple.

From Vona, the coast, which inclines to the east, forms by its sinuosities several capes and harbours, little known to foreigners, but which afford to mariners shelters defended generally by rocks. Port Lazi limani, or 'Port of of the Lazes,' S.S.E. of Vona, formed by Capes Postipei and Aio Vassili, appears to have been adapted to receive twenty sail of gallees. It was formerly defended by two enormous towers, now partly demolished, showing, through the crevices of the walls, the steps of their gigantic stair-cases, cut in the solid rock, in a style quite Cyclopæan. On an eminence, near a wood which reaches to the summit of the mountains from the interior, several fragments of architecture, in marble, are met with, and a column of the Corinthian order indicates that here stood formerly a magnificent temple, erected doubtless by the Romans, whose migratory arts planted similar traces of their civilization even amongst the most barbarous nations. In fact, this little port and its environs were inhabited by the Heptacometes, or citizens of the Seven Towns, who lived scattered, like savages, about the woody mountains. According to Strabo, they were of the most barbarous character, feeding on wild fruits, glands, and raw flesh, and if they procured any of the comforts of civilized life, it was at the expense of those who were shipwrecked on the coast, or travellers they surprized in the woods. Mithridates having engaged this people in his cause, they poisoned three of Pompey's cohorts, by giving the soldiers a drink in which they mingled the deleterious honey of their country. During the night, they fell upon the debilitated Romans, whom they massacred to a man.

The promontory called by the Turks Yessoon booroon, the Jasonium of the ancient geographers, is eight miles W.N.E. from Vona. Oonieh is eighteen miles W. from this cape, and is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the eastern slope of the promontory, to which it gives its name. The population is almost entirely Greek, and are good ship-builders. Their own hemp furnishes them with cordage and the sails are made of cotton cloth. Cape Oonieh is covered with ruins, like all on this coast. Between this cape and that of Termeh, is the mouth of the river Termeh, twelve miles W. of Oonieh; it is the Thermodon of the ancients, on the banks of which heretofore the Amazons dwelt. Themiscyra, afterwards called Heraclæa, was on the western bank of this river. Scarcely a vestige of it remains. Proceeding to the N.W. of the mouth of the Termeh, and doubling Cape Charshembeh, we come to that of Yeshil irmak, or 'Green river,' which is the Iris of the ancients. The city of Samsoon is fourteen miles from thence, and to the south of Cape Kara booroon, which forms its harbour. This cape is remarkable from its height, brown colour, and steepness. Samsoon was originally a colony

of Athenians, and known anciently by the name of Amissus. Its population (Turks) is 5,000 or 6,000. The Greek quarter, called Kadi keui, contains 700 or 800 Christians.

The city of Sinope is situated in lat. $42^{\circ} 1'$ long. $35^{\circ} 10' 15''$. From whichever side of the Black Sea you approach, it is easy to recognize Sinope by the shape of the peninsula of Boz tepeh. Its summit is flat, and its extremity steep. Towards the continent its slope is not very abrupt, and its isthmus, on which Sinope is built, being nowhere visible, gives it the appearance of an island: the Turks thus call it *ada* and the Greeks *nesi*. It is nine miles in circumference. Sinope is divided into two distinct parts; one is the fortress, situated on the isthmus, and entirely inhabited by Turks; the other, built on a rising ground at the beginning of the peninsula, consists of about 300 Christian dwellings, mostly Greek. The inhabitants of the city are computed at 12,000, of whom two-thirds are Turks; the remainder are Greeks, who subsist by trade and fishing. The Turks are employed in agriculture and ship-building.

Sinope, which amongst us retains its ancient name, is called by the Turks Sinab. It enjoys a delicious climate; it is, however, the last place on the coast where the olive grows. Nearer Constantinople, the humidity of the soil, and the variableness of the winds, prevent this delicate tree from flourishing. For this reason, we fancy, the Russians would not search for laurels beyond this point. In fact, we are of opinion that they would not, in the event of a partition of the Ottoman empire, seek to obtain, for the present, more than that part of the coast of the Black Sea between the Chorokh and Sinope. They will be constrained to content themselves with this fair portion of Asia Minor, and with the hope of seeing some of the descendants of the Heptacometes bear the plume which adorns the hat of a Russian general, or of enlivening the brilliant circles of the Court of St. Petersburg, with the beauty of a great great niece of the Amazons of the Thermodon, bearing upon her bosom the portrait of the Empress Catherine I. enriched with diamonds.

MORAL CHARACTER OF THE HINDUS.

EXTRACT from the Evidence of Mr. Richard Clarke, before the Select Committee (Judicial) of the House of Commons, on East-India Affairs, 6th March 1832:—

“Do you think that the natives, by being employed in administering justice, would by degrees learn to act more independently than Europeans?—In order to the improvement of the native character, I think there is wanting a better moral principle in themselves individually than they are now found to possess, and a more powerful influence of moral opinion on the part of native society. At present, their morality affords little internal control over their actions; it does not furnish them with a conscientious check on their conduct; and there is no control of public opinion acting upon them externally. Injustice or misconduct, which should prove successful in making the fortunes of a native, would attach no disgrace to him in the estimation of his countrymen.

What is the effect upon the character of a native, on his having been prosecuted for perjury and convicted?—If the man is of a character to which, from rank or caste, any degree of respectability or sanctity attaches, those qualities would not be affected by his punishment, in the minds of the natives. I believe that persons holding offices attached to temples have been viewed with equal reverence, and treated with equal deference and regard to their spiritual authority, while under actual punishment for perjury.”

THE SCRIBBLETON PAPERS.

No. II.

THE editor of these MSS., in the exercise of a fair discretion as to those parts of them which he deems fit for publication, did not feel himself authorized to withhold the following letter from Mrs. Scribbleton, despatched, it should seem, a few days subsequently to that addressed by her daughter to her sentimental correspondent at Edmonton. In this interval, the young lady appears to have retracted her reluctant assent to accept the affluent civilian, who had offered her his hand, and to have shrunk back, with the horror natural to a young lady teeming with sentiment and romance, from the wretchedness of a comfortable settlement and a splendid establishment. It has been already hinted, that Mrs. Scribbleton, from the imperfections of an education more suited to her original condition than that to which Mr. Scribbleton had raised her, was liable to occasional errors of diction and orthography. The editor, however, thought it not incumbent upon him to correct her letter in either of these respects, lest, by so doing, he might deprive it of a certain *Doric* charm and simplicity, as a transcript of the first impressions made on a lady of a certain age, transplanted from a more congenial circle of tea-drinking dowagers, in one of the suburban villages of our metropolis, to a new world, peopled by a new race, whether European or Asiatic, and presenting, in its moral and physical aspects, nothing that could have been dreamt of in her humble philosophy. He has subjoined a few annotations, without which the text would be, in some places, as unintelligible as the most perplexed passages of Persius without the aid of a Casaubon or Rigaltius:—

“ To Mrs. Pople, just opposite to the Bell, at Edmonton,
near London, Middelsex.

“ Dear Mrs. Pople :

Maderass, in the East-Ingys.

“ I prommissed faithfully to write you by the first post, but, to my surprise, I find that no posts, two-penny or genneral, go from here to London; and when I asked a soldier officer to direct me where I was to find a post, he told me that it required great interest with the governor to meet with a good one. So, like a blockade, I asked my husband to apply to the governor, and he was quite cross and snappish, and said that Captain Froth was laughing at me. For I find that all the letters go by sea and there is no males here at all. And now, Mrs. Pople, I have so much to tell you about this hot-landish place, I know not where to begin. And I have been in such flustrums ever since we got here, and though they call the place a settlement, and I thought from that I should find every thing comfortable and easy, I never was so unsettled in all my life. Lord, ma'am, what a place it is for Christen-folks ! And then my frite to see so many blacks about us, and all almost naked. I was quite shocked. And, would you think it, Mrs. Pople ? Gregson, that I took out as lady's-maid, has turned out no maid after all, for she would hardly put a pin into our dress, or curl up Louisa's hair or comb out my tate, or empty a single slop ; and the other morning, when we were quite overcome with the heat and could not do nothing for ourselves,—for the clymate is so hot that English people, when they first get here, can hardly put one foot before the

other,—I most particklerly desired Gregson to stir about and wait upon us more briskly, yet she dawdled and crawled along as if she had no life in her. Now, my dear Mrs. Pople, was'nt this very inconsiderate of her? But the murder was out the next day, for she told me she was going to get married to a shop-keeper, who buys all the goods as comes from Europe,—for so they call England in this country;—and so we are obliged to put up with a stupid black woman, who don't understand a word I say to her, and the more I put myself in a passion with her, the more stupid she is. And Mr. Scribbleton says it is foolish to bring out English maids to Ingy, and that the blacks make much better inads than they do.

“The folks here are very proud, and think themselves mighty genteel. For my part, dear Mrs. Pople, I wish I was once more at dear Edmonton. ‘Hoam, sweet hoam, nothing beats hoam,’ as the poet says. For we can't get a nice comfortable ruber at this place; and that puts me in mind that Mrs. James Moss did not pay me half-a-crown, when Dr. Hipkins and I had four by honours and the deel, and when she was so angry that we scored her up two tricks for revoking, which was all owing to her thinking so much of her black sarznet, when that stupid boy Ned let a cup of coffee fall over it. Perhaps you will ask her for it and send it to me when you write. But lord, ma'am, what fine dinners they give here!—and such quality hours!—they never set down to dine before eight. Mr. Scribbleton had a party to dine a few days since—and not half nor a quarter of the things were touched. Some young ladies, indeed, did taste a little of the sweats, but not more than would physick a snipe. And there was such a surlyn of beef that went away without being cut—a matter of fourteen lbs.—and the next day I asked what was become of it, and they said it was all eat up by the parry-ahs*—some voracious wild animals, I suppose, for they devoured all that was left, though it would have served for a dozen people. And so I went into the kitchen, or what they call a go-down, —why I can't tell, for instead of going down, I had to go up a set of steps to it. But you know I always made it a practise at Edmonton, to go into the kitchin every morning, to set things to rites, and to see there was no waste. But I thought I should have died when I put my head into it. Lord, what a place! The internal regions are a joke to it. Such a smoke, and such smells, and such messing! No stew-pans, no sauce-pans, no nothing! But my husband tells me that the ladys here never trouble their heads about the kitchin. I'm sure it will be long enough before I can touch the victels that have been pawed about by their black hands, and so I eat nothing for many days, Mrs. Pople, but baker's bread; but judge my horror when I was told that all the bakers had black hands as well as the cooks. Yet my husband says, the hands of the natives are as clean if not cleaner than ours; now how can that be, for they are black as sut?

“Dear me, Mrs. Pople, you can't think what a number of servants every body keeps here. Mr. Singleton told me he had nearly fifty. Lord, said I to my husband, we shall be eat out of house and home! And then he told me that one would not do what another would—and there must be one to do this, another to do that; one to clean shoes, another to run of errands; one to wait at table, another to carry things to the kitchin. Oh, dear! said I to myself, what would Mrs. Sims do in this country, who never hires any but a servant of all-work? One thing, however, gives me pleasure. There's no occasion to lock up tea and sugger here, for the black servants never eats any thing we do. Their religion will not permit them: I was thinking it would be

* *Note.*—The fragments are consumed by persons of the Parlar caste.

a good thing to teach their religion to our English servants; don't you think it would? I never left my bunch of keys for half an hour without missing an ounce or two of my best Souchong.

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"But, oh, Mrs. Pople! there's been such a kittel of fish to fry! Come, I'll tell you all about it, chapter and verse. Oh, such a rumpus! All owing to our Louisa, poor dear roamantic girl. You must know that when Mr. Scribbleton sent for me and Louisa, it was to get her married, and he had agreed with his friend Mr. Jeremiah Lawsun that she should marry him, for he is the most legible person for a husband in all Maderass, if they should like each other; and Mr. Lawsun is a great man, Mrs. Pople, and is very rich, and means to return to England next year, and live in some great square, quite in stile. At first, when they told me that he belonged to two different boards, I thought it was no such great catch for Louisa; for I said to myself—and are we dragged all this way for the poor girl to marry one of the play-actors after all? For you know, in our country, when they talk of the player-folk, they say Mr. So-and-So belongs to the boards of Common-Garden, and Mr. This-or-that and-the-other, to the boards of Drury Lane; and so for want of knowing how things are called here, when they told me that Mr. Lawsun belonged to two or three boards, was foolish enough to set him down for a stage-player. But no such thing: he is at the head of a court they call the sudderull dolly,* or something like it; but Captain Froth explained it all, and said that it is an apple-court from the silly courts, to set them right when they are wrong. No wonder, then, Mrs. Pople, the poor man is so much fatigued every day, he had hardly time to come a courting, for there must be always I suppose something to set right in the silly courts, or they could not be called by that name. But, can you believe it, dear Mrs. Pople? The poor denuded thing, after humming and hawing, off and on, for two or three times, would not have him after all. To be sure, Mr. Lawsun was stif and formall, and so cross that he seemed as if he was angry with his own shadow for following him. Still there's many a miss would have been glad to have stood in Louisa's shoes and had him for a husband, and if he had been cross and ill-tempered after they were married, would have given him as good as he could bring. But no, she said, it was like swallering a dose of physick. Upon that I said we must all swallow physick, if it was for our good. But you must know she fell in love with a young gentleman of the navy she danced with at Edmonton, and Gregson found a letter directed to Louisa, that had fallen out of his pocket when he called on us the day after the ball, and instead of bringing it to me, put it into Louisa's riting-desk, and so she has been stark mad for the man ever since. And as ill-luck would have it, he came out to the Ingys in one Hugh Reilly's †ship; and then when Mr. Lawsun proposed to her, she said she had not a heart to bestow, for it was on board a ship with young Leestenant Cleveland. So my husband went on board Hugh Reilly's ship, and then there was what he calls a *clear siezement*;‡ and the young man said he was not in love with our Louisa, but with another Louisa—who shall be nameless—and then he said he had dropped a letter from his pocket, which he was going to beg our Louisa to give to your Louisa—bless me the secret's all out—and all the fuss that has happened was owing to this letter. Oh, Mrs. Pople, what a taking was our poor child in! See had so many historical fits, one after another—there was never any thing like it. And then she consented to have Mr. Lawsun, and then she would not

* Note.—The Sudder-ul Adawlut Court, or Court of Appeal.

† Note.—The *Euryalus* frigate.

‡ Note.—Eclaircissement.

—and the proud stif gentleman was angry, and said she might go farther and fare worse, and then took himself off in a huf; and my husband says, it all comes of reading novels. So we have all three of us been at sixes and sevens ever since.”

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Then follow some minute details of her daughter's sufferings on this occasion, which the editor thinks are described to more advantage in the young lady's letter to her Edmonton correspondent, Eustathia; and as that letter unfolds some important events relative to the Singleton family, he did not think it consistent with his duty to suppress it.

“ My beloved Eustathia.

Madras, April 18th, 18—.

“ The struggle is over, and the cherished dream of my earthly happiness dispersed like a vapour of the night. A fatal light broke in upon me, as I told you in my last letter. It flashed only to render more visible the deepening gloom of fate that hung over me,—the chilling prospect of dragging along, for the rest of an embittered existence, the dull prosing companion, to whom, in the first paroxysms of my anguish, after the heart-withering explanation of Cleveland, and goaded by the ceaseless importunities of my father, I had yielded a reluctant assent—a companion,—oh! Eustathia, what a freezing sensation, even in this hot climate, comes over me at the thought,—a companion, I say, united to me by no sympathy of mind, but linked artificially with my destinies by the sordid chain of worldly advantage. Oh! poverty, I exclaimed, thou that art blindly shunned as a curse, and deprecated as a dæmon, by the unthinking idolaters of fortune, give me thy coarsest fare, clothe me in thy most ragged attire, let me live beneath the smoky rafters of thy meanest cottage, I shall be happy, if love, and the hallowed choir of domestic affections that follow in his train, hover near me. Can the false, candle-light glare of pomp and ostentation brook a moment's comparison with the calm obscurity of a life gliding, like a gentle brook, through some secluded valley, while blest with that which enriches the peasant with a treasure that nobles might envy—that treasure of the soul, which no moths can corrupt, no thieves can steal? No. I sigh not, after the fashion of my sex, for a costly establishment, or a glittering equipage, nor for saloons lighted up with a thousand lamps, and echoing to midnight revelries. Oh! for a hovel, warmed only with love, through whose casement shines only the modest taper, whose ray invites the way-worn traveller to its humble but hospitable cheer! Give me but this, I should live and die content. Yes, Eustathia, for to you I unfold every secret of my bosom, before this fatal explanation, most gladly would I have shared with Cleveland his paltry lieutenant's pay; let the young ladies of the settlement turn up their noses at it, if they will; it would have been enough to have screened us from every ill, and to have satisfied every want. But why do I talk of Cleveland?

Dear fatal name, rest ever unrevealed,

Nor pass these lips in holy silence sealed!

And what is Cleveland now to your poor Louisa? A vision of the night, that has sped away for ever, leaving my bosom sterile and desolate, like the spot which, according to some rustic superstitions, a fairy has deigned to honour with a nightly visit, on which they say no herb will again grow, no flower blossom.

“ And it was in such a mood, whilst I was reclining on the couch chewing the cud, as Shakspeare says, of sweet and bitter fancies, that I received a visit

from the pompous, stiff civilian, whom I had unwillingly accepted. Indeed, I was so lost in my reveries, as to be for some minutes insensible of his approach. Heavens ! Eustathia, how unlike a lover ! I have read somewhere, translated I believe from some ancient author,* a little dialogue between Cupid and Jupiter : ‘ I have a fancy,’ said the thunderer, in his usual official tone, ‘ to become a lover ; instruct me, my child, in the mysteries of the art.’ ‘ Not with that austere brow,’ replied Cupid, ‘ will you attain so much as the rudiments of it. You must lay aside your ægis, and subdue those tones that are wont to make Olympus tremble, or you will frighten the nymphs from your presence. You must take lessons from the Graces, and tread airily and lightly along, for love and majesty dwell not together.’ Would that this Jupiter of the Sudder-ul-dawlut, phlegmatic by nature and proud and crested from habit, would profit of Cupid’s hint, and begin to make love when he has learned to be pleasing ! Well, Eustathia, he began the discourse by recalling to my mind the faint, half-uttered acceptance of him, extorted from me just after that cruel elucidation ; and could he have touched a string that vibrated a harsher discord to my soul ? But it was rendered still more discordant by the stately language, peculiar, they tell me, to civilians, and the tall grenadier words that strode from his lips, keeping time as it were to the dead march in Saul ; for his utterance was so slow and dirge-like, that I had ample time to reflect on the most befitting mode of retracting my resolve. ‘ Remind me not,’ I said, ‘ let me beseech you, of that ill-advised assent. You are too generous, I trust, to bind me to a pledge, which my heart disowned while my lips uttered it. Mr. Lawson, I cannot be your’s.’

“ Startled by an avowal for which he was so little prepared,—for he had taught himself to consider wealth a complete compensation for the absence of every fascination by which a woman is to be won, and in Anglo-Indian society money is the only divinity which is sincerely worshipped,—he stood for a while speechless. When, however, he had recovered his surprise, after the usual number of *hems*, he began thus : ‘ I understand, then, Miss Singleton, that, in contravention of the consent to my propositions you so unequivocally gave me, and in express violation of a solemn promise, not more accordant with my own wishes, than your own happiness and the admonitions of your parents’—‘ Talk not to me of happiness, I pray you,’ I exclaimed, interrupting a long speech, that was about to be discharged upon your poor Louisa ;—but the man was determined to finish his period, which, I am persuaded, he would have done had it been at the cannon’s mouth,—‘ you wish to annul your engagement,’ he continued. ‘ The infraction of treaties, whether between nations or individuals’—Here, most luckily, the interposition of a *hem*, unusually long in its duration, gave me time to escape, and as I flew to my bedroom, I distinctly heard the words—‘ a measure as repugnant to sound policy as to’—I would hear no more, though I have no doubt he finished the sentence to his own satisfaction. What a relief, my dear, to hear the creak of his palanquin, as he threw his lordly person into it, and the welcome chorus of his bearers, as they bore it off on their shoulders ! Had I inflicted pain upon my pompous admirer, I should sincerely have regretted it ; but I well knew that his pride and self-love formed a panoply of steel, that rendered him impassive to the repulse.

“ Pity your unhappy friend, my Eustathia, for I had to endure the chilling frown of my father, and the sneers of the whole settlement, for hesitating to

* This pretty dialogue is in Lucian. The editor of the Scribbleton MSS. is not aware of any translation through which it could have reached the young lady.

grasp so rich a prize whilst it was within my reach. As for my civilian, I will leave you to form your own estimate of his sufferings from a few passages of a long letter which he sent me the following day, and which I transcribe for your amusement. You will observe with surprise that it consists of detached paragraphs, each of them numbered, according to the established usage of official correspondence in India:—

‘ To Miss Louisa Scribbleton.

‘ Sudder-ul-Dawlet Court, Madras,

‘ Madam,

25th March, 18—.

‘ 1. As you were pleased yesterday morning, the 24th instant, abruptly to leave the room, without hearing me to the conclusion of the few remarks, which I deemed it fitting and expedient to make, in reply to your unexpected retraction of the promise of your hand, made to me on Friday the 18th instant, I have thought it not unbecoming to convey to you my sentiments in a more fully developed form than your sudden disappearance permitted on that occasion.’

(I do not transcribe the second paragraph, as it is only the same thing expressed with greater verbosity.)

‘ 3. Having long had the pleasure of being acquainted with your excellent father, and having before your arrival understood from my worthy friend, that your affections could not possibly be pre-engaged, and that your education had bestowed upon you, in addition to the gifts with which nature had endowed you, those accomplishments which are befitting the wife of a man of high standing in the Honourable East-India Company’s civil service, I had, on the 30th ultimo, the honour of an interview with you. During that interview, madam, I learned from your own avowal, and to my great grief, that your heart was plighted to Lieutenant Henry Cleveland, of H.M. ship *Euryalus*, or words to that effect.

‘ 4. Accordingly, accompanied by your father, I requested the honour of a conversation with Lieutenant Cleveland, who assured us, on the word of an officer and a gentleman, that he had never aspired to the hand or the heart of Miss Louisa Scribbleton, and that there must be some strange and unaccountable mistake in the matter.

‘ 5. On the 18th instant, as per paragraph 1st, you solemnly promised to marry me within a few days, and, in contemplation of such marriage, my solicitor prepared a deed of settlement, vesting, in the event of my death, the annuity of £800 per annum and £10,000 now standing in my name in the English funds to your use, in pursuance of certain trusts to be hereafter created for that purpose.

‘ 6. Judge my astonishment, madam, when you told me yesterday, that you never could be mine, in contravention of your promise and breach of your engagement. And when I was dilating upon the injustice and inexpediency of so outrageous an infraction of treaty, you hastily withdrew, leaving me to finish my sentence, without deigning to hear it, in breach of the established usages of decorum and good-breeding.’

(Here follow several paragraphs nearly to the same effect.)

‘ 11. As, however, you deem so lightly of my qualifications to render the connubial state happy and agreeable, and as there are other young ladies in the settlement, to whom I may not appear despicable in point of person or fortune, I am not unwilling to receive your retraction, and in so doing, beg that you will accept my sincere wishes, that you may meet with an offer as sincerely tendered and as likely to promote your comfort and interests, as that which you have so rudely repelled,

‘ Madam, from your obedient servant,

‘ JEREMIAH LAWSON.’

“ I am rejoiced to inform you, that our civilian’s wounds have not proved incurable. Miss F., it seems,—would you believe it, Eustathia?—brought all her rusty artillery of charms to play upon the first member of the Sudder-ul-Dawlet, and the second member of the board of revenue, as soon as she found the field open to her approaches: it is currently believed that it will be announced in a few days. For this brilliant victory, the political economist is

indebted, they say, to a long dissertation during a *tête-à-tête* at the Lady Governess's ball, on profits, wages, labour, population, and preventive checks, which enabled her to surprise his heart by confounding his faculties. And I have read in a French author, whose knowledge of our nature is supposed to be unbounded, that we are never disposed to call in question the intellectual superiority of those talkers whom we least understand. Most assuredly, if to puzzle and perplex be a proof of superiority, Miss F.'s supremacy is undeniable.

"But my own sorrows—sorrows which surely no woman ever before endured,—leave me no leisure for the microscopic concerns of such beings. Alas! what a waste solitude is the bosom of your Louisa, since its rightful sovereign so cruelly deserted it! Louisa Pople, Louisa Pople, how blest a lot is thine!—not the less blest in having so soon to change that uncouth dissyllable for the mellifluous name of Cleveland! Yet I can scarcely repress some expression of astonishment, that he should have made so strange a choice. There must be some mystical enchantment in dead grey eyes, a nose screwed into a perpetual sneer, like a pistol in full-cock, red hair passing for auburn by the kind misnomer of her flatterers, a raspberry-and-cream complexion—but I forbear the hateful theme. One dear image alone glides before me. That melodious voice still vibrates on my ear!—Eustathia, last night, the most deadly glooms came over me.—No, my dear girl, I cannot survive it.—A few dying requests will, I am sure, find in my Eustathia a faithful executrix, when I am no more."

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Here follow sundry trifling bequests, amongst others the augmentation of the bow-legged messenger's salary, by an additional four-pence a week; and a new brass collar, with the motto "*Adieu, chère Flore*" engraved on it, for Louisa's little spaniel of King Charles's breed, left *en pension* with her friend, when she embarked for India, with particular directions for his decent interment beneath the sycamore tree in her garden, should he be prematurely called to his forefathers. The letter was kept open, it seems, for some weeks, for it is continued in a key very different from the desponding one with which it commenced.

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"I have survived it, Eustathia! Thanks to a friend—for I have found one—and, start not, of the other sex. You may remember that I mentioned a Sir Jasper Nettlesome in one of my letters. He is a judge of the Supreme Court, a man of excellent sense, a bachelor, and penetrated with a sovereign contempt for all civilians, particularly for my late pompous admirer. He is not young, it is true, but not so *very* old neither. However, he came to console me, and began by attacking what he calls my romance. 'And so, Miss Scribbleton, you imagine you could be happy with one whom you really loved, in a cottage?' 'Most superlatively so,' I replied. 'And do you know what a cottage is? Have you well weighed the advantages of a low roof, bad smells, damps that make the walls as blue and rosy as those of a charnel house—and keep the smoke from ascending your chimney, for damp is the most powerful auxiliary of smoke in marring your comforts. Probably you have hung up in your cottage a few choice books; Lord Byron's works, for instance. In a few months, *Childe Harold* will be glewed by must and mouldiness into half a canto, if not reduced by a process, as sure as that of the philosopher of Laputa, to its original paper, as blank as before the poet scattered his conceptions over it. Or,

perhaps, being a lady of taste, you have hung your little apartment in the French style, with some classical story, for instance, the Judgment of Paris. But the damp of this amiable cottage of yours, in a short time, will have rendered the sentence of the judge ridiculous, by giving Venus a black eye, and so effectually lopping off one of Juno's legs, as to make her rather a candidate for the hospital, than for the prize of beauty. And then, what so charming as love under a thatched roof! To be waked every morning by the chirping of sparrows nestling in the eaves; and what a museum of live insects is nurtured in the hospitable recesses of the thatch!—enough of all conscience for a course of entomological lectures—all creeping things—moths, scarabæi through all their varieties; ear-wigs, long-legged harvest-men, one of whom perhaps will tumble into your tea-cup, whilst a whole detachment whirl eddying round in your cream-jug, till the mass is almost curdled into cheese.' 'Enough Sir Jasper, how can you draw so ridiculous a picture of a cottage?' I replied. 'Because I think that, with the man of my heart, I could be as happy in a small cottage as in a large mansion, it does not follow that my idea of it excludes comfort or even elegance.' 'So then,' retorted the provoking creature, 'a little comfort and some few luxuries are not so incompatible with love, after all? But don't you think an equal portion of love might exist in a wider space, and in an apartment of twenty by thirty, with the privilege of dilating and contracting the lungs without suffocation, as when you are crammed yourself, your half-pay lieutenant, and your numerous progeny, into a house whose dimensions are every moment reminding you of the house appointed for us all?'

"In this style of banter, the singular humourist, Eustathia, used to go on in our occasional *tête-à-têtes*, till he had actually begun to convince me, that a certain share of the conveniences and comforts, which affluence only can place within our reach, was a great improvement upon wedded love. But you will hardly think it possible, my love, when I tell you that the knight went still further—and actually made me a proposal. 'Alas! Sir Jasper,' I said, 'can a heart blighted by disappointment, vacant of every affection'—'Vacant!' he interrupted; 'the sooner the vacancy is filled the better;—and as for the blights you are talking of, that heart of yours has too much sensibility not to put forth its buds and blossom into happiness.' I answered,—I know not what; but it was something the monster chose to interpret into consent. So, in a few days, your poor Louisa is to become the lady of Sir Jasper. I have not time to describe Sir Jasper's character. He is evidently a man of talent; and I believe irritable and waspish. But he abounds with the milk of human kindness, which, though occasionally liable to acetous fermentings, is rich and generous in its quality; not like the mawkish insipid good-nature we meet with in ordinary beings, but ardent and vehement in making even those happy whom he most torments and teazes. In a word, Eustathia, he is like my beloved author Rousseau; and it was this discovery that inspired my first sentiments of predilection for a being whom I frankly acknowledge to be a strange and whimsical one. Like Jean Jacques, he thinks the whole world is conspiring against him; he has also the wayward moody peculiarities of that great genius, and—"

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Here an *hiatus* occurs in the MSS., which the editor, after the most diligent researches, is unable to supply.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.*

COLONEL WILLIAM DICKSON, C.B., of the 6th regt. of Madras Cavalry, was the next witness. He has served about thirty-five years, occasionally with Bengal and Bombay troops, and he has had Europeans under his orders.

He considers that there ought to be at least three officers per troop, with a regiment of cavalry, exclusive of field officers and staff, to secure a sufficient number for duty. The native officers do not associate with the Europeans so much as they ought to do, though there is sufficient encouragement held out to them by government to do so; there is no unwillingness, on the part of the native officers, to mix with their brother European officers, as regards common intercourse, but they are prevented by religious prejudices from attending convivial or dinner parties, or other intercourse of that description. The European officers, particularly the seniors, generally become sufficiently acquainted with the language of the country to converse with the native officers. He thinks there should be higher grades than that of soubahdar-major for a certain proportion of the native officers; he would make it rather a retiring advantage than a military rank giving authority, and as a reward for services performed.

The cavalry service is preferred by the natives, particularly by the Muslims; there is no difficulty in completing the regiments; many claimants cannot be admitted; generally, the same families attach themselves to the same corps.

The witness should think that, in many points, it would be an advantage and desirable that the armies of the three presidencies should be under one commander-in-chief, with a general commanding at each presidency under him, under certain limitations, keeping the troops of the different presidencies within certain limits of their own parts of the country; it would do away many prejudices and inconveniences.

Colonel Dickson does not immediately recollect any particular advantage the native soldiers are entitled to, which they do not already possess. There is a degree of credit attached to the profession by all natives.

He is of opinion that it would not be desirable to substitute for the native cavalry, any other description of cavalry; no other description could be substituted at less expense with reference to its efficiency. The horse-artillery at Madras has been diminished to the extent it admits of: the whole of the artillery ought to be Europeans. If the staff, particularly the civil branch of it (the commissariat) could be removed from the effective strength, it would be desirable as a remedy for the inconvenience the cavalry regiments suffer in their efficiency by deductions of officers for the staff. The native cavalry on service require a smaller proportion of European cavalry to be attached to them than the infantry, because the cavalry soldiers are of a superior class of men, and high-spirited men, and when mounted have more physical power over their enemy than infantry soldiers, and less requiring an example; the proportion ought to be a regiment of dragoons to four or five regiments of native cavalry; but to have that proportion available in the field, it must always be in readiness in cantonments.

Desertions are scarcely ever heard of in the Madras cavalry: it often occurs that men are discharged by way of punishment. A large portion of the recruit

* Concluded from p. 41.

and pension-boys (a particularly useful establishment) rise to non-commissioned and commissioned native officers. There are schools in the corps.

The witness has marched with European and native cavalry about seventy-five miles in twenty-four or twenty-five hours, and the troops were then fully equal to an engagement.

Lieut.-Colonel Hay of the Madras infantry, commandant of the Company's *dépôt* at Chatham, thinks their service is rather a favourite one; men readily enlist for the Indian service. During the eleven years the witness has held the post, 1,500 a year have been sent out; last year only 500. The bounty is the same as for the King's army, £4. 6s. including the levy-money. The age of recruits is restricted to between twenty and thirty. They are equal to those for the King's army. The expense of the *dépôt* establishment is £3,361 a year, exclusive of the four recruiting stations, at Dublin, Cork, Liverpool, and London.

Major J. W. Aitchison, of the Bombay service, has served twenty-six years, till May 1831, eight years regimentally (twice as adjutant), and held the situations of aide-de-camp, brigade-major, assistant, deputy and adjutant-general for five years. His opinion of the discipline of the native troops (with whom he served) is that it is carried to as high a pitch as circumstances admit of, or as is necessary from the nature of the service; they have the same rules and principles as the British army, so far as they are applicable. Their attachment to their officers is very great, if the officer deserves it: much depends upon how far they have confidence in and attachment to their officers.

Young officers, on their arrival in India, are sent to the native regiments; the chief object is to separate them as much as possible, and to place them in a healthy situation at first: if they get together, they are apt to be idle and mischievous.

The general average of sick Europeans is five per cent., including accidents or any exemption from duty. This calculation was made subsequent to the abolition of the cavalry station at Kaira, which was the grave of any European regiment sent there. The average proportion of the native sick of Bombay troops is two per cent. The witness has seen a blank return, no sick.

During the war in 1817 and 1818, in consequence of the augmentation of the Bombay army and the limited extent of the territory, there was a difficulty of obtaining men from the Bombay provinces; but, in future, he has no doubt men may be procured from the limits of the presidency. The native soldiers dislike to be discharged: there is no service they can obtain equal to that of the government.

The native officers generally live on good terms with the European officers; the intercourse is much confined to the purposes of duty, but some European officers have kinder feelings towards them than others, from better acquaintance with their habits and language: a good understanding is enjoined on the European officers by the regulations. The witness thinks native officers should have additional advantages; they should be transferred to the pension-list with the pay of the class to which they belong, if they deserve it and are recommended to the commander-in-chief; at present, however long they may have served, they are removed on the lowest rate, which is very galling to their feelings, because a man of the highest class is put upon the list on the same terms as one who has not served half the time as a commissioned officer. He thinks a *jemadar's* pay should be increased. He does not think it advisable, for effective purposes, to let them rise to higher rank than at present. Appointing them to command forts would be desirable; he knows the feelings of

the service would be very much gratified by it, and they might with security be entrusted with this charge. Such a rule took place in Bombay, about three years ago, and it has had beneficial effects on the service.

The imperative duties in the Bombay presidency do not admit of any further reduction in its army: at no station were the men more than two nights in bed, when the witness left Bombay.

The pay and allowances of officers under the three presidencies are nominally the same, as far as regimental allowances go; but there are advantages under Bengal which do not prevail at Bombay. He should say there are not greater expenses required in Bengal than at Bombay, judging from the rate at which a sepoy can live: as to an officer, it depends on his own inclination or habit.

It would be desirable for all purposes of general efficiency and control, that the three armies should be under one chief; but there are local duties and peculiar habits connected with the army of each presidency, which must depend on local information and authority.

With respect to the army being made a royal army, there is a difference of opinion; much, of course, depends on the circumstances under which the transfer would be made: if it be merely for the exercise of authority over the Indian army, it would be advantageous to the service, as it would do away with a number of distinctions existing between the royal army and the Company's,—the means of obtaining rank, through merit, favour, and staff services. His Majesty's officers also obtain rewards and honours, which are sometimes bestowed on the Company's officers, but are not a necessary consequence of their relative claims. The latter have participated in the Order of the Bath, to a certain extent, but in no other way. There is brevet rank for distinguished services in the field, but not for staff employ, which obtains in the King's service: as adjutant-general, the witness had merely the nominal rank of lieutenant-colonel; whereas a deputy of any colony in his Majesty's service could obtain the same permanently, if under the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He does not know why the bestowing of rank in the local army of India by favour or appointment on the staff should create jealousy or uneasy feeling amongst the officers of the army: it would give no regimental advantage to one over another.

Major Aitchison thinks the present reduced number of European subalterns will operate injuriously to the service, when the army is reduced to that number. Probably the present establishment is sufficient for the cavalry, which have fewer detached duties; but to infantry, there should be four more officers on the strength of each regiment, equal to the number required to be employed on the staff or detached service of the army.

Soldiers' children, born in India, of European parents, have become recruits in the Company's service, but there are very few of them; "it is an extraordinary fact to mention," observes the witness, "that in no regiment have I seen as many children as there were women, male and female together. I know why it should be so. It is in consequence of the death of the children."

When troops are drawn from Hindostan, their military qualities are not considerably different from those of the men drawn from the Bombay districts; in personal appearance they are certainly superior. A few among the drummers are Christians; but none in the ranks. A small portion of the army are Jews.

Native officers may be safely employed in command of revenue corps, and other duties of police connected with the peace in the provinces; they have been so employed, in two or three instances, at Bombay, with great advantage to the government. Such employment of active and efficient officers is bene-

ficial to the army, as it accelerates promotion and gives encouragement to men of that class.

The Bombay European regiment is highly efficient, as much so as any European regiment can be; if any want be felt, it is the want of officers: each wing has seldom more than one captain present, and they require more officers than native troops. The measure which amalgamated the two European regiments into two wings of one regiment, as far as the officers are concerned, must prove injurious to the actual performance of their duty, inasmuch as they rise separately, by wings, and are liable to supersede each other, instead of rising by a regular routine, according to previous seniority in the regiment.

The native troops are highly efficient in every respect, and no troops can be better disposed towards the government: the witness, throughout his career, has never known a single instance to the contrary.

The commanding officer of a regiment of the Company's service possesses the power of appointing the non-commissioned and subordinate officers of the regiment, exactly on the principle adopted in the King's service. His recommendation is usually awaited for the appointments of adjutant and quartermaster, and generally, but not always, attended to. Generally speaking, the witness thinks the commanding officer of a regiment has sufficient influence in the appointment of his regimental staff; he has known it interfered with, but not without cause or reason.

Major Aitchison has never known any instance of the appointment of an interpreter that was not sufficiently conversant with the language.

The rules and principles of the service being the same as those of the King's, the witness is not aware he can offer any improvement in regard to discipline or efficiency; but he suggests an addition to the allowances of a field officer commanding a regiment; the remuneration of a captain to a field-officer is not sufficient to induce him to remain in preference to a staff appointment, and in addition, he should receive the batta of his rank, wherever stationed.

Colonel Houston, C.B., lieutenant-governor of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, has been in the Company's service thirty-six years, principally in regimental situations, and in the cavalry; he left India ten years ago.

There are generally at Addiscombe the full establishment of cadets, 150. There is no fixed period for their remaining; they generally remain about two years: but lads of talent may get through in a shorter period. Fourteen is the earliest age at which they are received; they cannot remain longer than two years and a-half; if after two years they do not show talent so as to give hope that they will qualify in the succeeding six months, they are recommended to be withdrawn. They may go out to India as cadets at sixteen, but not before. They generally come in at fifteen and go out at seventeen. They are recommended for different branches of the service on leaving the seminary. This is done entirely from merit, undeviatingly. The establishment is formed for the training of officers for the engineers and artillery; but, for the last year or two, those branches of the service not requiring all the cadets, the others have been draughted to the general service; but they are not destined for any particular service when they come there: it depends on their qualifying themselves. The cadets for the infantry and cavalry do not go there.

Two examinations take place during the year. The public examiner, Sir Alex. Dickson, adjutant-general of the royal artillery, conducts the public examination entirely unconnected with the professors and masters who have had the instruction of the cadets. Occasionally, the cadets are unable to pass

the test for engineers or artillery; but where there has been due diligence shown, with good conduct, and nothing against the lad except want of talent (as every one is not able to go through the test, which is a great one, fully as strict as that at Woolwich), then he is recommended to be allowed to go into the infantry. The engineers go afterwards, under Col. Pasley at Chatham, to be taught sapping and mining and field-engineering. The discipline at the seminary is as strict as possible. The punishments of the dungeon, &c., are entirely done away; the witness has adopted other means, which have been pretty successful:—arrest, and depriving them of all privileges; extra drill, and in cases of very serious misconduct, rustication.

The only peculiarity in the education given at Addiscombe is that of instructing the students in the native languages of India. When they leave, they are so well prepared, that they soon acquire the habit of holding intercourse with the natives; but residence in India is necessary to perfect them. It is desirable, but not practicable, that all cadets should be in some degree prepared, by a knowledge of the languages, before they join the native corps; they very soon acquire it with their regiments. There was formerly a seminary in Bengal, to which officers were sent on their first arrival, where they might learn the native languages, which was a scene of the utmost anarchy and insubordination possible to be imagined. A young officer will sooner become sufficiently competent to do his duties as an officer, in a native corps, than he would under any other circumstances.

The cadets now pay rather more than half the actual cost of their education; £65 the first year, £50 the next.

Colonel David Leighton, C.B., of the Bombay infantry, who has been nearly thirty-six years in the Company's service, having commanded a regiment, a brigade, and a division of the army, and was adjutant-general for nine years, and left India in March 1831, considers that the discipline of the Bombay troops is in a very good state; they are very serviceable; there is a very good spirit in them, a very soldier-like spirit. Their equipments are deficient; a certain proportion of bullocks for the artillery ought to be kept up constantly for them and the store department, and not be left to depend upon hired cattle on emergencies. Many of the muskets sent out from England are extremely bad, and many of the pouches and belts; the saddles of the cavalry ought to be sent from Europe.

He thinks the native regiments ought to have a greater number of officers; each ought to have a lieutenant-colonel and two majors, a captain and a lieutenant to each company, and two for the regimental staff; also four ensigns, as at present. The pay and allowances of an ensign, he thinks, are not sufficient, and that he cannot keep out of debt in an European regiment; he receives Rs. 155 a month in garrison, and cannot live for less than 200. There are at least ten, perhaps fifteen, officers of twenty-eight years' standing, of the rank of captain, on the Bombay establishment, and between forty and fifty of upwards of twenty-two years' standing.

As to the question of forming the Company's army into a royal army, it requires a good deal of consideration; but if the civil government is to remain in the hands of the Company, they should have also the army. He thinks it would be rather an improvement than otherwise for the three armies to be under the orders of the Commander-in-chief of India, when armies on a large scale are to take the field against an European or a powerful enemy; but so far as regards the internal peace of the country, perhaps it is as well that the three armies should remain as they are.

No practical reduction can be made in the officers on the staff on the Bombay establishment : the number of stations has increased of late years.

Col. Leighton has always found the sepoys well-attached to the government ; he never knew any dissatisfaction amongst the Bombay sepoys that was worth speaking of. Every thing depends on the attachment the sepoys have to their European officers ; attention to their wants and feelings is sure to create attachment ; a vast deal depends on little minute details, attention to their prejudices and knowledge of their language.

Of late years, the partiality of the natives to the service has a little fallen off ; perhaps, twenty or thirty years ago, they had more attachment to the service than they have now. It would have a very good effect towards augmenting their partiality to have a few more senior European officers than there are ; a native battalion or regiment never ought to be commanded by any one under the rank of a field-officer, and there ought to be always several captains present ; instead of which, the witness has known a battalion under the command of a subaltern of two or three years' standing, while there were senior native officers present, which gave great dissatisfaction to the natives ; and many instances of regiments being commanded for a long time by lieutenants and junior captains.

The rank of subahdar-major is the highest regimental rank which native officers ought to hold. The regulation giving the command of hill-forts to old native officers of long standing is a very great encouragement. The witness highly disapproves of a regulation promulgated in Bengal a few years ago, and followed at the other presidencies, declaring that unless the sepoys could read and write, and keep accounts, they would not have any claim to the rank of a non-commissioned officer, unless for bravery in the field. This order had not been acted upon at Bombay, to the witness's knowledge.

The European officers attached to native corps are always prepared with sufficient equipage to take the field. Colonel Leighton considers the allowance given monthly, for keeping up camp-equipage, a better plan than to supply officers with tents from the stores, or to grant money to purchase them, when ordered to take the field.

If there should be a sudden necessity for augmenting the Bombay army, in India, 5,000 men could be raised in six or ten months. Of late years, however, the Bengal government has objected to the Bombay officers recruiting within their provinces.

The Bombay troops are best adapted for infantry. The Bombay cavalry are recruited from Central India or Oude ; they are the same description of men as the Bengal native cavalry, chiefly Hindus. They are of sufficient strength and stamina for artillerymen. The Bombay Golundauze regiment, formed in 1826, are picked men. They are very good artillerymen, and stand the climate much better than the Europeans.

It would be a very excellent regulation to increase the pay of the native troops, after a certain period of service, if the finances of the government would admit of it. They cannot do with less pay.

The Bombay army has been generally very healthy, except in Guzerat, and there are of necessity many detachments in that part of country. The casualties in a native regiment are very few, except in Guzerat ; the casualties in an European regiment are not less than 50 and frequently 100 out of 900 or 1,000 men annually.

The forming the two European regiments at Bombay into two wings of one

corps is quite the reverse of a good arrangement. A better plan could not have been fallen upon to create dissension among the European officers.

The witness conceives that something must be done in regard to advancing the promotion to all ranks. By the calculations made at the time when the regulations of 1796 were established, it was expected that every officer should attain the rank of captain in thirteen years, and that of major in twenty. The junior major-general on the Bombay establishment has served forty-eight years. In the present situation of the army, the witness sees no prospect whatever of an officer attaining the rank of major-general, when he is fit for service: he does not suppose there was ever such a thing known as an army of 250,000 men without a general officer fit for field-service from age, which will soon be the case.

With respect to the regulation which promotes all officers to the rank of Colonel in his Majesty's service, on the promotion of any one lieutenant-colonel of the Company's army, in any branch of the service, who may chance to supersede several of the Company's officers in another branch, Col. Leighton observes that "the rank of officers so superseded, ought to be equalized with the King's officers; but according to the wording of the order lately sent out to India, that cannot be done. A lieutenant-colonel of the Bombay cavalry got rapid promotion by the death of a colonel; the King's officers, in consequence of his attaining that rank quickly, had a right to be promoted to the same rank of colonel, while others of the Company's service, senior to the King's officers, would be superseded by them: but that might be easily obviated by giving temporary brevet rank to the Company's officers, so superseded, to equalize the whole."

He thinks the artillery branch of the service, both native and European, at Bombay very efficient.

Col. Leighton, at a subsequent examination, offered a variety of miscellaneous suggestions. The practice of allowing a great number of casualties to occur in the army, and of then sending out a great number of cadets, at one time, or in one season, he considers very injurious to the service. When he left Bombay, there were twenty-eight cadets, in the infantry alone, for whom there were no vacancies. He thinks it would be better if the cadets were not sent to India under the age of eighteen; they would be more healthy and useful. There are various reasons why the Company's European regiments should be kept up, and increased rather than diminished. He cannot see why the commissions of Company's officers should be limited to India, and thinks they should be effectual wherever their services are required. The Company are authorized to name commanders-in-chief, either of the King's or their own service, with the approbation of his Majesty; and for the time he has known India, not one of the general officers in their own service has been appointed to that situation, which is anything but gratifying to the Company's officers. His Majesty's officers have sometimes complained of the hardship of junior officers in the Company's service being placed on the staff to command divisions instead of them, but, in his opinion, without good reason, as the number of general officers on the staff for both services is fixed by the authorities in England. He considers it highly proper that King's officers should have a due proportion of government commands, but only in proportion to the number of King's troops, not to the number of superior officers sent out with regiments, or who afterwards exchange into them; but the governments of the three presidencies must have the power of selection for commands. The doing away with the Company's European infantry would, in a political view, have a depressing if

not a degrading effect upon the local army in India; it has always been objected to. He thinks the respectability of the Indian army must in some degree sink with the want of general officers to command divisions. It is somewhat unfortunate for the service that frequently commanders-in-chief, and staff-officers with them, come out, who have never served in India; many of them have prejudices or erroneous opinions regarding the native army, which in time they overcome, but are succeeded by others equally unacquainted with the service. Other general officers likewise come out with mistaken ideas.

Major-General Sir Chas. Dalbiac, of his Majesty's service, has served three years under the Bombay presidency, and has had native cavalry under his care. His opinion of them is exceedingly good; certainly not to be compared with the King's; inferior in point of physical force; not so substantially mounted and certainly not so well appointed. The weights of the two are very different; a King's cavalry soldier he should put at between eleven and twelve stone each man; a native at not much above nine, and the latter are lighter in their accoutrements and personal equipment. On a march, the native cavalryman carries on his horse from three to four stone less than a King's trooper. He had no reason at all to find fault with the natives as horsemen; they are very good horsemen; he should not say they rode like British cavalry. He found the native cavalry acquire their field exercises and duties with considerable quickness. Their system of grooming their horses was not carried to so high a pitch as that of the British soldiers.

The major-general commanded at Kaira, the most unhealthy district, perhaps in India, and in less than three years, he buried nearly half the 4th Dragoons and twelve officers: the loss was sixteen per cent. per annum. On removal to the most healthy district, Poonah, they did not lose a single officer in seven years. While the regiment was losing at the rate of sixteen per cent. at Kaira, the 47th regiment, at Poonah, lost less than two per cent. The situation of Kaira did not materially affect the native troops, except in the unhealthy season.

The native troops are generally temperate; but the witness thinks that habits of intoxication increased upon them during the time he was in India, and that they were getting more addicted to spirituous liquors: he speaks with great authority on this subject, from looking to the courts-martial which occurred in India.

The medical department is exceedingly well conducted; all the medical officers were men of excellent education and service, and every thing was conducted upon an admirable footing. If the medical officers in India should entertain anything like mistrust as to their pay and allowances, the same description of men might not go out to India, who have brought the medical department to the very highly creditable state which it now enjoys; and the introduction of medical officers of inferior education would lead to consequences highly prejudicial to the service at large, and at times materially affect the efficiency of the Indian army. Sir Charles adds that he can scarcely contemplate a point of more importance to the welfare and efficiency of the Indian army than that of affording due encouragement and remuneration to, and of keeping perfect faith with, the medical officers of all ranks.

Every thing which he saw induced him to believe that the natives were perfectly attached to the service, which is certainly popular with them.

With regard to the pay and allowances of the Company's officers, his belief is that the pay of the ensign and lieutenant is the very smallest upon which an officer can possibly maintain himself.

Sir C. Dalbiac, being asked to give a concise statement of the grievances which the officers and soldiers suffer from the mode in which they are paid, stated that one very great disadvantage sustained by the European troops, especially the King's, is that, in payments to them by the Company, the rupee is credited at a sterling value considerably below that at which it is debited by the Company to the troops. In the accounts of every King's regiment serving in India, the rupee, which, in all issues of pay, is charged at 2s. 6d., is, in the same monthly account, credited back to the troops at from twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than that exchange, for payment to the Company, on account of remittances to England through the Court of Directors; whilst, for other indispensable remittances to England, on account of the troops, not authorized to be made through the Court, the soldier suffers a still more unfavourable exchange. Some modifications of this practice, as regards non-commissioners, officers, and privates, have been made at Bombay. Another disadvantage arises from the regulation by which intestate estates are administered by the registrar of the presidency, whereby the proceeds of a soldier's or officer's estates are remitted unfavourably, after four years' delay and a discount of thirty-five per cent.

Mr. J. C. Melvill, the Company's auditor, was examined respecting the financial details of the military department; he gave the following figures, in reply to the Committee's question.

Expense of the Indian Army.

Years.	Numbers.	Total Expense.*	Expense of Staff.		
			Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
1814	193,056†	8,026,000	182,268	178,598	not stated
1815	207,867	9,200,000	—	—	—
1819	—	—	246,000	188,000	38,000
1821	—	9,350,000	217,000	168,000	55,000
1822	—	9,000,000	—	—	—
1824	—	9,200,000	—	—	—
1825	296,538	13,700,000	—	—	—
1826	—	—	273,000	180,000	172,700
1827	275,786	12,200,000	—	—	—
1829	—	10,341,000	247,000	179,000	165,000

Mr. Melvill stated the following as the comparative cost of regiments: A regiment of European cavalry, complete (736), including the whole expenditure, in England or India, and the proportion of the commutation of £60,000 a-year, which the Company pay for pensions, £73,788.‡ A regiment of European infantry, King's (844), £51,745; Company's (783), £46,500. A battalion of foot-artillery (570), £35,132. A brigade of horse-artillery (510), £49,556. A battalion of sappers and miners (835), £20,680. The total expense of the engineers and pioneers, £160,000. A regiment of native cavalry (554), £35,784. A regiment of native infantry (792), £24,492. A battalion of Golundauze (1,090), £31,500.

In 1814, the war with Nepaul was just commencing; it concluded in 1815. In 1821, India was in a state of profound peace. In 1827, the Burmese war concluded, but the expense continued for some time after. The Court

* Exclusive of home charges, which are computed at £1,000,000 per annum.

† 84,106 Bengal, 77,274 Madras, 31,676 Bombay.

‡ All these sums are stated in sterling at the high rate of exchange prescribed by the Board of Control.

of Directors, in revising the finances of India, with a view to bring the expense within the income, directed the Indian government to take the year 1823-24 as the proper standard, when the expenditure of the Indian army, including the home expense, was £10,000,000. The average expenditure in India of the Indian army, is £10,200,000, exclusive of the home payments.

With regard to the rates of exchange at which the King's troops in India are paid, Mr. Melvill states that, with respect to the officers, they receive as much in the whole as a Company's officer of corresponding rank receives; the excess beyond King's pay, whatever be the rate of exchange, is regarded as Company's allowance. With respect to the men, when the question of remitting their pay arose, the Company have given to the soldier the old rate of 2s. 6d. the rupee. The statement of Sir C. Dalbiac, namely, that when the soldier's account was made out, he was credited with his pay at 2s. 6d. and was debited with his allowance at another rate of exchange, was brought to the notice of Mr. Melvill, who is asked, "is that so?" Mr. Melvill answers that he has never heard of such a custom, nor is he aware that there has been any discussion or complaint of an official character upon this subject!

The commissariat in Bengal and Madras,* was in 1814, £75,838; in 1821 £91,337; in 1826 £92,088; it is at present £81,519. The total expense of clothing in 1828-29 was £224,900. The expense of barracks, was in 1828 £13,813 for Bengal, and £10,967 for Madras; in 1829, £28,367 Bengal, and £13,051 Madras. Total expense of new works, and of repairs, both to barracks and fortresses, in 1828, £276,000 for India. Hospitals, including medical department, £291,780. Retired allowances, 1814, 81,663; 1822, £82,012; 1828, £101,674. Military stores sent out to India, in 1828, £514,726.

The capital of Lord Clive's Fund† was originally £100,533; interest at eight per cent., £8,042; present annual charge £51,000: *viz.* pensions to officers and soldiers £33,900, and allowances to officers and widows £17,100. There is a widows' fund, to which the Company grant a direct aid of £5,123 per annum: the funds principally profit by an indirect aid, in the shape of a high rate of interest on their balances, and an advantageous rate of exchange on their remittances to England.

The number of officers receiving retired allowances in 1828 was 491; it is possible that these allowances have now reached their maximum. The charge for pensions to non-commissioned officers and men was, in 1814, £14,651; in 1822, £20,106; in 1828, £29,627. The number of widows receiving pensions from Lord Clive's fund, in 1828, was 372; the number of non-commissioned officers and men, in 1814, 856; in 1822, 1,088; in 1828, 1,707. The number of native officers and soldiers in receipt of pensions is 23,130; the amount of the pensions, at the three presidencies, in 1828, £211,903.

The expense of the college at Addiscombe, in 1828, was £27,000; of the military dépôt, £28,960, including recruiting.

Captain Macan, who has been twenty-three years in India, which he left two years and a-half ago, having held the post of Persian interpreter to the commander-in-chief, speaking with reference principally to the Bengal establishment, has given a very minute and detailed exposition of his opinions respecting the efficiency of the Indian army. In point of numerical strength, the

* In the Bombay accounts, the items are merged in the general expenditure.

† This fund was formed by some property belonging to Lord Clive, to which was added a sum given by the Nabob of Bengal; both sums were received into the Company's treasury in deposit, at an interest of eight per cent., the produce to be applied to pensions to officers, privates, and their widows. The fund has been long since worn out, so that the charges upon it are in fact charges upon the Company.

army is more than efficient with reference either to foreign aggression or internal tranquillity; but for both, barely so. More than half our army is required to preserve internal tranquillity, and to support our civil administration, which could not stand six months without the active or influential aid of our troops. He cannot look forward to a period when we can hold our Eastern empire by anything but military power and supremacy. The large cities of India can pour forth, when excited, from 5,000 to 15,000 armed men, ready to take advantage of the absence of troops, to excite commotions in the hope of plunder. He thinks, therefore, that the native army of Bengal is not more than sufficient, if quite so, to repel foreign enemies and preserve domestic tranquillity, and this "proves the fallacy of the opinions so frequently stated by former governors-general, of their hopes to make reductions in the army at the conclusion of certain wars then in hand. The contrary has always proved the fact." With regard to the discipline of the army, as far as regards regularity of conduct, steadiness under arms, and precision in battalion-evolutions, they are all that can be desired, and much more than could reasonably have been expected; but in all the higher qualifications of soldiers, in devotedness to the service, readiness for any duty they may be called on to perform, cheerfulness under privations, confidence and attachment to their officers, unhesitating and uncalculating bravery in the field, without regard either to the number or character of the enemy, "the native soldier is allowed by all the best-informed officers of the service, by those who have had most experience, and who are best acquainted with their character, to have infinitely deteriorated." When volunteers were required for Egypt, the Isle of France, and Java, there was no difficulty in getting them; but on the breaking out of the war with the Burmese, the sepoys on the Bengal establishment shewed a decided reluctance to volunteer for that service. The Madras sepoys volunteered for Ava and served there; but their greatest admirers must allow they were not found so well qualified for that service as for combat on the plains of India, and the Burmese were effectually opposed by the Europeans alone. A misfortune which occurred at the first breaking out of that war, in having one of our detachments cut up at Ramroo, was the watchword of alarm throughout the native army. One battalion at Barrackpore mutinied when ordered to march to the eastern frontier against the Burmese. "The cause of that mutiny," continues Capt. Macan, "has been, I know, attributed to a want of means of conveying their baggage; but I am firmly persuaded, that if that battalion had been ordered to the westward instead of to the eastward, we should never have had a mutiny, and never had any complaints of want of carriage; and it is a well-known fact, which can be proved by a reference to the commander-in-chief, that, two days previous to that on which they were ordered to march, the cattle for the baggage were reported to be efficient and ready. Again; in the petition sent in by that mutinous battalion, the night before they were attacked, they stated their causes of grievance, and never once mentioned the want of carriage for their baggage. The only causes of grievance stated in their petition were two; first, their having been required to embark on board ship; secondly, the unjust influence of the havildar-major, with regard to the promotions of the non-commissioned officers in the battalion. Both were pretexts; the first was absolutely false. If the cause of mutiny were the deficiency of carriage, to what is to be attributed the extensive desertions which took place from every battalion that was at that time ordered to the eastward from the Upper Provinces, and which desertion was effectually checked by the punishment of the mutineers at Barrackpore? Again; at the siege of Bhurtpore,

a spirit of disaffection was manifested by a battalion, arising from one of the men, who had been wounded in the trenches, having died while under the care of the surgeon of the hospital: the dead body was taken round to the different battalions, and it was observed by many of the soldiers, that if they went to the trenches they were killed by the enemy, and if to the hospital, by the surgeon; and though no serious evils attended this event, the easily excited passions and prejudices of the natives rendered it very alarming at the time. The causes of the deterioration of the native soldier are numerous, and, I fear, of too extensive and intricate a nature to be satisfactorily explained by me, without more deliberation and reference to memoranda than I at present am allowed. Among many other causes, I would mention that the bond of attachment between the native and the European officer is almost broken. In former times, when an officer who commanded a battalion had large allowances, partook of civil and political duties, had great distinction, and possessed the power of rewarding merit, he had better means of attaching the natives to him than he has at present, when he has not one of these advantages; and the history of those times shows that the men fought as well, and were as easily managed by a commanding officer and an adjutant to each battalion, as now that they have a greater body of European officers. The European officers in those days found it necessary to attend more minutely to the prejudices, customs, and habits of the natives under their command; they partook of their amusements, subscribed money to their festivals, and rewarded them in various ways calculated to attach them and secure their fidelity, and we accordingly read of the strong attachment and fidelity of the native soldier to his European officer; but from my own observation, and from what I have heard from the best informed of the officers of the native battalions, I do not think this attachment any longer exists, or if it does, in a very feeble degree."

The great reduction of allowances and emoluments enjoyed by the European officers has deprived them of one of the means of ingratiating themselves with the sepoys. The diminution of their power and importance, as compared with the civil servants, has damped their ardour and spirit, and produced that indifference that would lead one to suppose they had forgotten that the natives have prejudices to be humoured, affections to be won, and passions to be dreaded. If the ability existed, the willingness would not be far behind; but the European officers are unquestionably much depressed, more particularly when they compare their situations with those of their more fortunate brethren of the civil service. "Their comparative situation with those of civilians is infinitely inferior, in every respect, in power, in the confidence of the government, in allowances and emoluments, and in relative rank or precedence in society." Another source of deterioration of the sepoy is, that we enlist a different class of men to what we used formerly. The longer peace exists in India, the more difficulty will there be in getting a military class of men; but we shall always have good troops if we can command their affections and fidelity, which is of much greater importance than any imaginable perfection of discipline. In former times, the sepoys had many advantages and privileges, some of them unjust no doubt to the people, such as living almost free of expense when on service; this system has been partly abolished. Their complaints have not a preference, as they formerly had, over those of civil suitors in courts of justice. There is no reluctance on the part of the sepoys to enter our service, and their attachment to it would be what it was if its advantages were the same. The sepoy is never much imbued with notions of loyalty and attachment to government. They *talk* a good deal about loyalty and honour,

but the witness thinks, from an intimate knowledge of the native character, they feel only for their own interest. He does not imagine that there was ever any very strong attachment in the native troops to the Company's service, or to the English, in the abstract; they were attached to particular leaders, who had viewed their gallantry in the field and rewarded it, who had attended to their prejudices, and above all flattered their vanity, "for they are, without any exception," adds Capt. Macan, "the most gasconading and the vainest race of men I have ever met." He applies this to both Hindus and Musulmans, but particularly the latter.

An additional cause of estrangement arose from the organization, by which officers were removed from battalions they knew and posted to those they were ignorant of. The knowledge of the native languages has also not been sufficiently attended to: a knowledge of the language should be made a necessary qualification before an officer was raised to the rank of captain.

The equipment, as far as the arms, accoutrements, and clothes are concerned, are the worst the witness has ever seen: latterly the arms have been better.

Capt. Macan thinks the number of stations in the Bengal presidency can be reduced with great advantage and perfect security, and that considerable reductions may take place in the staff, which is more numerous than is *necessary* for the efficiency of the service. The stations of Nussceerabad, Neemuch, and either Agra or Muttra, as well as others, might be abolished. In a military point of view, the larger masses of troops we can keep together the better. It is absolutely necessary for the improvement of the discipline and efficiency of the army that large bodies of troops should be at least occasionally assembled and act together.

Our own is infinitely superior to any native army that ever existed or fought on the plains of India, and fully capable, if its fidelity and attachment are preserved, to cope with any Asiatic enemies we are likely to encounter *on the plains* of India. The system of discipline we pursue was rather against the habits of the natives, but they have assimilated to it; in some instances, however, we have pushed it too far, and have lost more substantial advantages by so doing. In case of foreign invasion, they might still be depended on, unless under great reverses at the onset, when artful and flattering overtures from an enemy, and more particularly if a Mahomedan, might be attended with doubtful consequences, unless efficient means are taken to renew the attachment which formerly existed between the sepoy and his officer. All the native independent states, and all natives of learning, are fully aware that our rule is supported by military supremacy alone, and that this depends mainly, if not entirely, on our native army; it must be obvious to all who consider the question. The only danger to our rule, and a very imminent one, Capt. Macan considers to be in our native army; "the disaffection of which will be the cause, no doubt, of our losing our Eastern empire, as its fidelity is the means by which we retain it." The greatest danger of this kind might arise from the most frivolous and trifling causes, which would be made the excuse for disaffection to some particular service, which might terminate in general disaffection. By strict attention to their habits, customs, and religious feelings, and by a judicious distribution of rewards, their fidelity and attachment may be secured; without this, it will rapidly decrease.

Capt. Macan would allot to each regiment of infantry and cavalry, one lieut.-colonel and one major, one captain to each company or troop and **two** subalterns; these should be not merely borne on the strength of the regiment, but efficient battalion officers; the staff, on a reduced scale, might be borne

on corps as supernumeraries, except officers employed in actual military staff-duty; and upon the occasion of corps taking the field, such officers should not be allowed to leave their civil duties and reap the advantages of military command. All staff-duties, connected with the military profession, might be filled from the officers of battalions and regiments, without diminishing their efficiency, which does not entirely depend on the number of European officers, but on the means, the disposition and zeal they possess for gaining the confidence and securing the affections of the troops.

Capt. Macan thinks the placing the armies of the three presidencies under one commander-in-chief, would be attended with some advantages; but in any attempt at equalization of allowances, care should be taken not to make the lowest and worst the standard, but rather to improve the situation of those who can now barely live like gentlemen on their pay. "Indeed, nothing requires so much the *immediate* attention of the legislature, as to make the situation of battalion officers more comfortable."

With regard to the Indian army becoming a royal army, its effects on the native army would be immaterial; on the European officers it would be different. "A body constituted like the Court of Directors can never inspire that respect or enforce that obedience and subordination necessary for military discipline; and accordingly, we find in the European officers of the Indian army a spirit of what is called independence (which in any other army would receive a much harsher appellation), not very compatible with military subordination. Where the officers of an army meet, form committees, appoint delegates, subscribe funds, talk of 'rights infringed,' 'compacts broken,' 'bad faith' of their rulers, &c., it is idle to talk of military subordination." "I am aware," he adds, "that the officers have much and just grounds of complaint; but even when these are removed, the want of respect for the governing body will still remain, and produce the effects I have stated. This feeling towards the Court, as a governing body, is not confined to the military, but pervades all classes of Europeans in India. Now, if the army were transferred to the King, this feeling of the European officers would not exist." The rule of promotion, he thinks, should remain distinct in both services.

On being asked whether native officers might be raised to higher grades; Capt. Macan observes in reply, that, in former times, the native officers had infinitely greater authority and influence, in some cases nearly as much as the European officer, and if we could preserve their fidelity and attachment it would be advantageous; if we cannot, such power given to the natives would be the reverse. He thinks the chances are that we shall lose their fidelity and attachment, and we should, therefore, be cautious how we increase their military influence and rank.

Mr. Henry Russell, who was resident at Hyderabad for eleven years, and has been twenty-three years in India, which he quitted in 1820, is of opinion that the greatest danger we have to apprehend in India is from our native army, because our military force is the sole and exclusive tenure by which we hold India, and the fidelity of the troops is necessarily precarious; we have no hold upon them through national honour or national prejudices; they are peculiarly susceptible of being practised upon, and may be induced, either by our own mismanagement or by the artifices of designing persons, to turn against us those very arms which now constitute our only strength. The system pursued towards our army has been essentially erroneous; towards the European officers, a short-sighted system of economy has been prosecuted, injurious to the army in the first instance, and in its consequences to the government; and with

respect to the sepoys, much of that care, which ought to have been bestowed on securing their attachment and improving the substance of their efficiency, has been wasted in a frivolous, vexatious attention to outward forms. Mr. Russell specifies several advantages withdrawn from the officers of the army, which excited discontent, and he remarks that, in an Indian army, it is impossible that discontent can prevail in any great degree, and for any length of time, among the officers, without ultimately producing its effect upon the men: though not designedly imparted, it must imperceptibly descend to them. The mutiny at Vellore was produced by a general cause, and if immediate steps had not been taken to rescind the obnoxious orders which were spreading disaffection from one station to another, the whole presidency would have partaken of the same calamity. The feeling was universal. Since that time, our treatment of the sepoys has been more judicious; indeed, there is nothing in our present mode of treating them that requires to be changed. Our danger is greater now than it was before 1806, inasmuch as it would be easy to revive the same alarm, and the sphere is enlarged with the extension of the native army. To a certain extent, the feelings from which our danger arises are common to the natives of every part of India, but they prevail more among the Mohamedans than the Hindus, and more among the Madras than the Bengal sepoys. The Mohamedans are much more under the influence of religious fanaticism than the Hindus, and are constitutionally of a more eager and irritable temper. The Bengal sepoys are born soldiers; the Madras sepoys are taught to be so. Among the Bengal, Hindus of the better class greatly preponderate; among the Madras, there is a much larger proportion of Mahomedans and Hindus of the lower castes. Mutinies have been less frequent among the Bengal than among the Madras sepoys, and have been attended with less acrimony and violence. The best means of warding off the danger consist in a steady, uniform, conciliatory treatment both of the European officers and native soldiers. Towards the former, the great error committed has been the reduction to so very low a scale of the allowances attached to the actual command of a corps. The allowances of the inferior ranks are necessarily of minor importance; a junior officer is satisfied if he can live creditably on his pay, and as long as the allowances of the commanding officer are liberal, every subaltern feels his interest in them. It is an object of first-rate importance, in the treatment of the army, to make the command of a corps covetable by the best officers in the service. The command of a corps has ceased to be an object of ambition. In our treatment of the native soldiers, we ought, above all things, to avoid the most remote appearance of a desire to interfere with their religious customs or prejudices, and to hold out to them as many objects of ambition as we can with safety.

The chief cause of the discontent, which, the witness thinks, prevails among the native officers, is that when once they have attained the rank of soubahdar, they have, generally speaking, nothing more to look to; they become first indolent, then dissatisfied. There ought to be, as long as possible, some higher object kept in their view; such as honorary distinctions and grants of land, to which, by diligence and fidelity, they may attain. The employing them more extensively in military command would perhaps have more effect in this way than any other measure. How far it may be safe to do this is a critical question, and requires most careful consideration. If we raise the natives to higher offices in the civil department, it will be difficult to maintain the exclusion of them in the army. But in this as in every other attempt to enlarge the field for the employment of the natives, it must be remembered that,

although they are calculated to improve their condition, they are so many steps towards the extinction of our own authority; if we both give the natives power, and teach them how to use it, they will not much longer submit to our control; they must be either above us or below us.

Mr. Russell thinks it would have been desirable to continue the bazar-allowance to officers in the actual command of corps; he thinks the attachment of the officers has been weakened, and the efficiency of the army impaired, by measures directed exclusively to economy.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie was examined. His duty, as territorial secretary, compelled him to look to the military force in its relation to finance, with reference of course rather to general results than details. His impression of the efficiency of the native army, received from intercourse with his military fellow-servants and general official inquiries, is that, as far as regards any Indian army, it may be considered very efficient; but he is not equally confident of their efficiency if placed in any new and unusual position. The result of the Burmese war, he thinks, seems to show that, when brought against enemies superior in physical strength to those with whom they have been accustomed to contend with, the native troops, however well-led, will be found to want resolution and nervous vigour, so as to be inferior to Europeans in a degree not ordinarily to be perceived in Indian warfare: consequently, he should apprehend, that if they were called upon to meet an European enemy, in the north of India, they might fail, partly from the want of physical strength, and partly from the want of moral energy. Their attachment to the service rests chiefly upon the goodness and regularity of their pay, and the consequent comfort which it secures them. He does not think they have any attachment to the English as a nation; on the contrary, he apprehends that a considerable number of the Moslem part most generally have a national, or rather religious, dislike to the English. In many corps, the sepoys have a personal attachment to their English officers, and there is, among all natives, whether in private or public service, a strong feeling of the obligation of fidelity to the person who supports them; and on that ground, the sepoys, so long as they are well paid, will have a strong sense of the duty of being faithful to those who so pay them, to be overcome only by some powerful cause of discontent or excitement.

Mr. Mackenzie has generally understood that no good men for sepoys are to be got below Behar. He considers the natives of Bengal Proper to be generally unfit for military duty. The Ghoorkhas seem very superior in physical strength and moral courage to any troops we have had to do with. The chief difficulty in having a greater number in our service, is that, being inhabitants of a high land and cold climate, they are hardly fit for general service on the plains. A considerable number have taken service with Runjeet Sing, and, probably, we might get recruits from the same quarter.

It has been generally stated that the personal attachment between the sepoys and their European officers, which Mr. Mackenzie considers a great bond of attachment between them and the service, has been very materially diminished of late years. Several causes have been assigned. Amongst them were the arrangements consequent on the increase and division of regiments, which threw the sepoys under the command of comparative strangers; and many of the European officers themselves, especially senior captains, being unhappy from the want of promotion and other causes, that unhappiness has led to discontent, which necessarily impairs the kindness and good-humour of their demeanour towards the soldiers and renders them impatient of attention to

the complaints, disputes, and difficulties of the sepoy, which goes far to win attachment. The witness is afraid the language is not generally understood, so well as it is desirable it should be, by the European officers; not so well, he has heard it stated, as under the old system, when comparatively few European officers were attached to native corps, and they were generally persons familiar with the languages; now the number is greater, and they are not selected from any knowledge of the language. Although the European officers can converse with their men on points of mere military duty and common business, he apprehends few can communicate freely and clearly on many of the questions regarding which the sepoys are likely to wish to consult them.

He considers that our dominion in India is supported by our military supremacy alone, and that a large native army is quite essential for maintaining the tranquillity of the country: but he should be sorry to see its defence and obedience entrusted to them, without also a large European force. He is not aware of any circumstance causing immediate danger to our rule from the native army but he thinks, on general principles, that there is much prospective danger.

Some arrangement of the nature of that under which lands were granted to invalided native officers and soldiers, in Bengal, till the time of Lord Minto, would be desirable, as operating essentially to attach the sepoy to us, and opening a new source of recruiting. He has passed through a considerable tract of villages, founded by retired soldiers, upon the low country, at the foot of the Boglipore hills, and the old soldiers he met with there exhibited their medals and spoke of the campaigns they had served in, with great appearance of delight and attachment.

General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, who had the command of the army in India from 1822 to 1825 (the only period he was in India), was the next witness. He is very clearly of opinion that there should be but one commander-in-chief in India, with an officer high in command (a lieutenant-general) who should have the general superintendence of the particular army of each subordinate presidency.

One very great advantage would certainly result from the armies of India being considered as royal armies, "because," Sir Edward continues, "it is perfectly impossible for me (called upon to give evidence here) to conceal from this committee that there is a great spirit of insubordination in the army; at least that I had the opportunity of more particularly seeing, which is the Bengal army. A sort of spirit of independence prevails amongst the officers, which is totally inconsistent with our ideas of military discipline. I had abundant opportunities of seeing it myself, and had the proofs before me of that spirit; and I have reason to think, from what I have subsequently heard of things that have transpired in that country, within very late periods, that that spirit is by no means subsiding, but, if possible, becoming worse; and I cannot help thinking that this evil would be remedied by the change proposed." Sir Edward limits this remark to the Company's officers, having never had any cause to object to officers of King's regiments. He does not see the possibility, or at all events is not prepared to point out the means (which would require great management and circumspection), of assimilating the two armies so completely as to put the armies of India upon the same footing as the King's.

The loss sustained from the rate of exchange at which the rupee is paid to the soldier was a source of a great deal of discontent and dissatisfaction whilst the witness had the command in India. It is not a recent innovation.

The clothing of the native army was very inferior, upon the whole; the

accoutrements, for the most part, were very fair, and perfectly serviceable; the arms he does not think equal to our own in Europe; the stores generally sent out were good; they will deteriorate by the climate.

The golundauze are an admirable corps, and have in all times stood forth in the most exemplary and courageous way, have stood to their guns in a way to be cut down. What the general saw of them, he says, gave him the best possible opinion of the individuals composing the corps.

Sir Edward has no doubt that the number of stations where detachments are placed might be reduced,—not a reduction of numerical force—but any reductions of small stations, by which the force of the stations which furnish the detachments might be increased, he thinks, would be an advantageous arrangement and in some degree tend to diminish the staff.

One of the most objectionable points he observed in the system of Bengal, was the way in which officers were taken from their corps to fill up all sorts of situations, not at all confined to those of the military staff. In Europe, when a young man is put into a regiment, his regimental feelings are uppermost with him, though he may be looking forward perhaps, in process of time, to advancement to the staff; but from the instant a young man arrives in India, all his thoughts seem directed to how, instead of being with his regiment, he is to get away from it, in order to better his condition, because the situation of a regimental officer is irksome to him, and he knows he would be pecuniarily benefited by holding a staff-appointment. Sir Edward has not the least doubt that it would be a beneficial alteration to make the brigade-majors of line, staff, and other officers of that description, at the particular cantonments, which are relieved every three years, give up those offices when their corps go away, and to select officers to fill those situations from the newly-arrived corps; that instead of an officer being considered as permanently fixed, as long as he lives in that country, to a station, much benefit would result to the army by his not becoming a fixture, but liable by regulation to return to his regiment. The general assured the committee that, on making a tour of inspection, when he saw by much the largest portion of the Bengal infantry, there were instances of only three, four or five officers being with their corps. He holds it to be a fact, that the establishment of officers in the Company's service is too low to set out with, namely, five captains to a regiment, and a proportion of subalterns smaller than in the King's army. Assuming then the establishment to be too small already, what is it likely to be, when all the numerous civil and staff-appointments are extracted from the establishment?

Sir Edward is very decidedly of opinion, that our native troops are not only perfectly equal to contend on the plains of India with the forces of any or all of the native powers of Hindostan, but should conclude, from all he has ever heard, that they are very superior to them.

Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, of the King's service, who has served in India, principally under the Bombay presidency, for twenty-two years, from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to that of major-general, regimentally as well as on the staff, states, from his experience of the Company's native army of Bombay, that they are very efficient, very much attached to the government, loyal, and well-disciplined, and, in every other respect, as well-equipped and well-conditioned an army as he could possibly wish to serve with. Their equipments are very good; not quite so good, perhaps, as those of the King's service, but well-adapted to the country, and quite sufficient for the nature of the service. The arms are not quite so good as the King's; they are lighter; it is

very proper they should be so, but within these few years the locks have been very inferior to the King's.

With respect to the rate of exchange at which the rupee is fixed, the rupee now issued to the European troops at 2s. 6d. is not worth intrinsically more than 1s. 10d.; but if it were made up to them, it would go only in drunkenness, besides losing advantages for which the Company pay, such as for the soldiers' washing, knapsacks, &c.

Perhaps there has been occasionally a little inconvenience resulting from the number of officers required for the staff and civil employments, when the service was pressed for officers; generally speaking, considering the hardship of the service and the duration of exile a poor fellow goes through in that country, no advantages ought to be taken away from them: they do not want many officers in the native army, except when they go on service. He thinks that the present establishment of officers is quite sufficient; perhaps it would be better if they paid more attention to encourage commanding officers to remain with their regiments. He fancies the Court of Directors consider they have done so, by giving them 400 rupees a month, command-money, which is a very handsome provision. If they were to be excluded from the staff altogether, and nothing was held out to them in that country, as the highest reward, but the mere command of a battalion, it would make it much worse, and men could not be got to stay if they could possibly help it. The present regulations are very good.

Being asked whether officers in India have proportionate pay and allowance compared with those of officers in other countries, the major-general answers "not the subaltern in India; I think the subaltern worse off. I have served all over the world, in America, in the West Indies, and in almost every other quarter. The European troops of the Company and the King's are precisely in the same situation; the subalterns of the native troops have a little advantage, but their pay requires to be raised. I think they are very badly off. I commanded a regiment there many years; I was a great economist with my regiment; I had no fine lace or nonsensical dress, and in calculating a pint of wine three times a week, and getting the assistance of the Company's stores to have their uniforms provided 30 or 40 per cent. cheaper than they could buy them at the shops, I brought in each subaltern 15 rupees a month in debt. My regiment was constantly engaged, and got full batta, or the subalterns could not have kept out of debt. There is no other rank in India in which officers have not the means of making themselves comfortable; but the subaltern is very badly off."

He does not think it desirable that the armies of the three presidencies should be under one commander-in-chief; he would let well alone; it is too immense a concern to come under one head.

To the question, whether he is of opinion any advantage would be derived from making the Company's a royal army, Sir Lionel replies, "I should say, quite the contrary; you had much better let it alone. I do not think it would ever be so well-officered as it is now; I mean so much attention paid to the education of the young men sent out. I think, there is more education in that army now than in any army in the world, and I question if the King's government would improve it; I think not. Every possible encouragement is given to the instruction of the officers of native corps in the language of the country, and it is becoming very general; almost every officer qualifies himself, and it is very rare to find a young man who does not study; they all speak it sufficiently

well to make themselves understood, and there is no instance of any staff-appointments being disposed of, except to officers who have qualified by passing examination."

The major-general thinks the native officers should be better provided for than they are, by better retiring pensions in their old age, and they should be held up more than they have been. He does not see how they can be allowed higher rank without coming in collision with European authority: he thinks the grades of native rank exceedingly well-established. It would be very proper, very desirable and gratifying, to attach a native officer to the personal staff of each general officer.

The native troops have always proved themselves well disposed to be faithful soldiers. Wherever they have been well managed, they have never been beaten. If they are put in front and exposed to misfortunes beyond their strength and energies, they may fail; but they will always follow Europeans, and will do their duty well when they are well led:—"From every thing I know of the native army," observed the major-general, "I should say, let it alone."

The last witness was Lieut. Col. Forrest, inspector of military stores under the East-India Company. He stated that the stores supplied to India are purchased by public contract, generally; but small arms and some other articles are purchased from established tradesmen of the Company, under the same regulation as contracts. The prices of articles so purchased are examined and checked before the stores are ordered. He states that there have been few or no complaints from India, and he read an extract from the Minutes of the Military Board at Calcutta, dated 20th October 1829, which mentions that the stores, previously to their being received into the arsenal, are inspected by the commissary of ordnance and also by a committee of officers specially appointed for that purpose; and that "the stores of late years have been generally found of the first quality, the packing has been excellent, and the damage received on board ship very inconsiderable." In the witness's opinion, no arms can be better got up than those provided for the Company's service, which are minutely inspected, in all their component parts, as well as after finishing, and "they are in fact superior to those in his Majesty's service."

We do not think it necessary to add to the foregoing very full digest of the evidence taken by the Military Committee, the scattered details relative to the Indian army which might be gleaned from the evidence before the other Committees; but we think it very material to subjoin the following statement from the testimony of Mr. T. P. Courtenay, a late secretary to the Board of Control: "Resuming my observations on the interference of the board, I would say, that a very great part of the arrangements concerning the Indian army, its formation and the allowances to the officers and men, has been the work of the board; and I think it right to take this opportunity of saying, that it is extremely unfair to visit upon the Court of Directors all the offences against the feelings or interests of the Indian army, of which complaint has been made of late years: for all this the board are ultimately responsible, and they have acted in some particulars with, and in others without, the approbation of the court."

CAPTAIN HALL'S VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.*

DR. JOHNSON says of Gray the poet, that whoever reads his epistolary narrations, wishes that to travel and to tell his travels had been more of his employment. This remark may be with equal truth applied to Captain Basil Hall, who has seen much, but whose manner of describing what he has seen is the great charm of his narratives. In short, he possesses, in a high degree, the enviable *art of narration*: succinctly, and apparently without effort, he embodies the images of his mind, just as a skilful painter, with a few careless touches, produces a more decided likeness than an ordinary limner with the most laborious finishing and a heavy outlay of paint.

In the three little volumes of "Fragments," which compose his third series,—we still hope not the last,—Capt. Hall has put together, in his familiar yet graphic style, a variety of miscellaneous incidents and adventures in the peninsula of India, Ceylon, and Borneo, prefaced by a sketch of the rise and progress of the Anglo-Indian empire, and concluded by a collection of nautical details adapted (though not exclusively) to professional readers: each of these three topics is the subject of a volume. Although the work is professedly written chiefly for young persons, there is much, particularly in the first volume, from whence age and experience may reap knowledge as well as amusement.

In a disquisition upon British India and the details of the history and government of the East-India Company, compressed within the compass of an Elzevir, the reader will not, of course, expect the copiousness and precision of an Orme or a Mill. But we suspect that its very diminutiveness will recommend it; for an idler, in a few hours' reading, may acquire from Capt. Hall's sketch, a better notion of the various topics connected with India, than from works in which a greater breadth of discussion is given to them; and such is the author's faculty of condensation, that he has left no important topic untouched, and none which he has touched, obscure.

The opinion of such a man as Capt. Hall—familiar with mankind under various aspects, as well as with books, who has visited different parts of the East at different times, whose prejudices and prepossessions, if he ever had any, must have been purged away by travel, and whose professional character and habits exempt him from the suspicion of partizanship—on the question now pending between the Government and the Company, is invaluable. We subjoin the remarks with which he concludes his first volume:

"To assert that the government of British India, under the direct management of the present Company, and subject to the control of His Majesty's ministers, is not perfect, is merely to repeat what may be said of any human institution. That a system practically more efficient as a whole will ever be devised, there appears to me not the slightest hope. Indeed, no extensive or abrupt change can be considered desirable by any one who, from having studied the subject fully and attentively, knows the facility with which well-considered improve-

* *Fragments of Voyages and Travels.* By CAPTAIN BASIL HALL, R.N., F.R.S. Third Series. In Three Vols.—Edinburgh, 1833, Cadell; London, Whittaker and Co.

ments are already at all times applied to such parts of the system as require amelioration, by those under whom the administration of our Eastern affairs has been so long and so ably conducted.

"If, finally, the disinterested testimony of a traveller who has seen, in his time, the working of nearly every form of government on earth—in every climate, and under a vast variety of circumstances—be at all entitled to attention, it is freely and most cordially offered in favour of the Honourable East-India Company's administration over almost every other which it has been his fortune to witness."

This conclusion, it is material to observe, has been slowly formed by Capt. Hall. In the course of his reading and personal observation, under circumstances which, he rightly remarks, are almost indispensable to the forming just ideas upon such a subject as this, he candidly acknowledges that he found his opinions liable to such frequent changes, that, at times, he almost feared no safe conclusion could ever be come to, nor any general explanation given of the principles which maintained in secure action a political machine of such magnitude and complexity as our Indian government. "The same train of fortunate accidents, however," he adds, "which had given me opportunities of examining almost every part of the coasts of Asia, and a considerable portion of the interior, have since enabled me to visit many other parts of the world, under circumstances generally so favourable, that they are calculated, as I think, to throw back useful light on many of the scenes previously witnessed in the East."

The second volume is full of amusement. An excursion to the great Candelay Lake or gigantic tank, in company with Sir Samuel Hood, with the night adventures in the forest,—a mosquito-hunt—crossing the surf at Madras in Masulah boats and catamarans—traversing the peninsula from Madras to Bombay—visit to the rajas of Mysore and Coorg—visit to the sultan of Pontiana in Borneo—are some of the leading subjects, which are treated with such an air of gaiety,—biographical anecdotes, in the chit-chat style, of Sir Samuel Hood, are so diversified with descriptions in a soberer and more elaborate strain,—that we are led imperceptibly to the end, and are reluctant to approach it. We cannot resist the malicious desire of reviving in some of our readers a little sympathetic torment, by inserting Capt. Hall's description of the mosquito-hunt:

The process of getting into bed in India is one requiring great dexterity, and not a little scientific engineering. As the curtains are carefully tucked in close under the mattress, all round, you must decide at what part of the bed you choose to make your entry. Having surveyed the ground and clearly made up your mind on this point, you take in your right hand a kind of brush, or switch, generally made of a horse's tail; or, if you be tolerably expert, a towel may answer the purpose. With your left hand you then seize that part of the skirt of the curtain which is thrust under the bedding at the place you intend to enter, and by the light of the cocoa-nut-oil lamp (which burns on the floor of every bed-room in Hindustan), you first drive away the mosquitoes from your immediate neighbourhood, by whisking round your horse-tail; and before proceeding further, you must be sure you have effectually driven the enemy back. If you fail in this matter, your repose is effectually dashed for that night;

for these confounded animals—it is really difficult to keep from swearing, even at the recollection of the villains, though at the distance of ten thousand miles from them—these well-cursed animals, then, appear to know perfectly well what is going to happen, and assemble with the vigour and bravery of the flank companies appointed to head a storming party, ready in one instant to rush into the breach, careless alike of horse-tails and towels. Let it be supposed, however, that you have successfully beaten back the enemy. You next promptly form an opening, not a hair's breadth larger than your own person, into which you leap, like harlequin through a hoop, or, to borrow Jack's phrase, 'as if the devil kicked you on end!' Of course, with all the speed of intense fear, you close up the gap through which you have shot yourself into your sleeping quarters.

If all these arrangements have been well managed, you may amuse yourself for a while by scoffing at, and triumphing over, the clouds of baffled mosquitoes outside, who dash themselves against the meshes of the net, in vain attempts to enter your sanctum. If, however, for your sins, any one of their number has succeeded in entering the place along with yourself, he is not such an ass as to betray his presence while you are flushed with victory, wide awake, and armed with the means of his destruction. Far from this, the scoundrel allows you to chuckle over your fancied great doings, and to lie down with all the complacency and fallacious security of your conquest, and under the entire assurance of enjoying a tranquil night's rest. Alas for such presumptuous hopes! Scarcely have you dropped gradually from these visions of the day to the yet more blessed visions of the night, and the last faint effort of your eye-lids has been quite overcome by the gentle pressure of sleep, when, in deceitful slumber, you hear something like the sound of trumpets.

Straightway, your imagination is kindled, and you fancy yourself in the midst of a fierce fight, and struggling, not against petty insects, but against armed men and thundering cannon! In the excitement of the mortal conflict of your dream, you awake, not displeased, mayhap, to find that you are safe and snug in bed. But in the next instant what is your dismay, when you are again saluted by the odious notes of a mosquito close at your ear! The perilous fight of the previous dream, in which your honour had become pledged and your life at hazard, is all forgotten in the pressing reality of this waking calamity. You resolve to do or die, and not to sleep, or even attempt to sleep, till you have finally overcome the enemy. Just as you have made this manly resolve, and, in order to deceive the foe, have pretended to be fast asleep, the wary mosquito is again heard, circling over you at a distance, but gradually coming nearer and nearer in a spiral descent, and at each turn gaining upon you one inch, till, at length, he almost touches your ear, and, as you suppose, is just about to settle upon it. With a sudden jerk, and full of wrath, you bring up your hand, and give yourself such a box on the ear as would have staggered the best friend you have in the world, and might have crushed twenty thousand mosquitoes, had they been there congregated. Being convinced that you have now done for him, you mutter between your teeth one of those satisfactory little apologies for an oath which indicate gratified revenge, and down you lie again.

In less than ten seconds, however, the very same felon, whom you fondly hoped you had executed, is again within hail of you, and you can almost fancy there is scorn in the tone of his abominable hum. You, of course, watch his motions still more intently than before, but only by the ear, for you can never see him. We shall suppose that you fancy he is aiming at your left hand;

indeed, as you are almost sure of it, you wait till he has ceased his song, and then you give yourself another smack, which, I need not say, proves quite as fruitless as the first. About this stage of the action, you discover, to your horror, that you have been soundly bit in one ear and in both heels, but when or how you cannot tell. These wounds, of course, put you into a fine rage, partly from the pain, and partly from the insidious manner in which they have been inflicted. Up you spring on your knees—not to pray, Heaven knows!—but to fight. You seize your horse's tail with spiteful rage, and after whisking it round and round, and cracking it in every corner of the bed, you feel pretty certain you must at last have demolished your friend.

In this unequal warfare you pass the live-long night, alternately scratching and cuffing yourself—fretting and fuming to no purpose—feverish, angry, sleepy, provoked, and wounded in twenty different places!

At last, just as the long-expected day begins to dawn, you drop off, quite exhausted, into an unsatisfactory, heavy slumber, during which your triumphant enemy banquets upon your carcass at his convenient leisure. As the sun is rising, the barber enters the room to remove your beard before you step into the bath, and you awaken only to discover the bloated and satiated monster clinging to the top of your bed, an easy, but useless and inglorious prey!

The last volume is enriched with a very interesting account of Sir Walter Scott, whom Capt. Hall attended during his embarkation at Portsmouth for Italy, in 1831.

AN INVITATION.

Tout nait, tout passe, tout arrive
 Au terme ignoré de son sort :
 A l'océan l'onde plaintive,
 Aux vents la feuille fugitive,
 L'Aurore au soir, l'homme à la mort.

Lamartine.

SE~~E~~ how all things perish,
 How their morning sets in night !
 The sweet wild-rose the south winds cherish,
 In its beauty looketh bright ;
 But soon the cloud falls on its light.
 The pale bloom of the lily fades,
 Grief the loveliest feature shades ;
 The softest singing bird takes flight,
 Ceasing all its pleasant chime
 In the chilly Autumn time ;
 In the balmy April weather,
 Sun and storm are born together.
 So all things die, beneath—above—
 Then, let us love !

The silver-footed woodland stream,
 That o'er the tinkling stones doth run,
 Upthrowing many a snow-white gleam
 Unto the morning sun,—
 Its little day of gladness past,—
 Dies in a mightier stream at last.
 And the golden Autumn rays
 That steal into the forest ways,
 Where dark boughs mingle, and the green
 Of the ivy scarce is seen ;
 The glimmering leaves between
 With the evening shadows pass,
 From the darkening grass—
 So all things die, beneath—above—
 Then, let us love !

Miscellanies, Original and Select.**PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

Royal Asiatic Society.—Saturday 18th of May 1833.

A general meeting of the Society was held this day: Sir G.T. Staunton, Bart. M.P., V. P. in the chair.

The minutes of the anniversary meeting* were read and confirmed.

The following, among other donations, were presented: viz.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, Parts IV. V. and VI. of Vol. I. Series VI. of its Memoirs.

From John Forbes Royle, Esq., a pair of Cashmirian pistols, a dagger, a hatchet, and a trumpet made from a human thigh-bone.

From the Royal Society of London a set of the *Philosophical Transactions* from 1801 to 1807, the abstracts in two volumes 8vo. Proceedings, &c. &c.

From the Royal Society of Edinburgh a set of its Transactions from the commencement in 1788, to 1828.

From the Council of the British Association for the advancement of science, the First and Second Reports of the Association.

From Mr. Loiseleur Deslongchamps, his translation into French of the Institutes of Menu; &c. &c. &c.

Lieut. Col. Archibald Robertson, of the Bombay Establishment, was proposed as a candidate, and being a member of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, was immediately balloted for and elected a resident member of the Society.

William Sheffield, Esq. was elected a resident member of the Society.

The first paper read at this meeting was a communication from Captain James Low, C.M.R.A.S., containing an account of the Batta race in Sumatra.

This description of the appearance and customs of the Battas on the island of Pulo Percha, or Sumatra, has been drawn up from the unpublished reports of Mr Prince, of the late Bencoolen Civil Service, the late Major Canning, and various travellers.

The Batta features are characterized by an uncommonly straight mouth, and their general expression is pleasing; their style of dress is not much dwelt on in this paper, having been so ably described by Mr. Marsden in his History of Sumatra.† The next particular alluded to is their mode of building, both in separate habitations and villages. The chief occupation of the Battas is agriculture; the rice cultivation is the most important and they also raise tobacco for their own consumption, but it is of an inferior quality, and they smoke it green; the women weave cloth. The trees which produce gum benjamin, and camphor, constitute part of the wealth of some tribes and a description of them is given, together with an account of the mode of procuring the products, their market value, &c. The next point mentioned is the knowledge possessed by the Battas of the medicinal and poisonous properties of various plants, their skill in preparing slow poisons, and the existence of an antidote to the latter, in the shape of a Chinese drug, which is so scarce and valuable that 100 Spanish dollars (about £22 10s) have been given for a piece of it about four inches in length. The account goes on to describe the moral character of the Battas in unfavourable terms, and then explains their social con-

* It is a matter of regret, that, owing to the pressure of temporary matter this month, we are unable to insert the proceedings of the anniversary meeting, which are of too much interest and importance to be abridged, till next month.

† An account of the Battas or 'Bataks' of Sumatra by Messrs. Burton and Ward, is inserted in the first volume of the Transactions of the R.A.S.

stitution as far as such a bond exists among them, and their customs in declaring war and carrying it on, concluding with a reference to the charge of cannibalism alleged against the Battas, which it considers to be perfectly correct.

The thanks of the meeting were ordered to be returned to Captain Low for his communication.

The reading of a descriptive account of the vessels used in navigating the Eastern seas by the maritime nations of Asia, drawn up by J. Edye, Esq. and communicated by Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. &c. &c. was commenced.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a special meeting of this society 19th December, Sir E. Ryan, the President, opened the business by adverting to the circumstance of their being assembled to consider of the most appropriate mode of expressing their sentiments upon the approaching departure of their secretary, Mr. H. H. Wilson. After expatiating upon the severe loss which the society would sustain in this distinguished Orientalist, and the great debt of gratitude it owed to him as a member and as secretary—as indeed the chief support of the Institution for so many years,—he proposed that a deputation should wait upon Mr. Wilson, at his residence, on the 31st inst. with an address expressive of their feelings on the occasion. He proposed that this address should be prepared rather by a committee of competent Oriental scholars than by himself, as he could not pretend to do justice to the great merits of Mr. Wilson in a field of literature entirely foreign to his own studies; he wished therefore to unite with himself Dr. Mill and Mr. J. Tytler, as members of the committee. He proposed also, that it should form a part of this Address, that Mr. Wilson should be requested to allow the society to have his bust taken by Chantrey, or by one of the most distinguished sculptors in England—"that it may be placed in this room, as a durable monument of his name, and a testimony of the esteem and respect with which his memory will ever be cherished by the members of the Asiatic Society."

Mr. J. Thomason seconded this proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Tytler expressed his ready concurrence in the measure proposed, and begged to add Captain Troyer's name to the committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. C. R. Prinsep hoped that all members of the Society would be invited to accompany the deputation on the presentation of their address.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of December 8th, after the business was over, and the president (Mr. Wilson) had left the chair, the vice-president (Mr. Grant) called the attention of the Society to the resolution voted unanimously on the 7th November, that, to mark the society's deep sense of the various claims which Mr. Wilson had upon it, a suitable address be presented to him, accompanied by a piece of plate, "as a permanent memorial of the society's estimation and respect;" and in conformity to that resolution, a silver cup was presented to Mr. Wilson, the following address being read by Mr. Grant:

"SIR: On the part of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, I have been deputed to express to you the sentiments of cordial congratulation which the members entertain on the auspicious occasion of your having been elected to a situation of high honour and distinction, in one of the most eminent seats of learning in the world. To us, Sir, who have long enjoyed such opportunities of knowing and prizing your attainments in Literature and Science, it could be no matter of surprize that you should be

singled out for such preferment, and it was most gratifying to us to learn that the University of Oxford, by nominating you to the Boden Professorship, confirmed the testimony of the public voice respecting the person best qualified to hold it. To the members of this Society, too, it is a source of pride to think that your deserts have not only obtained for you this honourable exaltation, but that two of the most celebrated oriental scholars and critics of their age (the lamented Leyden and yourself), belonged to the Medical Service of Bengal.

“ Rejoicing as we do, and that most unfeignedly, at your deserved good fortune, in being thus enabled to return to your native land, in the vigour of your faculties and capabilities of usefulness and enjoyment, yet a feeling of regret will unavoidably mingle with our satisfaction, when we recollect that you are about to quit the land where your career has been so honourable and brilliant; and that this parting, in the nature of things, must, with most of us, be for ever. The deep interest you have always taken in the prosperity, respectability, and permanence of our Society, from its establishment, nearly ten years ago, to the present hour, demands grateful and public acknowledgment. By your constant attendance at our meetings, you not only gave elasticity to our proceedings, but upheld a beneficial example to others, and proved your unwearied solicitude for the welfare of the Institution. In the more laborious details of Committee and other business of the Society, where much occurs that can be known to the public only by what appear general and simple results, we have ever found you a cheerful, careful, and active coadjutor. The readiness with which you have ever devoted your talents to assist in promoting professional and scientific investigation, we have uniformly experienced and appreciated; more especially on subjects requiring an intimate knowledge of oriental literature and customs. As Vice President, and latterly as President of the Society, we have admired the ability, impartiality, and urbanity with which you have guided our discussions, as well as the tone of moderation and good feeling which your personal bearing and manners tended so much to foster and preserve among us.

“ In order to give due expression and effect to these sentiments, no less than to place on record the feelings by which we have been actuated, an extraordinary meeting of the Society was convened on the 7th November, at which the resolution just read was unanimously voted. Pursuant to this resolution, we have now to present to you this memorial of the feelings of the Society towards you. Be pleased then, Sir, to accept of this Silver Cup, as a mark of the deep sense we entertain of your valuable services to our Institution, and as a parting token of the lasting regard and esteem in which, individually and collectively, we hold you. May it often, in your native land, serve to remind you of your distant friends and fellow-labourers in science and literature in the East; and now, Sir, with the sincerest good wishes for your continued good health, happiness, and long life, we bid you—Farewell !”

Mr. Wilson returned thanks in suitable terms, modestly disclaiming his title to the eulogy passed upon him, as more than his due.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.—This Academy, at the instance of the indefatigable Dr. Fræhn, one of the most distinguished orientalists of the age, has proposed a prize of 200 ducats (about £96) for a subject of the highest importance to the history of Russia, namely, “ The best history of the dynasty of the Joojeedes, or Golden Horde, compiled according to the rules of sound criticism, and based upon the works of oriental historians, especially Mussulman, rectified by means of the numismatic relics of the Mongol princes, and compared with the scattered notices to be met with in ancient Russian, Polish, and Hungarian chronicles, and other works of European and contemporary writers.”

The Mongols, it is well known, were for two centuries and a-half the scourge of Russia, which was in a state of complete dependence upon the Mongol Khans, the descendants of the successors of Joojee, son of Chingheez Khan.

Their empire bears the name of the *Golden Horde*, in the Russian chronicles, that of *Dasht Kipchak*, amongst Mahomedan writers, and was called by the Mongols themselves the *Empire of Togmak*. The domination of these princes necessarily influenced the institutions, civilization, manners, and language of the Russians; consequently, this history of the Mongol empire forms an integral part of that of Russia, and is essential to the full and exact knowledge of the latter. A genuine history of the Mongol rule in Russia, compiled from the mass of materials existing in the languages of Europe and Asia, is still a desideratum: Karamzin has given but a slight and imperfect sketch of it. The undertaking, however, demands vast philological science, zeal, and discernment, more especially a familiarity with the languages and literature of Asia.

Those who intend to compete for the prize are required to transmit their pieces to the Academy prior to the 1st August 1835. M. de Fræhn has published a very extensive programme on the subject, in which he traces, in a masterly manner, a complete view of the works and materials, printed and manuscript, which the competitors will have to consult, and which must greatly facilitate their researches.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Facts and Observations intended to convey the Opinions of the Native Population of the Territory of Bengal respecting the Past and the Future. By H. NEWNHAM, Esq., Citizen and Mercer of London, and of the Bengal Civil Service. London, 1833. Ridgway.

MR. NEWNHAM is (or was) a Member of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces; he has been twenty-eight years in India, employed in various capacities, in which he studied the native character, and by a knowledge of the languages, and by encouraging a free expression of opinion on the part of the people of India, became familiar with their feelings. In this pamphlet he redeems a pledge made to the natives when he left India, that he "would in England remember them, and stand between power and their interests."

Mr. Newnham's work, therefore, places the "East-India Question" in a somewhat new light; for although much has been said and written about "dividends," and "patronage," "exports of British cottons," and the "price of tea," it seems well nigh forgotten that the interests of the people of India ought to be at the head of the list of objects for which a new arrangement should be sought.

In treating of the relation of England to India, he shews that the balance of advantage, contrary to the oblique reasoning of some of our statesmen, is already on the side of the former, and that the meditated change of policy will augment that advantage; that it will "convert a commercial capital, hitherto in activity in England, into a territorial debt and increased charges on India, that the profits heretofore derived by India may be enjoyed by another class of men exclusively English." In considering the relation of India to England, he makes it evident that we have no right to regard India as a conquered country, and that it is very questionable whether, recollecting the diversified modes in which the sovereignty of India has been acquired, the Company can be employed, as a mere shadow, to maintain treaties which are virtually extinguished.

Mr. Newnham then shews the injustice of our whole policy towards the Hindoos, in respect to trade, the custom laws of the two countries, the absence of encouragement of native manufactures, and the ruin entailed upon the native traders by the influx of British commodities; and he justly complains of the misfortunes produced by this overtrading being made "the subject of mirth," by Mr. Grant's asserting that "the patient, thrifty, dexterous assiduity of private and untrammelled enterprize, has achieved what was pronounced impracticable!" Mr. Newnham goes on to shew the prospects of the Hindu under the new-light'scheme, in respect to agriculture, revenue, finance, law, the press, religion, and a variety of subsidiary points.

As the fruit of long experience and observation acting upon a thinking mind, this little pamphlet is worth many volumes.

A Sketch and Review of the Military Service in India. By a Madras Officer. Glasgow, 1833. Robertson.

THIS pamphlet takes so comprehensive a view of the various topics connected with the British army in India, that we might have been tempted to make it the text of a paper in this Journal, but that the careful digest we have given of the evidence before the Military Committee supersedes the necessity of such a paper.

The Madras Officer's chief object is evidently to shew that the military branch of the service has been harshly treated; but when he finds that the severe retrenchments, of which so many complaints are heard, have not arisen from "the dislike of the Directors to the military branch of their service," but have been forced upon them by the Government, and when it is plain that the Ministry intend to enforce further reductions, he may think some of his accusations too strong.

We are glad, however, to see such publications as these, from practical men, which "modify the deductions of theory by the lessons of experience."

A Summary of the History of the East-India Company, from the first Grant of their Charter, by Queen Elizabeth, to the present period. By CAPTAIN THORNTON, R. N. London, 1833. Ridgway.

THIS compilation is published with the commendable view "of presenting to the general reader a concise account of the origin, growth, and establishment of the power of the East-India Company in India." It may be used as a manual by all parties in the controversy, as opinions are not mooted nor questions discussed. It is a succinct, dry, collection of materials for information and discussion. The details of the Burmese war are from the original memoranda and recollections of the author, who was present in it.

The Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM. Vol. VI. Being Vol. XXXVIII. of the *Family Library*. London, 1833. Murray.

The present volume brings this entertaining part of the *Family Library* to a close. It contains the lives of Conway, David Allan, Northcote, Sir Geo. Beaumont, Sir Thos. Lawrence, Jackson, Liversidge and Burnet, all painters, the two last young men of great promise. Lawrence's biography is full of interest; so is that of Northcote. We regret that this is the last of Mr. Cunningham's delightful volumes.

A Treatise on the progressive Improvement and present State of the Manufactures in Metal. Vol. II. Iron and Steel. Being Vol. XLII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*. London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

A curious dissertation, written with the usual ability of these works, illustrated with explanatory cuts, and combining amusement with a fund of sound and useful information.

Nubia and Abyssinia, comprehending their Civil History, Antiquities, Arts, Religion, Literature, and Natural History. By the Rev. MICHAEL RUSSELL, LL.D. Being Vol. XII. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1833. Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin and Marshall.

An able and interesting volume, worthy of its precursors in the same collection. Dr. Russell has, with great care and accuracy, condensed all the material facts respecting these two countries which lie spread abroad in various authors, ancient and modern. A good deal of light has been thrown of late years upon the geography of Nubia and Ethiopia, and of which Dr. Russell has availed himself. We do not always agree in his theories, but he has authority for them, and may be right.

Sketches in Greece and Turkey, with the Present Condition and Future Prospects of the Turkish Empire. London, 1833. Ridgway.

The author of this work, finding, on his return from Greece, in 1832, that the impressions prevailing amongst all classes in this country respecting the condition, capacities, and character of the Greek people were deficient and erroneous, sat down to supply

what we believe to be a chasm in our literature. His sketches, which are short, bear the impress of accuracy; and his estimate of the character of the modern Greeks, is, we believe, as just in respect to its brighter as its darker features. The former, he thinks, "hold forth a bright promise of mature and ripened excellence." His remarks on the condition and prospects of the Turkish Empire, and on the character of the Sultan, are unfavourable: the author is of opinion, that "the Ottoman Empire is fast approaching the term of its existence, and the tardy and feeble efforts, which have of late been made, are utterly inadequate to renovate a state of such advanced decrepitude."

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Vol. I. Edinburgh, 1833. Cadell. London, Whittaker and Co.

This is an edition, under the able superintendence of Mr. Lockhart, of Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works, the first source of his popularity. The work had been partly prepared for publication by Sir Walter, before his death, and some introductory remarks on popular poetry, which grace the present volume, bear the date of "March 1830." The volume contains the first part of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish borders (historical ballads), with sundry additions to the earlier editions from the pens of the author and the editor.

This is a work which will be as popular as the "Works of Byron." It is decorated with exquisite engravings from views taken by Turner.

The Testimony of Nature and Revelation to the Being, Perfections and Government of God. By HENRY FERGUS, Dunfermline. Edinburgh, 1833. London, Simpkin Marshall.

A lucid and irresistible train of argument in support of Christianity.

The Field Book, or Sports and Pastimes of the United Kingdom; compiled from the best Authorities, ancient and modern. By the author of "Wild Sports of the West." London, 1833. E. Wilson.

A copious dictionary of terms and topics connected with sports and pastimes of all kinds, illustrated with very elegant wood engravings, forming a manual which no sportsman ought, and probably will, be without.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Chas. Gutzlaff has issued a prospectus at Canton for publishing by subscription, in one volume quarto, an English-Chinese dictionary, which was commenced by a deceased Chinese scholar. The Editor has greatly improved the work, which will contain most of the words in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style.

Mr. FORBES ROYLE, for several years Superintendent of the East-India Company's Botanic Garden at Saharunpore, is preparing for publication "Illustrations of the Botany and other branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The Mahāvamsi, the Rdjd-Ratnacari, and the Rdjd-Fah, forming the Sacred and Historical Books of Ceylon; also a Collection of Tracts illustrative of the Doctrines and Literature of Buddhism; translated from the Singhalese. Edited by Edward Upham, M.R.A.S., &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. 2s.

History of the Early Kings of Persia, from Kalomars, the First of the Peshdadian Dynasty, to the Conquest of Iran by Alexander the Great. Translated from the original Persian of Mirkhond, entitled the *Rauzat-us-Safa*, with Notes and Illustrations by David Shea. 8vo. 10s. (Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.)

The Travels of Macarius, Patriarch of Antioch. Part the Third, "The Cosack Country, and Muscovy." Translated from the Arabic by F. C. Belfour, M.A., Oxon, &c. &c. 4to. 10s. (Printed for ditto.)

The Dynasty of the Kajacs, translated from the Oriental Persian MS. presented by his Majesty Faty Ali Shah to Sir H. J. Bridges, Bart., K.C., LL.D. To which is prefixed, a Succinct Account of the History of Persia, previous to that period. 8vo., illustrated with plates and a map. 21s.

Akhlaki Mithas; the Morals of the Beneficent, by Husain Vâiz Kâshif. Engraved from the Persian Manuscript. Revised and corrected by Mirza Ibraheeme, of the East-India College, Hertford. Royal 8vo. 15s.

Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. III. Part II. 4to.

Eastern and Egyptian Scenery, Ruins, &c., accompanied with Descriptive Notes, Maps, and Plans, illustrative of a Journey from India to Europe, followed by an Outline of an Overland Route, Statistical Remarks, &c., intended to show the advantage and practicability of Steam Navigation from England to India. By Capt. C.

F. Head, Queen's Royal Regt. Imperial folio, 42s. 3s.; India proofs, 44s. 4s.

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Records of a Voyage to the Western Coast of Africa, in H.M. ship *Dryad*, and of the Service on that Station for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, in the Years 1830, 1831, and 1832. By Peter Leonard, Surgeon R.N. Small 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Journal of a Voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land. By G. A. Prinsep, Esq. 18mo. 3s.

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The Government of India. By Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., F.R.S., &c. 8vo. 15s.

An Historical Sketch of the Princes of India Stipendiary, Subsidiary, Protected, Tributary, and Feudatory; with a Sketch of the Origin and Progress of British Power in India. By an Officer in the Service of the Hon. East-India Company. 8vo. 7s.

More Hints addressed to the Proprietors of East-India Stock; calculated to assist them in forming a Correct Opinion on the Proposals of Government, which are submitted to their consideration by the Court of Directors. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East-India Company. 8vo. 2s.

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Flora Indica; or Description of Indian Plants. By the late Wm. Roxburgh, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c. A New Edition, edited by W. Carey. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 42s. 12s. (Calcutta, 1832.) To be completed in four volumes.

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Observations on some of the most important Points connected with the Consideration and Treatment of Cholera Asphyxia. By James Hutchinson, A.M., surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, &c. 8vo. (Calcutta.)

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Journal of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. Nos. I. to VII. 8vo.

CALCUTTA.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Oct. 27.

The Martin Case.—The court has, at length, pronounced a decree in this case, which was shortly stated by the chief justice as follows:—

That a school, called *La Martinière*, be established, and for that purpose a building be erected forthwith on the land already purchased, according to a plan reported and approved by the master; and that such a school be conducted as nearly as possible in conformity with the will of the testator, General Martin.

That out of the funds applicable to the charity, Rs. 165,293, the amount of the estimate approved by the master, be appropriated and applied for the purpose of erecting and completing the building; and that Mr. J. P. Parker, whose estimate has been approved by the master, be employed to erect and complete the building, upon his giving the proper security for doing so, and for completing the same on or before the 1st June 1834.

That Capt. George Hutchinson, who has been reported by the master to be a fit and proper person to superintend the erection of the building, be appointed to such superintendence, upon first obtaining and filing the leave of the Government for that purpose; that he shall receive a commission of six per cent., and that he shall report the progress of the building to the governors of the intended school at least once in every three months.

It is then decreed that the Governor General, the members of council, the judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate General, shall be *ex officio* governors of the school, who shall choose annually four additional governors, who shall (during the year) have equal power and authority with the *ex officio* governors; and that there shall be a paid secretary, receiving such salary as the governors shall fix.

That the further sum of Rs. 20,000 principal monies be set apart out of the funds applicable to the charity, and that the remainder of those funds remain invested in Government securities to the credit of the causes, but to the separate head of the *La Martinière* school, for the permanent maintenance and support of the said school; which said sum of Rs. 20,000, and also the interest of the said remainder of the said funds, accruing until the 1st June 1834, be employed in paying the commission of the superintendent of the

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building, the purchase of books, and any other purposes which the governors may deem necessary for the institution; provided only that they reserve in hand and have, on the 1st June 1834, for the purpose of commencing the current expenses of the school, a sum not less than Rs. 15,000.

That the governors, from time to time, select from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta a sufficient number of poor girls, of an age not less than four nor more than twelve years, so that there may always be twenty girls at the least on the establishment of the school; and that such girls shall be entirely educated and supported out of the funds; and that as many as conduct themselves well shall be permitted to remain in the school until they shall be apprenticed, or placed out to some honest employment, or married; and that moderate sums may, from time to time, be advanced, at the discretion of the governors, for the purpose of enabling them to be so apprenticed, placed out, or portioned in marriage.

That the governors, from time to time, select from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age not less than four nor more than ten years, so that there may always be at the least thirty boys on the establishment of the said school, and that such boys shall be entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the said school; and that moderate sums may, from time to time, be advanced, at the discretion of the governors, for the purpose of putting out any boy as an apprentice, or enabling him to obtain any other honest means of employment on leaving the school.

It is then directed that an anniversary shall be kept, a sermon preached, and medals distributed, as nearly as may be according to the directions of the testator.

And it is further decreed, that the governors shall be at liberty to admit any other boys or girls, being children of Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, to be educated and boarded, or educated only, at the school, upon condition of their paying a sufficient sum, so that they may not be in any way a charge upon the funds of the school.

Directions are then given for the vigilant attention of the secretary to the affairs of the school, and for a report by him upon the subject to the governors once in every month. It is then recited, that the court is of opinion that it is not expedient to set forth in the decree the detailed plan and arrangement of the school, or to

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adopt the scheme approved by the master in his report beyond the parts specified and embodied in the decree; and that the intention of the testator will be better carried into execution, and the institution rendered more useful, by leaving the details to be settled by the governors. And it is then decreed that the governors shall have power to appoint such masters, mistresses, and teachers, with such salaries as they may deem fit, and to determine the number of boys and girls to be admitted to the school, and the nature and system of education to be pursued, and all other matters and things necessary to give effect to the school, and shall have control over the receipt and expenditure of the interest of the permanent funds; provided only, that they conform in all things as nearly as possible to the intention of the testator, and never expend more than the interest of the said funds.

COURT OF CIRCUIT, AGRA, Sept. 12th.

Peyma, v. Kishna Chumar, Omeysda Chungee, Pursa Chumar, Deojeeta Chumar (all of Agra), and *Rajpaul Jal* (of Dhaulpore). — *Charge*. That, in May 1832, Kishna and Omeysda did confederate with Pursa to steal the infant daughter of Peyma, the prosecutor, with intent to make a slave of her; and that Omeysda and Pursa having received her from Kishna, did sell, or were aiding and abetting in selling, her as a slave in the Gwalior territory, and that in the sale and purchase of the infant girl, Deojeeta and Rajpaul were also aiding and abetting.

It appeared from the testimony of the witnesses, that the girl, Kushaloo, seven years of age, was carried away by Kishna, the prosecutor's brother, and has never been restored. The ultimate object of the theft could only be ascertained from the confessions made by the guilty parties to some of the witnesses and to the court.

Kishna said: "There was a marriage in the house of Khoshala Chungee, where, among the company, I met Omeysda and Pursa; the former staid with our host, and the latter with me. Pursa next day said to me, 'I require a young girl;' and in reply to my inquiry, as to why he wanted one, said he would sell her at a profit in the Gwalior territory. I then told him that my brother's daughter was seven years old, and that if he would settle the price, I would steal her for him. He offered twenty rupees, which I agreed to accept. It was settled that I should carry the girl to Surehrah, to Omeysda Chungee's house, where I was to get the money. We then returned home. I succeeded in bringing off the girl to Omeysda and Pursa. However, a stir was made about the case in the village, and Durriya (the mother) accused me of the theft. Dpsraj

accordingly had me seized and sent to the thanah. I had no other accomplice."

The other prisoners acknowledged that they had been concerned in selling the girl, but not in the theft. Rajpaul, who avowed himself to be a slave-broker, said he purchased the girl from the prisoner Deojeeta (a female) for seventy rupees, and sold her for one hundred to a slave-dealer at Gwalior.

On a *futwa* convicting Kishna of stealing the girl, Kushaloo, and Omeysda, Pursa, Deojeeta, in Agra, and Rajpaul, in Gwalior, of selling and buying her, and declaring the whole five liable to *acoobut*, the session judge recorded his opinion, that the crime of kidnapping was proved against Kishna, and of being accomplices in the sale, purchase, and conveying the girl to Gwalior, was established against the other four. A sentence of twenty-five stripes and seven years' imprisonment, with labour, and in irons, was passed on each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEETING OF ALEXANDER AND CO.'S CREDITORS.

A meeting of creditors of Alexander and Co. was held on the 2d January, at the office of the firm, in conformity with a requisition made by the provisional committee appointed (see p. 28) to report on the state of affairs.

Mr. Wynch read the report of the committee appointed on the 17th ult., which stated that, to draw up a complete, adjusted statement so extensive required a longer period than would accord with the anxiety of the creditors. The report then proceeds:—

"The committee, in the first place, report that the cash and notes in hand, on the day of the failure, amounted to the sum of Rs. 5,189. That the bills and acceptances falling due, and which have come to hand since the 11th December 1832, deducting a portion of them belonging to creditors, being added to the above, raise the amount available to Rs. 12,921. 2. 6. "That for the most part the tangible assets belonging to the firm, existing on the books of the concern, such as houses, indigo-factories, government and other promissory notes, have been pledged and anticipated, the firm having, in its difficulties, borrowed money on the security of the same to carry on its business; and that from the inquiries made and information received by them from the partners of the late firm of the unincumbered assets of the firm, the proportion of which the immediate realization could be relied on is too small to justify any hope of early distribution to the creditors.

"The claims on the firm, which appear specially assured, are those of Govern-

ment, the trustees for the firms of Ferguson and Co., Mackintosh and Co., Crutenden and Co., the Union Bank, the trustees of Blyth's estate, and the Laudable Society. Other priorities in favour of particular claims exist, the particulars of which are stated in schedules.

"Statements have likewise been prepared, including the debts due by persons in the civil, military, and medical services, and by other individuals, which can only be gradually liquidated, and cannot therefore be set down as positively certain of realization within any given time.

"The committee observe, that every claim due to or by the late firm will be found comprised in a rough balance sheet, which, at their desire, has been prepared, with the view of furnishing a tolerably accurate statement of the probable outturn of the estate. From an inspection of the balance-sheet in question (to the complete accuracy of which the committee do not pledge themselves, but they believe it to be sufficiently correct for present purposes) it appears, that the late firm owes a total of 344 lacs, while the apparent assets and claims on the books belonging to the firm, and due from others, amount to 494 lacs: subsequent revision may detect some errors, and the final balancing of the books (for the books of the firm do not appear to have been balanced up to 30th April 1832) will doubtless subject the numerical results exhibited on the balance-sheet in question to some variations. The committee have examined the balance-sheet generally, together with a numerical statement of each account which may be considered bad or doubtful, and on examination they are not disposed to think that the amount of good debts has been overrated.

"The committee observe that a most important consideration is, what is the present value of the assets of the late firm? The assessed appreciation of the whole is doubtless a difficult task, requiring time and skill to accomplish. In the mean time, from the inquiries which they have been able to make, they would say that about 60½ per cent. is not too large a deduction to be made. This would give 196 lacs of assets to meet 344 lacs of claims.

"The creditors will naturally expect the opinion of the committee, founded on such inquiries as they have been able to make, as to the best course to be pursued with the view of bringing the affairs of the late firm to the most advantageous close; they have no hesitation in pronouncing their opinion, that those who urge an immediate and peremptory close of the whole concern, and the reckless pursuit of debtors, advocate what is almost next to impossible, and would prove most injurious to creditors.

"The property of the late firm may,

they observe, be classified under indigo factories, houses in Calcutta and elsewhere, Blake's sugar concern, the colliery, and debts due by individuals; on each of which they would beg leave to offer a few observations. And first with respect to the indigo factories, the value of which it is obvious varies with the price of indigo, and this consequently cannot be a favourable time for disposing of them.

"*Indigo Factories*, against which there are heavy balances arising from the extended operations when prices were high. The factories, and the real property generally of the firm, have been, the committee are informed, mortgaged for a sum considerably under what the property is worth, even during the depressed state of things for the last three years. If that property were now brought into the market, it would not bring two annas in the rupee of its real value, even if it could be disposed of at all.

"Whatever may be the result of the inquiry with regard to the Company's charter, in regard to other matters, it may be predicated that free permission will be given to Europeans to settle, and to hold land in India; and it cannot be doubted but that individuals of enterprise and possessing capital will come out, which must have a material influence on the value of real property.

"The same observations would apply, in a great measure, to *landed property and houses situated in Calcutta*, which, if brought into the market, would, it is feared, prove unsaleable, or if sold, would be so at a great sacrifice of property.

"With regard to *the Colliery*, from the information afforded by the partners, the committee have reason to believe, it is the best and safest property the house are possessed of. They understand, that from the 1st July 1831 to the end of February 1832, they sold and delivered 360,000 maunds of coal; that the concern is now yielding a yearly profit of about 70,000 rupees and upwards, and that there is every prospect of the demand greatly increasing. It is impossible to estimate with precision the future value of this property, but if the creditors should come to the determination to allow the concern to be carried on, the colliery would appear to merit early consideration.

"*Blake's Sugar Concern*.—The value of this it is also difficult to estimate with accuracy. Much, the committee observe, will depend on the admission of the sugar refined from jaggree; if that is considered as common East-India sugar, and not refined, the concern, the committee are informed, may be pronounced a good one, even at present prices and high duties.

"*Debts due by individuals* in the Company's service and others.—The gradual realization of the debts due by individuals

in the services, and by others (including compromises, &c.), is a matter which the committee would recommend to be left to the judgment and discretion of such managing trustees or assignees as may hereafter be appointed.

"The committee have considered, it within their province to offer these observations to the creditors, with reference more particularly to the third measure contemplated in the circular issued by the late firm on the 12th ultimo, the adoption of which they considered would be most advantageous to the creditors, namely, to allow them to carry on their extensive commission agency and valuable concerns in indigo, coals, sugar, saltpetre, &c. for the benefit of their creditors, but, of course, under a suspension of other payments, for a limited number of years, and then subject to a dividend and reconsideration of future proceedings.

"It may be objected, that to carry on the concern in the manner proposed, provided the measure were assuredly profitable, involves a protracted settlement; but the managing trustees or assignees need not be prohibited from selling, with leave of mortgagees, as often as a fit opportunity should offer: it is obvious that a concern in efficient operation is likely to command a fair price, while one closed will scarcely meet an offer. The object is of course to sell when most advantageous to creditors, and not when most profitable to buyers.

"There remains another most important consideration, should the concern be wound up by assignees appointed with or without the intervention of the Insolvent Court; for, notwithstanding the opinions pronounced against throwing the estate into the Insolvent Court, it will be for the meeting at large to weigh well whether it may not be absolutely necessary to have the protection of the Insolvent Court for the purpose of insuring the property being divided fairly and equally amongst the creditors."

Mr. Wynch said, the present aspect of affairs permitted of one of three alternatives: first, to place the concerns of the concern under the protection of the Insolvent Court; second, to keep them out of the Court and leave them in the hands of trustees appointed by the creditors; third, to carry on the business of the house, but under proper control, and suspending payments for a certain number of years, when a dividend would be declared. It appeared to him that, notwithstanding it was so strongly advocated at the Trade Association, that it was inexpedient to place the business in the Insolvent Court, and though the general sentiment of the last meeting also was against letting the concern pass into the Court, it might be found most advisable so to secure the property of the creditors. It would perhaps

be in the recollection of the present meeting, that, at the last, it was stated that an application had been made to Government, previous to the failure, for a sum of thirteen lacs, to enable the firm to carry on its concerns, and that it had been refused. Mr. N. Alexander had supplied the committee with the following memoranda, shewing what might in a few months be available for carrying on the profitable branches of the concern.

Ways and Means.

Assets towards meeting thirteen lacs of rupees required to carry on the concerns of Alexander and Co.—

Sursoo seed.....	Sa. Rs.	10,000
Blake's sugar and rum.....		40,000
Coal.....		12,000
Fifty.....		15,000
One-eighth of Red Rover		20,000
Freight.....		5,000
If Blake's sugar concern is carried on, surplus during the year.....		50,000
Do. coal.....		25,000
Connoyloll Burrall's houses in Burra Bazar.....		25,000 to 30,000
Costs in Bentley's estate from Mr. Nicholson.....		8,000
Aybon's estate.....		25,000
Freight policy on the Phoenix, Insurance shares, surplus		18,000
Bank of Bengal shares.....		32,000
S. Smith.....		17,000
Indigo outlay already paid.....		10,000
Mr. Hill's seven-sixteenths of Moran and Hill's concern applicable to raise funds on, and valued at 2,30,000		1,22,000
Houses and godown rent, if we can gather in.....		1,00,000
Amounts recoverable by monthly payment from our debtors compromising.....		30,000
Surplus of indigo.....		3,00,000
Cash.....		3,60,000
Property immediately available.....		2,000
Indigo surplus.....		1,79,000
Outlay made.....		12,20,000
		6,61,000
		5,59,000

He (Mr. Wynch) was an advocate for carrying on the profitable parts of the concern, and with this explanation he would read parts of a letter which he had received from Mr. Nathaniel Alexander, written by that gentleman during his passage up the river, and which might be found to throw some additional light upon the present prospects of the concern:—

"The very large sum of money paid by the house in diminution of their capital since 1st January 1830 obliged us to raise money, on our real property, from Government and the banks principally. The sum, however, for which it is pledged is very considerably under what the property is worth, even during the depressed state of the market for the last three years. If that property, however, was now brought into the market, it would not bring two annas in the rupee of its real value, if it could be disposed of at all. What I would take the liberty of suggesting to the committee is, when they ascertain the value of our indigo concerns, and if they can make indigo at 110 rupees per maund, to enter into a negotiation with the other houses to reduce their advances for the

coming season fifty per cent., and then to clear them out of pledge by certain gradual payments: the trustees of course holding them for the present mortgages until they are finally redeemed. With regard to the value of the different concerns, I have to remark, that for money-making, they are now in the best possible condition, and I fully anticipate that the indigo of the last season will be made on an average not exceeding 100 rupees per maund."

Mr. Macfarlan moved that the report be published for the consideration of the creditors, and that the meeting be adjourned till the 9th.

Mr. Lycko objected to delay. It was not those who had heavy interests at stake, but the poorer classes, who would most severely feel the effects of procrastination, and in his opinion the best thing that could be done for all parties would be immediately to put the house upon its legs again.

The original motion was, however, carried.

The following "approximative statement of assets and debts" is one of the schedules referred to:—

Dr.	
Total amount of assets due to Alexander and Co. as per their house books.....	Sa. Rs. 3,80,70,000
Ditto ditto as per their bank books....	20,00,000
Sundry profits as per list marked.....	6,95,000
Interest and commission of 1831-32 and 1832-33.....	4,00,000
Premium and interest on our Government notes.....	3,62,000
	<u>14,57,000</u>
Claims secured by the old reserved fund account.....	4,15,27,000
	<u>89,27,215</u>
	5,04,54,215
Less set-off accounts.....	10,23,000
	<u>4,94,31,215</u>
Deduct:	
Reserved Fund	89,27,000
Bad and doubtful debts ..	2,20,00,000
	<u>3,18,27,000</u>
	1,76,04,215
Add estimated recoveries from 3,18,27,000, at 6½ per cent.	20,00,000
	<u>1,96,04,215</u>
Deduct difference between dividend and full payment of claims covered by security	21,00,000
	<u>Sa. Rs. 1,75,04,215</u>
Cr.	
Total amount of debts due by Alexander and Co., as per their house books.....	Sa. Rs. 3,19,31,000
Ditto ditto as per their bank ditto....	34,00,000
	<u>3,53,31,000</u>
Less set-off accounts	10,23,000
	<u>3,43,08,000</u>
Due by us in suspense accounts	1,00,000
	<u>Sa. Rs. 3,44,08,000</u>

The adjourned meeting took place on the 10th January, when Mr. Wynch (who was called to the chair) read an address to the creditors assembled, in which he stated that, since the last meeting, an individual creditor had endeavoured, while the other creditors had been engaged in deliberation, to get the start of the rest by attaching the persons of the partners, in hopes of a sequestration of their property; there was, therefore, no longer any option in regard to seeking the protection of the Insolvent Court; the measure must now be resorted to, to protect the property, and that without delay. He observed that, as the powers vested in the Court, for deferring the sale of property and placing it under temporary management, were ample, and as the Court must be desirous of promoting, as far as practicable, the interests of the creditors, it was desirable that their wishes should be distinctly expressed. He accordingly proposed the following resolutions:—

"That, with the view of bringing the affairs of Messrs. Alexander and Co. to the most advantageous close possible, it appears expedient to allow such of the concerns of the late firm to be carried on as may be determined to be profitable and beneficial for the interests of the creditors."

Mr. Homphray wished to know which of the concerns were profitable and which were not, that the meeting might know what concerns it would be advisable to carry on, as reports had gone abroad that many persons, who held mortgages on some of those concerns, had sent persons to take possession of them in virtue of their mortgages.

The chairman observed, that it would be the most advisable plan to leave such matters to the discretion of the trustees proposed to be appointed, and that he was not in fact prepared to answer the question, as in the statements prepared the concerns were merely described generally. The Insolvent Court, to which they were now forced to resort, would protect them from any thing of the nature anticipated by him.

"That for the purpose of carrying the resolution now passed into effect, it appears expedient that there shall be two paid or working trustees, who, together with three or four honorary trustees, shall be, with the consent of the Insolvent Court, eventual assignees; the said trustees to co-operate with such of the members of the late firm as may be willing, for an adequate remuneration, to afford their assistance towards the accomplishment of the object in view; and the decision of the majority to be conclusive in all matters touching the interests of the creditors."

These resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Wynch said the next thing was the

recommendation to the court of gentlemen as trustees.

Mr. Dick recommended that no gentleman of the law be named trustee. He thought it better that legal advice should be paid for, rather than that legal advisers should be trustees or assignees. In advocating the exclusion of professional gentlemen, the speaker made some personal allusions, which produced a sharp altercation between him and Mr. Longueville Clarke.

After some discussion, Messrs. Burkin-
young and Abbott were elected paid trustees, and Messrs. Geo. Alexander, W. C. Hurry, and Radamadub Bonnerjee, honorary trustees; and it was agreed "that Mr. Nathaniel Alexander be named secretary to the aforesaid trustees, with an adequate remuneration, and that all deposits be placed in the Union or Bengal Bank, as may appear most advisable to the trustees."

It was then resolved, "that it is recommended, that the members of the late firm, with the sanction of the assignees or trustees, be allowed to retain the utmost portion of their personal property, consistent with the rules of the Insolvent Court, and that the same shall extend to the whole of the personal property, if the Court can by law permit it."

"That, with the view of enabling the members of the late firm to carry the resolution into effect, the provisional trustees be requested to re-assign their interest in the property of the late members of the firm."

The resolutions were then signed by the creditors for presentation to the Insolvent Court.

In returning acknowledgments for a vote of thanks to himself and the members of the provisional committee, Mr. Wynch most emphatically assured the meeting that it had been the most anxious desire of the members of the firm that nothing should appear before the public but *the truth—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth*. This assurance appeared to give very general satisfaction, and was received with loud and repeated acclamations.

The following statement was read by Mr. Wynch, shewing the amount of government securities, Bank of Bengal shares, and Union Bank shares, in deposit with Alexander and Co. on the 11th December.

Total amount of government securities belonging to individuals in the house	Sa. Rs. 59,75,300
Thirty-nine shares in the Bank of Bengal	3,90,000
Twenty-two shares in the Union Bank,	55,000
Total amount of government securities belonging to individuals in the Bank of Hindoostan	2,53,700
	Sa. Rs. 66,74,000

All which sums, being trust property, had

been delivered over to the provisional trustees, and by them deposited at the Bank of Bengal, on account of those concerned.

A private letter says: "The distressing failure of Alexander and Co. has thrown a gloom over all the presidency, and will have the same effect doubtless when the news reaches the upper provinces; I am happy, however, to say, that the panic is already disappearing here, in respect to the other houses, and that the assistance which the Government have granted, in making liberal advances on indigo to any extent, will, I understand, afford ample and prompt relief to meet the wants of all standing in need of it."

On the 12th January, a petition was presented to the Insolvent Court (signed by 250 creditors), when the commissioner, Sir E. Ryan, inquired whether the gentlemen recommended as assignees intended to devote themselves exclusively to the duty, if appointed; and intimated that they must stipulate to engage in no other employment before he nominated them.

Upon this, all the parties present declined the appointment except Mr. Burkin-
young, who expressed his willingness to devote the whole of his time to the duties, provided he was adequately remunerated.

Sir E. Ryan then objected to the classing of the assignees into working and honorary: if two working assignees were sufficient to do the work, he could not perceive the benefit of appointing more. In conclusion, he observed that, unless it could be certified that the firm possessed assets to the amount of half the debts, the matter could not proceed in that court, and he appointed Messrs. Burkin-
young and Hurry assignees for that purpose, after which he would consider whether it was advisable to associate three others with them.

The person who took out a writ against the members of the firm was a native, named Sibnarain Ghose. His object, it is said, was not to have seized their persons, but, on the return of the writ, to have obtained an authority to sequester their property, and thus secure his debt. It is now said to be his intention to bring the sheriff before the Supreme Court, for default in executing the writ of *capias* on the defendants when within his reach. The writ being issued under the seal of the Supreme Court, some doubt is expressed whether the order of a commissioner of the Insolvent Court (protecting the persons of the firm) can justify the sheriff in suspending the process of a superior court. As Sir E. Ryan declared, on the 10th January, that Mr. Bracken, being in England, was incompetent to claim the benefit of the Act, and his name was

omitted in the assignment, Sibnarain Ghose, it is stated, intends to sue for a sequestration of the property, private and partnership, of that gentleman.

FAILURE OF MESSRS. MACKINTOSH AND CO.

The following circular has reached us :

"Calcutta, 5th Jan. 1833.

"Sir : It is our painful duty to apprise you, that under the heavy and incessant pressure of unexpected pecuniary calls in consequence of the panic arising from the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co., and the intimation of further extensive withdrawals of funds to be made at the end of the commercial year, we have been obliged to stop payment, pending a reference to our creditors.

"We shall lose no time in preparing a correct statement of our affairs for the information of our constituents, after which it will remain for them to decide on the measures to be adopted for the realization of the debts and assets, whether under the Insolvent Court, by trustees, or by ourselves."

"In any case, our best exertions, in whatever way they may be judged most likely to be useful to our creditors, shall be devotedly rendered; and should we be permitted at the same to conduct separate business of a nature consistent with the unfortunate situation of our affairs, we shall regard the privilege as valuable only in proportion as it may enable us to improve the out-turn of our estate. On this subject we propose addressing you more fully when our accounts are ready for submission.

"We remain your faithful servants,

"MACKINTOSH AND CO."

This event has led to the failure of the house of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., of London.

The unfortunate event announced yesterday, following so closely as it did upon the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co., has struck another heavy blow at commercial credit; and, as might have been expected, on Saturday and yesterday, all the native and many of the European constituents of the agency houses, panic-struck, greatly contributed by their inconsiderate conduct to increase the alarm occasioned by the stoppage of two great houses of business within one month. We believe, however, that all that undesigned fear and deliberate design could accomplish, has only proved the ability of the agency houses to meet all current demands made upon them.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 8.

A correspondent considers that it is both the duty and the interest of Government to interfere at the present alarming crisis, and

we should rejoice if we thought that his appeal would have any effect in the quarter to which it is directed; but we believe that unavailing representations have been already made to Government on the subject. It remains only that the existing houses of agency and their constituents act an open, rational, and manly part towards each other.—*India Gaz.*, Jan. 9.

At a meeting of creditors of the firm, on the 21st January, the following statement, signed by Colonel Kennedy, Mr. Allan, Colonel Dunlop, Mr. H. M. Parker, Colonel Galloway, and Colonel Craigie, was submitted :—

"The undersigned creditors and friends of the house of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. having had a statement placed before them of the affairs of the firm, and having made such inquiries as naturally originated in the course of the verbal explanation by which it was accompanied, conceive that the meeting will not be averse to learn the impression produced on their minds by the examination and inquiries adverted to, or to take into consideration such suggestions for the general good of the creditors as have offered themselves to the undersigned.

"We have the strongest impression, consistent with a brief general investigation into the affairs of the house, that its assets may fairly be assumed as amounting, under ordinary circumstances, to eight annas in the rupee of its debts. The calculations submitted by the partners excluded all debts due to the firm not clearly realizable, and nearly all that may be considered doubtful, the remainder being estimated only at a very low rate, according to their probable out-turn. As far as we were enabled to judge of the statements placed before us, we see no reason to question the accuracy of the estimate, which assumes that, under proper management, each creditor of the house may be assured of receiving eight annas in the rupee, and possibly more, in the event of a scheme being adopted, upon which, and which only, we feel disposed to rely with any confidence for the realization of the amount adverted to.

"The scheme we would suggest for consideration, merely offering it as an outline, to be modified and filled up, is as follows :

"That the firm should continue to conduct its affairs under the supervision of inspectors or trustees, to be nominated by the majority of the creditors, and who will annually report to the creditors the result of the year's operations.

"That beyond winding up its present concerns within a prescribed period, the business of the firm should be strictly confined to that of agency, not involving any advance of money beyond that necessary to employ their ships and such other pro-

party, until sold, as the inspectors or trustees may think advantageous.

"That the creditors should acquiesce in a reduction of their claims to one-half in each case; in other words, to receive as a composition eight annas in the rupee, releasing the firm, on that amount being paid (with interest in the mean time, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly), from all further demands.

"That the payment in liquidation of the compromised demand of eight annas in the rupee should be settled as follows: yearly interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the full amount of the creditor's claim as it now stands, or five per cent. on the composition being made, as before suggested, in the interim: four annas at the expiration of four years, from the 30th of April 1833; two annas at the end of the sixth year; and two annas at the end of the eighth year.

"Calculations have been made, from which it appears to us highly probable that ten per cent., at least, on the realizable debts of the house may be fairly reckoned upon as an annual collection, whether from the interest which is paid at that rate, or from proportions of the debts recovered. Five per cent. will be absorbed by interest payable on the reduced debt due from the firm; the balance will form an accumulating fund, which, with the other assets, will, we feel confident, yield the full amount of composition suggested, viz. eight annas in the rupee.

"But this is adopting the narrowest view of the advantages which we think are to be anticipated from the scheme of present composition and ultimate adjustment which we suggest. We calculate not only on the possibility, but on the great probability, that a surplus will remain in hand at the end of the eighth year, and after the settlement of all the reduced claims; in other words, assuming that the good assets of the firm are equal, under ordinary circumstances, to the reduced claims, the difference between the interest which may be calculated as obtainable on the former and five per cent. payable in the shape of interest to creditors, will stand to the credit of the estate.

"We originally contemplated suggesting the division of this surplus between the creditors and the partners of the firm, but the latter positively decline to receive any advantage of the nature which we would have proposed; we would therefore suggest that the entire amount of surplus which may remain to the credit of the estate at the expiration of the eighth year, be divided amongst the creditors generally.

"We may fairly advert in this place to the prospect of the agency and commission business of the house, which has averaged for the last three years 4,30,000 rupees per annum, being likely to increase the

contemplated surplus; for what more desirable agents could be employed by any party than a house clearly solvent in the broadest sense of that term, owing to its creditors having limited their claims to the ascertained amount of the actual good assets, whose affairs are strictly confined by the supervision of inspectors to agency and commission business only, and which is not liable to any unexpected demands?

We think it no very sanguine assumption, under such circumstances, to believe that the old constituents of the firm, as a house of commission and agency only, will feel additional confidence in them in that capacity—a confidence which cannot, we think, fail to extend itself to others. If these assumptions, then, are at all well-founded, the contemplated surplus at the expiration of the eighth year will probably be such as to yield to each creditor a considerable per-centage on his present claims, in addition to the eight anna dividends which will have been paid within the above period, and the intermediate interest at five per cent. on his reduced claim.

"But even if the above calculation be fallacious, still we think there cannot be a doubt that, under any circumstances, a dividend of eight annas in the rupee, with the contemplated interest of five per cent. in the interim, may be fully relied on. Going further, however, and assuming that even in reckoning upon the eight annas we have been sanguine, which we cannot admit, the question immediately occurs, by what process is the estate to be made to realize more or so much?

"The Insolvent Court is surely not to be thought of, at least with the object of realizing greater proceeds from the estate than by the scheme we suggest; for, however beneficial it might be to the partners of the house, by releasing them from a state of anxious uncertainty, more grievous than any sure evil, it could only add to the embarrassment of its creditors; not merely by the expenses of the court, but by the great delay and consequent loss which are inseparable from its operations.

"Finally, our objects are these: First, to secure for ourselves and all other creditors a larger portion of the amount due by the house than could be obtained by any other mode of adjustment: on this point we cannot too strongly urge our own impressions that no other scheme whatever would yield equal advantages to the creditors; secondly, to prevent the members of the house from being forced into the Insolvent Court, or from sinking under the prospect of that hopeless and interminable labour, from which their high and unimpeached characters should protect them; thirdly, to secure that their invaluable aid shall be given as cheerfully as it is freely offered, with an ultimate object in view to inspire their exertions, and lighten the

burden of that labour which they have proposed to devote to them, without accepting any remuneration whatever from the funds of the estate. Our own impression is, on this last point, opposed to the determination of the partners, but we have yielded to their wishes in stating the resolution they have adopted. Fourthly, to secure to the house a continuance of the business of safe and lucrative agency from its old correspondents, which could not be continued to them if it was determined to wind up the affairs of the concern, but from which creditors may anticipate the advantages we have adverted to. Fifthly, to rescue very many persons, by the payment of the proposed interest half-yearly on their reduced claim, from that utter destitution, during the long intervals prior to and between the payments of very small dividends, to which any other project cannot fail more or less to expose them. And, lastly, to assist in re-establishing that confidence in mercantile credit which has been so shaken by recent calamities, and to which we cannot but believe that measures such as we suggest would in some degree contribute.

“These are the principal objects which we have in view. We submit our suggestions, not for adoption, but that such steps may be taken as occur to the meeting; first, to verify the value (under any but the present unprecedented circumstances) of the assets; and next, for affording a deliberate consideration to the calculations we have roughly made and the opinions we have conscientiously adopted. The best friends of the house, and of the creditors at large, could not wish to bind the meeting to any stronger declaration than this, *viz.* that if, upon further investigation, the assets are found equal, on a fair calculation, to a certain portion of the debts now due by the house, it would be desirable and for the ultimate interest of the creditors that they should acquiesce in the difference—say fifty per cent., or eight annas in the rupee—being relinquished, and that for the liquidation by the house of that reduced claim, it would be expedient to adopt some scheme such as we have suggested, in preference to resorting to the Insolvent Court, or compelling the firm to an immediate winding up of its concerns.”

After some discussion, resolutions were passed unanimously against transferring the affairs of the firm, under any circumstances, to the Insolvent Court; calling on the creditors not present to co-operate, and appointing a committee to examine the statement submitted, on which, as well as on the debts and assets of the house, they are to report at a future meeting.

ESTATE OF PALMER AND CO.

In the Insolvent Court, January 5th, Mr. Dickens applied, on behalf of the *Asiat. Jour.* N.S. Vol. 11. No. 42.

assignees, for an order that a further dividend of four per cent. be declared payable immediately, which was ordered accordingly. Mr. Dickens stated, in answer to the question of the commissioner, that the assets of the late firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. are in no way involved in the failure of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., the late secretaries to the assignees.

An application was made in the court on the 12th, for leave to carry on such indigo factories of the firm as the assignees should think it beneficial to support, and to dedicate to that object a sum not exceeding 240,000 rupees. Sir E. Ryan assented thereto after some explanation. It was stated that another dividend of six per cent. might probably be made in November, or three per cent. at a short date. The commissioner conceived that quick dividends would be most agreeable to the creditors, and therefore fixed the next hearing for the 1st June, with a view to declare a dividend.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—AFFAIRS OF GWALIOR.

Lord Wm. Bentinck arrived at Agra on the 18th November. Next day he held a levee; on the 22d he gave a grand ball, to which all the native princes and chiefs at Agra were invited, as well as the Burmese ambassadors and the Gwalior embassy. A review took place on the 24th, which was a grand spectacle, and, it is said, was purposely made so, to produce an impression upon the Burmese, Maharrattas, and local chiefs. A letter from Agra, dated 22d, says: “there has been a great bustle here ever since Lord William Bentinck’s arrival; nothing but levees, durbars, &c. There are vakeels from the Gwalior, Dholpoor, and Jyepoor courts, besides one from Ava. We had them all at the ball given by Lady William last night. The appearance of the Burmese and their ladies was ludicrous in the extreme. They are disgusting people, and Lord William did not seem to like embracing them. The Dholpoor man came in great state on a superb elephant splendidly caparisoned: the elephant was about twelve feet high! There are about 3,500 of the Gwalior troops encamped near the fort, and 5,000 from the other states—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—all of whom are destined for Gwalior with the Governor General.”

Major Low, the resident at Lucknow, met his Lordship here, and was to accompany him to Gwalior, as well as Col. Lockett, resident at the Jyepoor court, the affairs of which were expected to engage the Governor General’s serious attention.

The Governor General left Agra on the 26th November for Gwalior, where his decision was required between the pretensions of the reigning maharajah and the re- (H)

gent Byza Baee. The details of this important question are thus stated in the *Mofussil Akhbar*:—

“On the death of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, the country was left without an heir, and the Government placed it, at the express desire of Dowlut Rao, in the hands of the Ranee Byza Baee, who still possesses the supreme authority. It was his wish too, communicated, we believe, to Major Stewart, late resident at Gwalior, that the Byza Baee should reign during her whole life. A few months after the death of the maharaja, Byza Baee, probably at the suggestion of the British Government, and to secure independence to the state after her demise, adopted a boy, who was called Junokejee Rao Scindiah; and who, if not avowedly, was tacitly acknowledged by the British Government as heir apparent to the Guddee. On the adoption of the boy, a seal was engraved bearing his name and titles, and this has ever since been in use, though the authority of the Baee has been, and still is, considered supreme; that of the maharaja being the mere *nominis umbra*, useful only inasmuch as it keeps up the old custom of vouching all public documents with the seal of a Scindiah. No definitive treaty has, we believe, been entered into between the British and Mahratta Governments since that closed with Dowlut Rao by Marquess Hastings, and our acknowledgment of the present adopted heir has only been in that we have received and replied to all letters and papers bearing his seal, which amounts, if not directly, at least by inference, to an approval of him as heir; but this Government is under no written pledge.

“Respecting the pedigree of the heir, there are two traditions, differing widely from each other, respecting the birth and parentage of Junokejee Rao Scindiah; the first, which is very generally believed, is, that the heir is actually a son of the late maharaja, and that, fearing the wrath of Byza Baee, he sent the heir's mother, at an early period, to the Dukliun, where the boy, now adopted by Byza Baee, was born. The other is, that of three boys of good family, brought up from the Dukliun, the choice fell upon the boy now adopted; but it was not until after much inquiry he had been proved *nujeeb-ool-turfuen* (of good descent on both sides) that he was proclaimed heir. This is a far more credible account, and we are inclined ourselves to give it confidence in preference to the *ufwa* (word-of-mouth tale) above cited.

“For some time past, *i.e.* since the maharaja has found out that he can think and act for himself (symptoms of which he doubtless manifested to the Baee), he has been placed under strict surveillance, not amounting to imprisonment, but sufficiently disagreeable to one who expected to

have put aside the trammels of boyhood for the free and unshackled condition of his present maturer age. He has been allowed to follow his own amusements of hunting and shooting; it is true, but not even this unattended by a sufficient number of followers, to prevent his committing any act inimical to the views of the Baee; nor has he been allowed to have any communication with the British resident, excepting in durbar, or through the Baee, his nominal mother, so that whatever his own views may have been, he has had no opportunity of displaying them until lately, when he made for the residency from a hunting expedition, and succeeded in reaching it before any of his attendants could come up and prevent him. For a long time, the maharajah refused to leave the residency, and declared that nothing should induce him to return again in fealty to the Byza Baee. By the prompt and decisive management of the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, however, and by the influence of Chimna Baee, his sister, he was induced to return to his own home, and has since, adopting the resident's good counsel, been induced to submit himself to the Baee, and the reconciliation between the two parties is to all appearance perfect. But the great question, ‘who shall reign?’ remained to be decided, and it was to give judgment that Lord William Bentinck proceeded in person to Gwalior.”

Great preparations had been making, for some time past, at Scindiah's court, for the reception of his Lordship. The ranee-regent and the maharaja came as far as Dholpore to meet the Governor General, the united escorts of the two Mahratta potentates, amounting to 30,000 men, formed on the Gwalior side of the Chumbul. The country on the Agra side is a complete chain of ravines, for two or three miles from the water's edge, which separated by that distance the British from the Mahratta encampment.

Lord Wm. Bentinck arrived at the camp on the 29th, and was visited by the maharaja and ranee-regent, which he returned next day. The spectacle is described as magnificent. “The road leads through the ravines to the river, and is but just broad enough for a narrow-wheeled carriage to pass along. The heights of these ravines were covered with a part of their infantry armed with matchlocks, swords, &c. &c. for a distance of nearly two miles, when going down a steep descent and turning a corner the view opened suddenly upon the beautiful clear blue Chumbul, and a street, formed by 12,000 or 15,000 troops drawn out to receive the Governor General, composed of a double row of infantry with cavalry in their rear.”

On the following morning the Mahrattas marched for Gwalior, and on the day after that (15th December) the Governor Gene-

ral followed. 'The ravines on the Gwalior side of the Chumbul are more difficult than those on the Agra side.

On the 3d, the day after his arrival, the Byza Bacc visited Lady Wm. Bentinck. It was not the custom for native ladies to pay visits, but as the regent had set her heart on receiving a visit from Lady William, and etiquette would not admit it without a previous visit from the regent to Lady William, native customs were broken through, and the rancee, attended by her daughter the Chumna Bacc (who is married to Appah Saib) and several other ladies of her household came accordingly.

"Our ladies," says the account we cite, "frankly confess that the charms of the Chumna Bacc totally eclipse theirs. They represent her as very beautiful; a fair complexion with a brilliant black eye and raven locks, and hands and feet, the form and delicacy of which any lady in England might envy." The rancee came in a palankeen with six women in attendance on foot. The covering of the palankeen was crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold: the Chumna Bacc and other ladies were on elephants splendidly caparisoned.

On the following morning, the maharajah visited Lord William. He came in great state on an immense elephant covered with gold and silver ornaments about the head, with a *jhoor* of crimson velvet; the velvet was scarcely visible under the embroidery. Hindoo Rao, the rancee's brother, Appah Saib, and the other natives of rank or power in the state, attended, mounted on elephants caparisoned, and themselves dressed so as to exhibit more wealth than taste on their part. The maharajah requested, and much to the astonishment of Hindoo Rao and Appah Saib obtained, a private audience. This lasted such a length of time (very nearly three hours) that it was thought not at all improbable that the boy had taken one of his sulky fits, which, report says, are by no means rare, and declared his intention not to move till the Governor General placed him on the throne. It is said that he displayed a considerable share of talent. In the afternoon Lady William, attended by all the ladies of the camp, returned the regent's visit, where they beheld a scene of almost fairy splendour, the whole zenana being brilliantly illuminated. The manners of the Chumna Bacc were, on this occasion, as much admired as her beauty on the previous day. She performed the honours for her mother with great dignity and affability, and with the greatest good-nature took much trouble to show all the presents to the best advantage, and to explain the use of every article of curiosity.

On the following morning, Lord William returned the visit of the maharajah. "There was a great show of troops, but

nothing equal to that at Dholpore. Their body guard is really a very fine set of men, well dressed and equipped for native troops: red jackets with jacks and leathers, and a helmet copied from our horse artillery. They are mounted on very smart active horses, and have two light field-pieces (3-pounders) galloper guns. These are drawn by six horses, mounted and equipped in every respect like our horse artillery."

The presents were splendid. Before they were presented, the Governor General had a private audience with the Beyza Bacc, through a purdah.

On the 7th, there was a review of the British camp, which on the 8th, was removed to near the residence of the Bhala Bacc. A review of about 12,000 Mah-ratta troops took place on that day; after which, the Bhala Bacc had prepared a most sumptuous banquet for the Governor General and his suite, but unfortunately forgot that her guests were not natives of her own country. In consequence of this oversight, there were no knives, forks, plates, glasses, or in fact any thing required to enable the visitors to eat a lamb roasted whole, which was the most conspicuous dish. Champagne and wines of all sorts were then brought in; the want of glasses was a trifle; wine could be drunk without a glass; but such a thing as a cork-screw could not be found among the property of the Bhala Bacc, which, as well as her wealth, is said to be immense. When this fact was proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, swords were drawn and put to the ignoble use of knocking off the necks of bottles, and butter-pots were cleaned and made to answer the purpose of tumblers. This was the finale to this long-talked-of visit to Gwalior. The 13th started on the morning of the 10th, through mud and rain, in order to reach Agra in time to receive the Commander-in-chief. On the morning of the 12th, the Governor General proceeded towards Saugor, and Lady William towards Culpce. His Lordship was accompanied by a number of the Gwalior nobles as far as Antree.

The award of the Governor General has not transpired, but it is reported to be in favour of the rancee-regent.

PUBLIC SPIRIT AMONGST NATIVES.

A correspondent in the *Hurkaru* mentions the following instance of public spirit in a Hindu. "I have just been travelling on a road between forty and fifty miles in length, which brings a large portion of the produce of two fertile districts, Jessore and Kissonnuggur, to the banks of the Hooghly at all seasons of the year; to say nothing of the convenience it affords for travelling. It is kept in good order, throughout the year, by people employed for the purpose; there are pukka bridges for draining off the waters, as on the Com.

pany's roads, and moreover trees planted along the sides; which, however, are but of poor growth, owing to the constant ill-usage of passengers and others. This truly princely work has been now finished about eight or nine years, and was completed throughout, even to the purchase of the land which it occupies, by an obscure and aged native, whose name is said to be Kally Podar, residing at Bogcha in the district of Jessore. Native gratitude has so far honoured this worthy individual as to give his road the name of *Béneear-rusta*, literally 'the Baniya's road.'

NATIVE EMPLOYMENT.

We understand that a proposal had some time ago emanated from the Sudder Board, that as natives are admitted in the judicial department of the service in the rank of Aumeens, Sudder Aumeens, &c., so they may also be admitted into the revenue branch, as deputy collectors, &c. on salaries similar to those allowed to the former; to which will be added the usual commission on abkaree and the sale of stamps. These fiscal officers will be required to give securities to the extent of the revenue of the district over which they may be placed. This, if any thing, will secure honest and efficient men for the service, whilst other qualifications will also be deemed necessary for gaining admission into these respectable and onerous situations. This proposal has been received by the Governor General with much satisfaction, and his Lordship has sent it to the Vice President in Council for such improvements as may appear to them necessary.—*Reformer*.

Government is, it seems, determined on carrying the *native employment system* into the revenue as well as judicial offices, a measure which we solemnly believe to be one of greater injustice to the native population (as society is at present constituted among them) than if a decree were to be promulgated prohibiting their employment for the next thirty years in any situation of trust. It is doubly unjust—unjust *morally* towards the persons appointed to office, and unjust *positively* towards the men who are to suffer under their authority; it forces temptation upon the former class before they have been allowed to acquire the *principle* necessary to enable them to resist it; and it makes over the unfortunate ryots to a more merciless system of fleecing than they even now have to endure from the native subordinates of the collector's office; it thrusts responsibility upon exactly the same description of men as are now so frequently detected in malpractices, and (we suppose) trusts to a special interposition of Providence to enable them to come through the ordeal unblemished in reputation and untainted by bribes.

Will it be believed that some of the mooniffs of this very district, the incorruptible by order of Government, the honest *ex officio*, have been detected in something very like paying for their new places to the *serishtadar* of the judge's court; that is, paying a consideration for being recommended to the office? Will those who can conjugate the verb "to bribe" in its *active voice*, for their individual interest, be dead to the advantage which the said interest might derive from a proper comprehension of the *passive*? Will it be believed that there are heavy cases of bribery now on examination against some of the principal officers of three of the five courts in this district *alone*? And who, we ask again, will fill the new revenue appointments, but just such men as are daily detected in dishonesty in the old ones? We will not here launch forth into an inquiry on the many evils consequent on these premature measures, or expatiate on the absurdity of *paying* two sets of officers and *employing* only one; we will now merely submit to our readers an essay on that unhappy spirit of mistaken philanthropy which seems to have animated the ruling powers with a species of the most dangerous *Hindophilism*, supported as it is by pseudo-Benthamite arguments, where good intentions supply the place of sound reasoning, specious views stand for plain truth, and theory supplants practice.—*Meerut Obs. Dec. 13.*

BURMESE WAR-CONTRIBUTION.

We learn that the Burmese debt to the Company's government, amounting to a crore of rupees, is at length discharged, and the distress and misery which the payment of this money has occasioned to the Burmese people, the buyers of our manufactured goods, is said to be extreme. To make up the amount, they have been squeezed and fleeced in every possible way. It was the object of the treaty of Yandaboo to humble the Burmese government; the effect has been to impoverish the Burmese people and to prevent them from being profitable customers to British traders. We have heard, on good authority, of an English merchant at Rangoon who, as his mercantile prospects were entirely at the mercy of the local government, was compelled to make one of the provincial satraps a loan of a sum of money, and now not only is interest refused, but it is difficult even to obtain the repayment of a portion of the principal. The British resident has taken up the matter, and will doubtless see justice done by properly representing the affair to the king at Ava; but from the accounts that have reached us, it appears certain that the presence of a British consul at Rangoon to protect British merchants and British vessels from imposition would have a salutary effect.

According to our information, instead of a duty of ten per cent. on goods imported into Rangoon, a duty of fourteen per cent. is now exacted; and instead of port charges being similar to those at Madras or Calcutta, a charge of 1,100 rupees is levied on ships, and 600 to 900 rupees on brigs.—*Ind. Gaz. Dec. 6.*

PERSIAN SERVICE.

Major Pasmore, deputy adj. general, assisted by some engineer and artillery officers, has been appointed to an important command in the Persian service.

LOCUSTS.

Locusts are visiting all parts of India—the natives predict famine. Three flights have been seen at Mynpoorie on the 16th and 22d September, and a dense cloud on the 10th October. On the 26th October, at Hawaul-baug, near Almora (on the hills), the atmosphere was nearly darkened with them; and three flights passed Futtehghur, on the 14th July and 12th and 29th October. The one on the 12th October was a dreadful swarm, mostly red, with some green and yellow; they remained in the vicinity for two or three days, and did great damage.

PETITION OF THE MISSIONARIES.

The missionaries at Calcutta have dispatched a petition to the British Parliament, praying that an annual grant of a lac of rupees may be made from the Indian revenue to a Board of Missionaries, for the promotion of religious, literary, and scientific education amongst the natives. This proposal has been supported in the *John Bull*, ridiculed in the *Hurkaru*, and censured (in a temperate manner) in the *India Gazette*, which says: "We cannot avoid remarking *in limine* on the way in which this petition has been got up, and in which it has at last reached the Indian public. It has been prepared by the missionaries without any public intimation of their intentions, and without previously subjecting their scheme to the ordeal of public discussion in any form whatever; and it has at last been given to the world by the mistaken zeal of a recent convert not yet thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of missionary management. But for this blunder, the good people of India, who would have ultimately to pay the said lakh of rupees, would have first known from the London papers this design upon their purses, the contents of which it is proposed to employ without their own consent for the religious education of their children by missionaries. We cannot consider this proceeding honest or ingenious. However friendly to the religious, as well as to the moral and intellectual,

improvement of the natives, we would contend that the missionaries have asked what is plainly inconsistent with justice to the natives, with good faith on the part of government, and, in regard to many of them, with their own avowed principles. They ask that a portion of the revenue of the country shall be devoted, under their management, not only to the moral and intellectual, the literary and scientific, education of the natives, but also to promote religious knowledge, to communicate religious instruction, and to provide for their spiritual welfare. What is this but to ask the British parliament and the Indian government to become active parties to those schemes of proselytism in which the missionaries are professionally engaged, and to employ the money wrung from the people to teach their children a religion which they dislike? The petitioners, indeed, assert that there are 'large bodies' of Hindoos and Mussulmans who are 'not merely willing to receive, but desirous of receiving' the above-named kinds of instruction, including instruction in the Christian religion; that it is the earnest cry of 'a large and daily increasing number of both Hindoos and Mussulmans, that they may be allowed the privilege of partaking of the blessings of such an education as has been described;' that, in Calcutta and its neighbourhood alone, there are not less than from 2,000 to 3,000 youths of the above classes, who cheerfully receive this kind of instruction, and that the present grant is required solely for that class that desire religion to be combined with other branches. But the fact is different from what the missionaries would represent. There are no large classes who desire religious instruction from them. There is no 'earnest cry of a large and increasing number of Hindoos and Mussulmans to be allowed the privilege of partaking of the blessings' of a Christian education. The 2,000 or 3,000 youths of the above classes, who receive this kind of instruction in Calcutta, receive it because they cannot help themselves, and because they would rather have literary and scientific instruction with religion than have neither. The missionaries give the one as a bait to induce them to swallow the other, and when the bait is taken, they say, 'see how desirous the Hindoos and Mussulmans are to receive Christian instruction!' It is very difficult to suppose that the petitioners believe what they assert; but if they are blind, it does not follow that others must shut their eyes upon the real facts."

The *Sumachar Durpun* (a Bengalee and English paper conducted by the missionaries at Serampore) states that, "the oldest missionaries in India, and with whom is connected one of the largest missions in the country, know nothing of the petition, and entirely disapprove of it," that it is

"not the petition of the protestant missionaries in Bengal," and that whoever its authors and partizans be, they have prayed parliament "for a very unwise and improper thing."

A letter in the *Philanthropist* vindicates the petitioners, by observing that they do not request the assistance for the propagation of religion, except so far as it may be promoted by education; that a lac of rupees is a small proportion of the sum paid to the revenue by the Christian community of India; that the system is not exclusive; that no compulsion is proposed, no premium on conversion offered, and that a large body of native Christians may be expected to look up to the missionaries for education.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

The subject of the levying of tolls for crossing the river Indus, has been arranged between the Company's government, Moorad Uli Khan, the sovereign of Sind, and Roostum Uli Khan, sovereign of Guheepoor, the abatement or modification of which has been entirely left to the Governor General. The subject is well managed, and no doubt it will promote commerce. Mr. Wade, the resident of Loodceaneh, has proceeded to Lahore, for the purpose of constructing boats to trade on the Sutledge river.—*Agra Akbar*, Nov. 14.

CHURAPOONJEE.

Teerut Singh is in arms, and an action has taken place on the Noongkhilao side between a party of the enemy, and a detachment of Mauns under the command of Munbhoot, who has taken up the cudgels against his former master. This goes further to prove that his surrendering himself to the English is entirely to be attributed to a quarrel between him and Teerut Singh. Nothing now will save government from the unnecessary expense of a large sum of money. Mookund Singh is now at the Sanatorium, living quietly on a pension of Rs. 50 per month; the fruit of which is perfect tranquillity on this side of the hills, and safety to passengers up and down the country. There is a total want of insight into the genius of the people and the peculiar nature of their institutions, which will create no few fresh blunders in any attempts to manage them with any permanent advantage. The late negotiations have totally failed, to the extreme credit of the wisdom of the diplomatists, of every degree, engaged in carrying it on. "What could be done with one word," and can be done with inconceivable facility by one individual, has proved abortive in the hands of the people bearing high official designations, and will cause considerable waste of public money.—*Corresp. Indian Reg.*

METEORS.

The *India Gazette* contains extracts from two letters, one from Bulrampore, in the Jungle Mehauls, the other from Agra, communicating accounts of a very remarkable atmospherical phenomenon.

"*Camp Bulrampore*, 19th Nov.—During our march this morning, the sky presented a most brilliant spectacle. Innumerable meteors were flying in every direction, and some of them the most beautiful I ever saw. They appeared to burst finer than the finest sky-rockets, leaving a long line of various-coloured light in the heavens behind them, which remained several minutes, and vanished gradually. I never saw any thing like it before, and I should think it not a common thing in India; for I have travelled frequently at different hours of the night, and never before witnessed a similar phenomenon."

"*Agra*, 18th Nov.—Some nights ago, there was a most extraordinary appearance in the heavens. The sky was all one blaze, owing to the number of falling stars."

The same phenomenon was seen, at the same time, at the three presidencies.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

A Lucknow correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states, that the King of Oude "has been advised to utterly defy the British government, which has so long borne the obloquy of the demolishing profligacy of his administration. Mirza Nuthoo, the ex-amil of Bhyswarah, formerly confined for heavy default, has been invested with the office of minister, in defiance of the advice and remonstrance of the Governor General, conveyed through the resident, who, in consequence, has proceeded to his lordship's head-quarters, to consult as to future procedure. Matters, therefore, are approaching a crisis, and all classes, except the few interested, confidently expect and hope, that the decision of his lordship will introduce a radical reform and change of system. The British government has no alternative but to assume the reins of administration. Speedy and efficient interference is indispensable to arrest the desolating progress of corrupt administration and female influence. It is well understood, that all the late changes and the obstinacy of the king, have been instigated by the old woman, his step-mother."

INLAND CUSTOMS.

The subject of the inland customs is still, we believe, under the consideration of the government. The modification, however, of the present system, with the view to an effectual relief of the internal commerce of the country, seems nearly hopeless. We trust, therefore, that a re-

gard for the interest and happiness of India, will induce the local government to recommend the entire and immediate abolition of these vexatious duties to the home authorities. Replete indeed as the annals of history are with financial mismanagement, we are aware of no species of tax more vitally injurious to the production and distribution of national wealth than that which our rulers seem to have adopted in this instance, from the vicious system of taxation of their predecessors in the government. Even the inland trade of France, in the last century, could scarcely have been more oppressed by the various transit and town duties, afterwards abolished by the National Convention, than that of India is at the present moment by hers, and this too in such an age of improvement in every branch of political science.

With respect to the town duties, we have not so much to urge, and were the rate, with some modifications in the mode of levying, reduced and applied to purposes of local improvement, the inhabitants of the towns themselves, who are generally the more opulent classes, could scarcely object to them. Collected, however, as they now are, in aid of the public treasury, with some inconvenience in the way of payment, and affecting as they do goods warehoused within the limits of the two-cross chowkies, the evils as well as the character of inland customs in some measure attach to them. We could wish therefore to see them abolished.—*Mofussil Achbar.*

LETTER FROM THE KING OF AVA.

The following is a translation of the letter from the King of Ava to the Governor General, presented to his lordship by the Burmese ambassadors at Agra:—

“The king who rules over Thunaparanta, Tampadepa, and other great eastern kingdoms, and over many umbrella-wearing rulers, king of the rising sun, lord of the celestial elephants, and proprietor of many white elephants, lord of mortal existence and great chief of righteousness, informs the English ruler who governs India, and other great western kingdoms; That, inheriting from his great grandfather, and grand-father, the sovereignty of the countries of Thunaparanta, Tampadepa, and other great eastern kingdoms, and exercising authority over many umbrella-wearing rulers, after having been consecrated, he delights in governing [them] and strictly and rigidly observes the laws and duties of kings. The inhabitants of the country and all living creatures are watched and protected according to law, and after reverencing and exalting the three religious duties, God, his precepts, and ministers, God's very excellent

religious instructions are made to extend, and to illuminate.

“For the purpose of cementing friendship, Major Burney arrived at the golden city of Ava, with a royal letter and present from the English chief, who rules over the western kingdom. In the royal letter, it is stated, that great and sincere friendship shall be perpetuated; accordingly, as Major Burney was deputed, Tweeken Then Woon, a man of sense and prudence, after having been vested with the powers of a potentiary, has been ordered to proceed with a royal letter and presents. Mencee Maha Seltloo has been ordered, after representing to the English chief all the official matters of which he is in possession, he must petition, and hear the replies of the English ruler. The two great countries being sincerely and well-disposed, [the English ruler] should keep in the heart [that is, bear in mind] the cause of preserving sincere and long friendship. This is what is to be informed.”

TRIBUTE TO MR. H. H. WILSON FROM THE PUPILS OF THE HINDU COLLEGE.

On the 1st January, the pupils of the Hindu college assembled in the large hall of the institution, in order to evince their respect and gratitude to Mr. H. H. Wilson,—“whose unremitting exertions,” one of the pupils observed, “have raised the institution to its present prosperous state, and improved the character of native education in every possible way—who, though one of the first literary luminaries of India, has not thought it beneath his dignity to devote a portion of his time to the preparation of the most elementary books for the use of Indian youths, and to the very correction of the press for their benefit, their sole benefit; and who is one of those individuals to whom the Hindus are indebted for all those benefits which they are now enjoying, even for the present liberality of government towards them,”—by presenting him, on his departure for Europe, with some plate. Mr. Wilson entered the hall accompanied by Mr. Jas. Prinsep, Mr. David Hare, Dr. Strong, Mr. D. Ross, and other gentlemen, and was conducted to a seat at the head of the table by the assembled students, about 300 in number. The head pundits successively appeared before the vice-president, and read to him addresses from the various classes; afterwards the medical class approached the table, and presented Dr. Wilson with a massive piece of silver plate, bearing an inscription in Nagree character.

Afterwards, a deputation from the native officers employed at the mint, presented a large silver salver, bearing an inscription.

A small silver baton, containing an address from the native officers of the supreme court, sudder dewannee, &c., was also presented.

Baboo Russiclohl Mullic, in presenting to Mr. Wilson a superb silver vase, spoke nearly as follows: "I am deputed by the members of the English class to present this address and vase; but before I do so, permit me to give expression to my feelings. Since the period you became connected with the Hindu college, you have been its most zealous promoter, and have not failed to do all that lay in your power to advance its interests. We are indebted to you for the establishment of classes for the study of political economy, mathematics, and natural philosophy, and to you must the present state of the institution, which is rapidly extending its benefits in the improvement of our countrymen, be attributed. Under such circumstances, and with the prospect of your departure before us, we cannot suffer you to leave this country without giving vent to our feelings, especially when we consider the change which has been produced by this institution in Hindu society, of which change your exertions have been the principal cause. While we sincerely regret your departure from our country, we are cheered with the knowledge that distinguished honour awaits you in your own, and that the time and talent you have devoted to the restoration of Sanscrit literature in Hindoostan, has procured you the highest honours one of the most ancient universities in Europe could confer." The speaker concluded by uttering a prayer for Mr. Wilson's future welfare, and afterwards presented the vase bearing the following inscription:—

To
HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, ESQ.
Visitor of the Anglo-Indian College,
And Vice President of its Managing
Committee,
This Vase
Is respectfully presented by the Students
Of the Institution,
As a mark of their Esteem for his
Indefatigable Zeal in the
Cause of Native Improvement, and
Of their Gratitude for the
Interest and Zeal which he has ever displayed
In their Intellectual
Advancement and in the general welfare
Of the College.
Calcutta, Jan. 1833.

Mr. Wilson replied to this speech, and to the address which was presented at the same time, in very feeling terms, exhorting the pupils to continue in the path they had so creditably pursued. He adverted to the principles of the institution, particularly to that of excluding all religious instruction, which effectually prevents

the prejudices, jealousies, and contrarities which might arise in the course of years to check the prosperity of the institution. He said great opposition had been made to it, and fears had been entertained that such a scheme must subvert all religious principle in the boys; but he appealed to them all present, to the characters they bore with their teachers and with their parents and friends, whether they had not acquired an expansion of goodly feeling, an ennoblement of mind, and a real fixture of moral principle and virtue, by their education in that college: and the shouting assent of all seemed to prove enthusiastically the truth of his estimation, as well as the entire sway which his paternal care had established in their hearts.

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

The campaign against the Chooars commenced towards the end of November, with a pretty large force, the 24th, 34th, and 50th N.I., with some guns, a regiment of irregular horse, and the Ramghur and other irregular troops, owing to the unsettled state of the country from Cuttack to Hazareebaugh. Two companies of the 50th, with the commissioner, under Lieuts. Trimmer and Macdonald, and the levy (nearly 700 men), under Ensign Alexander, had been engaged in searching out and destroying the strong holds and villages of the ringleaders of the insurrection, and met with considerable success. The villages of the redoubtable Gungah Narain himself, and one of his principal adherents, have, amongst many others, been reduced to ashes. The insurgents are represented to be tenacious of their lives, and too well aware of the best means of preserving them by keeping close in the creeks and corners of the hills and jungle, to expose themselves to much risk, and consequently the loss of life has been comparatively nothing. The only molestation the troops suffered has been by the rebels annoying the rear and baggage, communications, &c.; but even this has been clumsily performed, and with little injury to the force sent against them.

On the 20th December, Captain Bird, with the main body of the right column of the Jungle Mehals, attacked a strong stockade of the insurgents, called Cook-nocoon. He sent a company, under Capt. Griffin, to divert them in part, and after getting over the hill with great difficulty, surprised them in the rear, took and destroyed the stockade with considerable loss (as supposed) of the rebels, and eight sepoy and Lieut. Spry wounded of his party, the latter severely. They drove off the cattle to camp; the rear, as usual, harrassed by the arrows of the Chooars

from the thick jungles. Gungah Narain was seen at a great distance escaping over the hills on a poney, but from the nature of the country it was not found possible to pursue him.

A letter from Amjore (near Singboom), 2d January, states that the centre column reached that encampment on the 28th Dec. ; that *dours* are of daily recurrence, and all possible mischief is inflicted upon the insurgents, who nevertheless escape, and conceal themselves in holes and caverns, and upon the return of the parties to camp, they creep out to take a sly shot at the rear of the column. On the 29th, two large parties acted simultaneously in attacking two of their strong places, Louta Coocha and Koira Coocha ; but as usual they had to act against an invisible enemy. The greatest difficulty encountered was climbing the hills, which are not easily ascended, and the approaches only through paths admitting one or two persons abreast. The fastnesses were destroyed, and the parties returned without loss. On the 1st January, two parties again sallied forth, traversing paths and mountains never trod before, save by Chooars and tigers, and after accomplishing the same work of devastation, returned without the knowledge of having touched even one rebel, with two sepoy's severely and slightly wounded on our side. A night-party was more successful, and well laid hands upon Gungah Narain ; they were conducted to his sleeping place by a woman taken prisoner in the morning, and succeeded in killing three on the spot, bringing in one, and wounding several, as supposed ; but the dense jungle favoured their escape, and it is not certain whether the hero was amongst them. The right column also made *dours*, and the adjutant of the 24th was wounded, it is feared, mortally, the arrow having gone through his eye and entered his brain.

RUNJEET SING.

From the *akbars* it, appears that the king of the Punjab, who was at Amritsur, is contemplating a visit to Peshawur, in order to "thoroughly scrutinize the administration of the province." He has directed fortresses to be built and garrisoned in Peshawur and the Afghan territories. A message from Mohamed Khan, the governor of Peshawur, despatched on the arrival of the royal troops on the Ravee, promised to pay the delayed tribute, and begged that the troops might not invade his territory, as "the whole country would be desolated." It appears that all the inhabitants desert the country as Runjeet's troops advance.

MOFUSSIL NEWS.

Delhi.—The heir-apparent has been for *Asiat. Jour.* N. S. VOL. 11. No. 42.

some time ill. A complaint was made to the resident that English gentlemen visit the Jamma Musjid without leaving their shoes and umbrellas at the vestibule. Mr. Wolff arrived here, and was presented by Mr. Fraser to his Majesty, who bestowed upon him a *khelant*. Mr. Wolff was anxious to enter into religious and literary discussions with the literati. Accordingly, he was gratified with a long religious discussion with two moulavis, Mohamed Ishak and Karim Ullah ; "but," adds the *ukbar*, "the padre sahib was beaten in the dispute by the moulavis."

It is announced that a marriage is now on the *tapis* between Mubarak ul Nissa Begum (a lady who designated herself, we believe, the relict of Sir David Ochterlony) and a native at Delhi.

Meerut.—A petition was presented to the Governor General, by a moonsiff of the court, stating that Ramlol, shurristadar of the Dewannee Court, was in the habit of taking bribes. His Lordship made over the petition to the commissioner for the purpose of having it inquired into. The commissioner accordingly summoned the whole of the moonsiffs, and put them on oath regarding the writer of the urzee. Evus Ally, a moonsiff, who had been discharged, then came forward and deposed, that he had given a promissory note to the shurristadar, through Gobind Sahu muhajun, agreeing to pay him the sum of 900 rupees if he would get him into employment. The commissioner immediately issued an order to the nazir to search Goolabram and Bunseedhur's house, in which Gobind Sahu resided. At night, all the papers found in the above muhajun's house, along with that of several other buneas of the neighbouring dhookans, were placed upon a cart, and taken to the house of the commissioner.

This process has occasioned considerable ferment in the bazar, the sahakars considering that their business has been seriously injured, and that their characters have been degraded. The shurristadar has in the mean time been suspended.

A complaint was given in by Umeer Allee, thanadar, against Moonshee Dhakun Lall, the shurristadar, Nazir Suban Allee, and Jowalanath Izhar Nuvees, of the Foujdaree Court, for having taken from him and several other thanadars large sums of money. A number of thanadars were called in, and put upon oath as to whether they had ever paid the umlah any sums as bribes, when the greater number stated they had not. Futtee Bukhish, however, deposed, that he had given to Dhakun Lall, shurristadar, 200 rupees ; Jowalanath Izhar Nuvees, 50 rupees ; and 300 rupees to Suban Allee, nazir. The fore-mentioned umlah were accordingly suspended from their situations until their case should be examined into by the court.

(1)

Saugor.—Moonshee Nuzzar Allee has been sent by Capt. H. Sleeman, assistant to the political agent, Saugor, with a party of spies and burkundases, for the purpose of seizing Thugs. A good many have been apprehended, and handed over to the resident for trial. Arrangements are also on foot for the apprehension of a number more.

SUTTEES.

The Bengal government is exerting itself to induce the native allied states to put down suttees. The *Meerut Observer* mentions a report from Capt. Kennedy, stating that two cases of suttee had occurred on the 20th and 31st of May last, not many miles from Subathoo, in the hill territories of the rajah of Patialah: the parties were in both cases of the Khuttree caste; in one the wife, in the other the mistress, of the deceased, burned herself to death on the funeral pile. In the latter instance, the head police-officer of the village of Barh, at which the murder took place, accompanied by the two head-men of the village, was present among the concourse of spectators, and not only did not interfere to prevent the crime, but neglected to send even a report of what had happened to the vakeel or agent of the Patialah rajah in attendance on Captain Kennedy. That gentleman heard of the occurrence from other quarters, and immediately directed the vakeel to send the police-officer and the two head-men of Barh under restraint to the rajah at Patialah, reporting the matter at the same time to government. Intimation was in consequence given to the Patialah rajah, through the political agent at Umbalah, of the concern felt by the British government at learning that these cruelties were countenanced within his territories; a confident expectation was at the same expressed, that the rajah would lose no time in putting down the practice of suttee *effectually* in his country, and would not allow the persons sent to him from Barh to be released, before awarding to them some penalty suitable to the fault of which they had been guilty. The rajah, in answer, expressed himself ready to punish the offenders in any way approved of by the British government, and they were in consequence fined.

LEGACY TO MR. SUTHERLAND.

Rajah Hur Hurrnauth, the rich native banker, who died lately (in addition to making the firm of Alexander and Co. executors to his immense estate and property, supposed to be worth near two crores of rupees), has left by his will to J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq., a member of that firm, a legacy of two lacs of rupees.—*Native Paper.*

CAPTAIN BURNES' TRAVELS.

Some letters from Capt. Burnes, dated from Balkh, have been published at Calcutta. They give some interesting details respecting the country. He gives the following account of his visit to Moorad beg, the chief of Khoondooy, to whom he was presented as an Armenian watch-maker from Lucknow:—"The chief sat on a tiger skin, as an emblem, I suppose, of ferocity, and was dressed in huge boots, with his legs stretched out *sans ceremonie*. I put my right hand on my heart, and sending forth a loud '*salaam aleekoom*,' closed with Mourad Beg, and kissed his fists. He gave a growl of approbation, and rolling on one side, said 'Aye, he knows how to salaam.' I then took my stand at the doorway, with the lower domestics, and heard the custom-house officer explain our circumstances, our poverty, and our Armenian character. 'If they are not Europeans,' said the chief, 'let them depart;' and a second assurance brought an order for our safe conduct to the frontier. I blessed the secretary when I saw him seal and write the *firmān*, and set out forthwith on my journey back. I travelled seventy miles on the same horse without a halt, and arrived half dead with fatigue; but I did not rest long, and set out on the following morning for this place (Balkh), which is forty miles further, in the territories of the King of Bocharah, and beyond the limits of Mourad Beg and all such tyrants. We cross the Oxus in four days hence, and shall be in Bocharah by the 1st of July. I am led to expect most honourable treatment in that far-famed city; and for my own part we look upon the dangers and difficulties of this journey as achieved. I have been more successful in my enquiries on all subjects than my most sanguine expectations led me to hope, in all departments, geographical, political, and commercial."

In another letter he says:—"The road (across the Hindoo Cooshi) is most dangerous to the traveller from the hordes of banditti, and it is most irksome from physical obstacles. We encountered one band of plunderers sufficiently near to hail them, but they were prowling in search of a caravan of horses and only came upon us by accident. The road is quite practicable for an army with twelve-pounders, but it was not open in the end of May when we passed. We were obliged to travel in the morning when the snow was frozen, for our horses sunk up to their middle when the sun had risen a few hours. These mountains do not, however, interpose any barrier to an army, if a judicious choice of seasons were made: it is somewhat anomalous, but the most lofty pass which leads across the individual mountain called 'Hindoo Coosh,' is the best and safest. There is a difficulty of breath-

ing on the pass. and it seems that the very birds alight and walk over it, but twenty horsemen can go abreast the whole way. None of the passes which we crossed were above 11,000 feet high, and instead of finding the great snowy range of mountains, north of Bameean, it was, to my surprise, between Cabool and that place. The commercial affairs of this country do indeed deserve attention. We have long since beaten the Russians out of the markets south of the mountains, and though their trade is yet considerable, it is only in articles with which we do not compete. Nankeens, gold thread, needles, paper, and sugar, are the only staple articles of import; but I shall be better able to judge finally on this subject when I reach Bucharah. In my dilemma at Koondoo, I travelled in a caravan of ten merchants from Yarkund, and got some curious information regarding that trade, which is very extensive. It is brought across the Bameean range to the source of the Oxus and thence to Koondoo, a journey of fifty days. No less than 950 horse-loads of tea have been brought by that road this season; the article is chiefly for the Bocharah market, and little or none of it finds its way to Cabool. At Yarkund the tea is transferred from boxes to bags, and then sewn up in raw hides; it is opened and weighed in several places and loses much of its flavour, a fact of which these people do not seem to be aware. The route is a tedious and difficult one, and the caravans seldom escape without being plundered, which raises the price of the tea very high in this country, where the demand is great. The road too is very bad, and the earthquake, which was felt in January last at Lahore, threw down whole mountains upon it and annihilated many of the inhabitants of the valley of Buduckshan. None of the Chinese themselves engage in this trade, and that suspicious government seems as jealous and as vigilant in this quarter as in the neighbourhood of Canton. The merchants, however, praise their equity and the facility of managing commercial concerns with them. We are now fairly beyond the limits of the kingdom of Cabool, and you may be surprised to learn that the whole of the chiefs and merchants of that country (Peshawar excepted) seem to know much more of the Russians than they do of the English in India, though we are so much nearer neighbours. The present state of politics in Cabool is much more settled than seems to be admitted, and if we hold back in conciliating Dost Mahommed Khan, I am satisfied that we commit a great political blunder. An embassy, a mission, or any such expense, is quite out of place, but we may write to him and open a communication, and he will be found a most enlightened man. He is the most power-

ful person in the Cabool dominions. It is absurd to hope for the restoration of the royal house of the Sudoyyes, for their three last kings were odious to the nobles and the people. Cāmran is a blood-thirsty tyrant, and can never rise up against 60,000 Bonhyges, and poor Shah Shoojah's good qualities terminate with his gentle address and kingly demeanour: he is a weak man, and never seems to have been calculated for a throne. Of the numerous tribes in the country, his only well-wishers are the barbarous Khyberces."

We have already mentioned (p. 28) the arrival of Capt. Burnes and Dr. Gerard at Bokhara, in good health.

TRIALS OF KHOLE PRISONERS.

The reports of the proceedings in the Nizamut Adawlut, contain a variety of convictions of individuals for murders during the Khole outrages. On the 18th December, it was announced in that court, that a letter had been received from the secretary to government, enclosing one likewise to the address of Mr. John Master, officiating commissioner for the trial of the Khole insurgent cases, stating that, it having come to the knowledge of the vice-president in council, that the trials regarding the crimes charged against these deluded people, exhibiting in most cases atrocious acts of cruelty perpetrated by these barbarous creatures, who have not even attempted to deny these acts on their trial; as such, the judges of the Nizamut Adawlut, acting according to the strict letter of the law, have been necessitated to pass on many of them sentences of death; but the vice-president in council, not deeming that these numerous executions could possibly have any beneficial effect, have directed the officiating commissioner to suspend the execution of the capital sentences, and keep the prisoners in custody until all the trials are over, when the officiating commissioner, in conjunction with Mr. Dent and Capt. Wilkinson, the special commissioners for the investigation of those cases, will send to the vice-president in council their own sentiments on each particular case, and the vice-president in council will then, after taking into consideration the recommendation of the officiating commissioner, and the joint special commissioners, together with the details exhibited in the several trials as forwarded to the Nizamut Adawlut, for the orders of the superior court, decide as to against which of them capital sentences are to be carried into execution, and to which of the prisoners a mitigated punishment will be deemed more applicable than the capital one, and the vice-president will, after having decided on those points, issue orders for their final disposal. The letter concludes with a

promise of amnesty to those not already committed, and who may not be very atrociously implicated, as the most beneficial mode of proceeding in these cases, considering the barbarous manners and utter ignorance of these deluded people, and points to the case of an amnesty to some similar insurgents in 1809, when the amnesty was attended with beneficial results.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

It is said that the Governor General, on his tour through the upper provinces, has discovered so many men holding situations of responsibility for which they are totally unqualified, that he has determined to abolish the present course of study pursued by the students in Fort William, and has declared that, as soon as a student shall be able to read and translate petitions written in the Shikusteh hand, he shall be considered qualified for the service. The petitions to be given for examination are to be selected from the many encumbering the various public offices. The most important feature in the contemplated improved system is, that prior to the appointment of a civil servant to the office of magistrate or collector, he shall undergo a second examination, and no one deficient in the required attainments will be appointed. The examination is to be conducted by the commissioner and the other officers of the district, who shall themselves have previously passed the ordeal. A perfect knowledge of the regulations will be requisite, as also the reading and writing Persian in the Shikusteh hand. Some tough *nuttee* will be taken from the records, and the person examined will be required to read it through, and draw up, and write out himself, the final Persian proceeding.

From the way in which this information has reached us, we cannot give it at present except as an *on dit*.—*Indian Gaz.*

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, January 9.

Mr. M. C. Green was indicted for an assault on Lieut. Allan of H.M. 57th regt., son of Colonel J. Allan, in command of that regiment. Mr. Green was son of the paymaster of the 57th. The latter gentleman was about eighteen, Lieut. Allan seventeen years of age. From the evidence of Col. Allan, it appeared that he was riding with his son on horseback, on the 23d October last, when the defendant struck Mr. Allan on the back. The parties had been play-fellows, but some difference had arisen between them.

The jury found the defendant guilty.

Lieut. Allan was then indicted for an assault on the brother of Mr. Green. He was likewise found guilty.

The Court sentenced Mr. Green to pay a fine of 100 rupees, and Lieut. Allan to pay a fine of 10 rupees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The gay season commenced appropriately by the levees and parties of the new governor and his lady. On the 14th November, his Excellency held a levee for the purpose of receiving the native officers of the army at the presidency, native heads of public offices and their deputies, and other native gentlemen. The assembling of respectable natives on this occasion was very great, upwards of five hundred having been presented. The satisfaction they received is expressed in a letter from a Hindi, written in the name of the native community, inserted in the *Gov. Gazette*, in which the writer, referring to "the boon recently extended to them," says:—"The ebullition of joy which this event has produced in their hearts, and the profound veneration and respect with which they mention this great personage, as one who seems to have at heart the amelioration of the condition of those who have the good fortune to be placed under his Excellency's administration, are circumstances, of which I feel unable to give an adequate idea to the public."

Next day another levee was held, to receive the members of the East-India community, "on which occasion," says the *Madras Courier*, "the whole of that respectable class at the presidency attended, and were politely received by the right hon. gentleman, who seemed highly gratified at seeing so numerous a body of descendants of Europeans, and whose appearance bespoke so much that upright and praiseworthy character for which they are remarkable."

As this is the first occasion on which these classes have been received by the head of this government in a public manner, it has created a good deal of speculation amongst them.

On the same evening, there was a public ball at the Madras rooms, at which the Governor, Lady Adam, and Miss Adam were present, and it is augured that public amusements at the presidency will "emerge from their state of torpor."

On the 20th Lady Adam gave a grand ball at the banquetting room, which drew thither all the beauty, rank and fashion of the presidency.

A Madras correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, says:—"Our present worthy Governor is greatly liked, as much for his own sake as for having re-established the kind and hospitable customs, and brought

the honest times, of poor inestimable Sir Thomas Munro to our recollections again. Sir F. Adam receives all his company, upon business or otherwise, at breakfast, in Munro fashion, and has given the settlement a magnificent entertainment in the banquetting room, where all appeared at home and at ease, for the first time these last five years."

DEARTH OF GRAIN.

The drought and failure of the S.W. monsoon, and visits of locusts, have destroyed the crops of paddy and occasioned a dearth of grain in the interior. The government has withdrawn the duty on the import of grain and taken measures to avert the effects of such a calamity. It is to be apprehended, however, that, in conjunction with the inundation occasioned by the storm, much distress will prevail amongst the natives.

AFFAIRS OF MYSORE.

It is rumoured, that the Governor General is hastening his return to Calcutta, with the intention of proceeding to Madras, the object of his lordship's visit to that presidency being to settle the affairs of Mysore.—*Cal. Cour. Jan. 12.*

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, December 10.

The sessions closed this day. The only cases which had any thing remarkable were those of J. G. Green, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, and Nowlakhia, for forgery. The former, who formerly held a commission both in his Majesty's and the Company's service, went down the coast about twelve months since, and took in individuals at almost every port between Bancoote and Allepey, by raising money upon false bills, drawn upon "Mr. Forbes and Co., Bombay," which were of course dishonoured by the house of that name on their presentation. At Mahar, Mr. Green represented himself as a ship-victualler, and gutted the market of every fowl, turkey, and other eatable, "for a Europe ship lying in the offing." At Goa he was a boat-purchaser, and proceeded to sea with a handsome boat, without payment. At Calicut he was a ship-builder, and after contracting with an honest Parsee for about a lac of rupees' worth of teak timber, took from him, for his *small expenses*, about 3,000 rupees, which he repaid by bills upon "Mr. Forbes and Co.," in the usual way. At Cochín he still remained a ship-builder; hired a building-yard for his labours, and got about 700 or 800

rupees, as before, for his *small expenses*. At Mahé he was a captain of the Madras cavalry, and gave an order for several hundred dozen of claret, brandy, &c., upon a French merchant of the colony, who, however, declined complying without payment in cash. At last, he returned to Bombay, and one of the first places he appeared in was the Supreme Court, where he walked about as unconcerned as the most innocent spectator. Justice, however, at length overtook him; he was arrested at the suit of one of the Mahar shroffs, whom he had defrauded during his stay there; was indicted as above stated, the false pretence being two of the fraudulent bills upon Mr. Forbes and Co., was convicted and sentenced to transportation to New South Wales for seven years. His conviction and sentence have rid the island of a man who, however we may feel for his errors and the effect of those errors upon two infant children, must be pronounced to have done more to destroy the credit of the British name in western India than a thousand ignorant, uneducated, and low offenders.

The case of Nowlakhia was as follows. Some years ago, he directed a person to draw up a shah' jogue note, in favour of one Noor Beebee, for 300 rupees. The name of the borrower, in this note, was Ibramjee Maljee Patell, a man in the service of the nabob of Broach. This man was, in point of fact, no party to the transaction; but Nowlakhia procured one of his own accomplices to personate him, and then, when all was ready, a man was called in from the street to attest the document. In his presence, Noor Beebee gave the bag of money to Nowlakhia, who handed it to the pretended borrower, who called himself Ibramjee Maljee Patell, signed the note, and confessed the debt before the witness. Two or three years afterwards, when he thought the witness's memory must be weakened, he got Noor Beebee to bring an action on this note against the true Ibramjee; but the latter, unfortunately, was an old, white-headed, and white-bearded man, whereas his personifier, the accomplice of Nowlakhia, was young and hearty, with a chin like Blue-beard's. This led to the discovery of the whole transaction. One of the witnesses declared, this was not the signer of the bond; the other, one Veesoo Bhatteea, was indicted, convicted, and pilloried for perjury; and Nowlakhia, after a former conviction and escape, was again convicted at the present session. Counsel moved an arrest of judgment, on a technical objection to the indictment, which was, however, overruled by the court, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation to the Isle of France for fourteen years.—*Bomb. Gaz., Dec. 12.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESS AND THE MAGISTRACY.

The *Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 8, contains a long account of what is termed a "fracas between the press and a magistrate." It thence appears that there appeared in the *Hurkaru and Wurtman*, native paper, an account of a robbery by a police peon, who was released by another peon. (On an information from the magistrate of the centre division, the native editor and his informant (Edulee Byramjee), a casual spectator, waited upon him; the peons were produced before the informant, but, there being double numbers (the police peons of the patrol), he was unable to identify the parties. He detailed the facts, however, to the magistrate, as passing under his own observation, whereupon, the *Gazette* continues: "the magistrate, after addressing the informant in language which we shall not stain our paper by repeating, told him, from his magisterial chair, and in presence of the whole office, that he would give 500 rupees to any one who would give him three dozen lashes in the public street, at Moombadavee Tank; that he would teach him and other people how they went about the bazar to pick up information for the papers, and that he would expend 5,000 rupees out of his own pocket to have him punished. Then, turning to the editor of the *Hurkaru and Wurtman*, he told him to publish in his paper what he had said, and promised to keep an eye upon him. He next ordered two peons to take the editor's informant into custody, and carry him before the chief justice. The man begged hard to be saved the disgrace of being carried there in custody like a thief, and stated his willingness to go of his own accord. The magistrate, however, would not relent, and the unfortunate culprit was dragged into the yard by two peons, in whose custody he remained, till Shewjee, the police clerk, moved by his entreaties to save him from disgrace, released him from his keepers, and took him in his buggy to the Court-house. We there ourselves heard him repeat, in presence of the native editor and the magistrate, the statement he had made at the police office. We showed the magistrate a manuscript translation of the article inserted in our last, stating that the owner of the goods was not to be found. We saw the unhappy informant take his turban from his head, demand pardon for his offence, and promise never to report what he saw in future. The magistrate, however, was not satisfied: he told him, unless he could produce the owner of the goods, he should himself be sent before the grand jury and the court; that he would teach him to collect, and the editor to publish, bazar intelli-

gence; that the editors of papers ought in the first instance to apply to him for correct information, and, after adding much that was neither temperate nor dignified, concluded by stating that he would be satisfied with nothing short of a published apology on his part, and a statement on the part of the editor that the paragraph was wholly false and unfounded. Since then, we have learned that he threatened the editor with an indictment if he declined apologizing in his paper."

THE HINDU CONVERT.

The *Bombay Durpan* gives the following particulars respecting the Hindu convert mentioned in p. 23:—

"We regret extremely that our endeavours to procure a history of the private life and character of Grimajee Appa Joshee, who has abandoned the Hindu religion, in which he was brought up, and adopted the Christian faith, have not been attended with success. We have heard a good deal respecting him from different persons, but their accounts are so contradictory, that we are quite at a loss which to credit. The only information, on which we can place reliance, has been kindly sent to us by a correspondent; but his communication contains no allusion to the convert's private history, the particulars of which we are most desirous of knowing. The only circumstance connected with it which we have been able to learn is, that he has been for some time past living with another native, who was once a brahman, but is now a Christian, in the capacity of cook; and that previously he earned his livelihood by going from house to house as a joshee and mendicant brahman. Our correspondent's statement is in these words: "The brahman lately baptized by the Rev. Mr. Wilson is a native of Nasik; and supports himself in Bombay by teaching a female school. It is more than a year since he applied to Mr. Wilson for reception into the Christian church, and his conduct during the interval has accorded, it is believed, with his professions. The solicitations of his relatives were unsuccessful in preventing him from forsaking idolatry. He expressed and vindicated his determination to follow what he conceived to be the dictates of truth."

INCENDIARISM.

We regret to say that an attempt has been made to set fire to one of the store-rooms in the Grand Arsenal, and that, as yet, all attempts to discover the incendiary have been unavailing, though Government have offered a reward of 5,000 rupees.

On opening the room appropriated for the saddlery and harness in store, ashes and pieces of burnt leather were yesterday

morning discovered beneath one of the harness racks, and it became apparent that fire had been introduced into the chock of a gun-collar hanging above, of which and its fellow a considerable part had been consumed; fortunately, the confined air of the room was insufficient to feed the flame, and no further damage has been done.

It is alarming to consider the destruction of lives and property which might have ensued had the evil intentions of the incendiary not been over-ruled by a merciful Providence. The magazines and store-rooms, within the castle, contain powder to the extent of above 2,000 barrels, besides about 300,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition. Had the fire communicated to the magazines, the valuable buildings in the vicinity, the Town Hall, the Mint, and the Custom-house, would scarcely have escaped the shock of an explosion; while the Treasury, which we understand contains, besides money, a vast quantity of jewellery and private property, would, from its contiguity to the magazine, have been altogether destroyed.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Dec. 12.

PLUNDER OF MALLIGAUM.—SCARCITY OF GRAIN.

The *Bombay Gazette* contains the following details respecting the plunder of Malligaum, from a correspondent:—"On the 14th November, the Malligaum camp-bazar shared the fate of the city of Poona. A mob, composed of *beggarces* and other camp-followers, collected and commenced an attack on the Marwary grain-dealers' shops. The plunder had lasted for some time, when fortunately some European officers hastened to the spot: the mob very soon dispersed, but not without having done considerable damage, for, in the general looting, they did not confine themselves to the grain shops alone, but likewise broke into several shroffs and cloth-sellers' houses. No just calculation of the property lost by the sufferers can yet be formed; but it must be considerable. Several of the most active of the rioters were secured, to the number of fifteen; among which, it is said, there are two or three *sapahees*. The cause of this sudden tumult is the state of wretchedness and almost famine amidst plenty, to which the poorer classes have been reduced by the enormous increase in the price of grain and almost every other article of consumption. This rise has not been occasioned by scarcity, but is owing to a system of monopoly which, through some unaccountable neglect or other motives, has been allowed to go on for some weeks past, and which has at last ended in a scene of riot and plunder."

The *Jami Jemshed* states, on the credit of a letter from Poona, that on the 11th

of November, "the regimental troops in Ahmednuggur plundered the granaries, in consequence of the rise in the prices."

Letters from all parts of the Deccan still agree in representing the scarcity as very great, which is likely to prevail there during the ensuing year. In addition to the failure of the grain-crop from the want of rain, which has marked the present season, we understand that large flights of locusts have appeared in various parts of the country. Every thing in the shape of green vegetable matter which these animals meet with, as usual, is greedily devoured; and the miserable crops which the drought has spared are almost immediately destroyed. It is gratifying, however, to learn that, be the crops in the Deccan bad as they may, those in Guzerat promise to be unusually productive, and that supplies of grain to a very great extent may be expected from that quarter. The enormous rise in the price of that article which has taken place in Poona has had precisely the effect we anticipated. Immense quantities, stated in the *Durpan* to amount to 10,000 bullock-loads, have already been poured into the city, and the price in consequence has fallen fifty to seventy-five per cent.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Dec. 1.

M. JACQUEMONT.

In our obituary our readers will regret to observe the name of M. Victor Jacquemont, whose premature death will prove a serious injury to the advancement of those peculiar objects of science which led him to visit Asia. He was selected by the French government, from his high talents and scientific knowledge, to investigate the several branches of natural history connected with this country, and arrived at Pondicherry in April 1829, on board his M.C.M.'s corvette *Zelie*, having on his outward voyage visited the Canary Islands, Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, and Bourbon. M. Jacquemont left Calcutta in November 1829, to prosecute his researches through the northern parts of India. He visited the Himalaya range during the same year, and, proceeding through the Punjaub, entered Cashmere in May 1831. He subsequently traversed Thibet, making some little progress also into Chinese Tartary, and passed eight months altogether in Cashmere and Thibet. He arrived in the Deccan in May last, with the intention of continuing his travels through the southern parts of India as far as Cape Comorin, but his progress was arrested by a severe attack of liver complaint, contracted in Rajpootana, which has at length terminated fatally. He has left voluminous manuscripts, which will no doubt throw much additional light on the sciences of geology and botany, to which he particularly devoted his atten-

tion, as well as much valuable and interesting information relating to the statistics of the countries through which he has travelled. M. Jacquemont was born at Paris on the 28th August 1801, and died here on the 7th inst., having been confined to his bed from the second or third day after his arrival on the island, about six weeks ago. His funeral took place on the 8th, with military honours (as a member of the Legion of Honour), and was attended by the members of Government, and by a large assemblage of other gentlemen.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Dec. 11.

DEATH BY JUGGLING.

A coroner's inquest was held, December 14th, on the body of a native named Hurree, who fell a victim to the experiments of a wandering Musulman juggler. Chimee, a female basket-cooly, near the Bhendy bazar, having gone to the pagoda "to hear preaching," found on her return that her house had been robbed. She was about to go to the police, but her brother brought a juggler, who undertook for twenty-five rupees to discover the thief. He practised his cabalistic arts without effect; he brought some jaggry, which he required all the persons suspected, including Hurree and a woman named Ginee, to taste. All who tasted became sick, and Hurree and Ginee, in spite of medical aid, died. Dr. Smyttan, who examined the viscera of Hurree, could find no trace of mineral or vegetable poison, or any thing to account for death. The stomach and intestines were in a healthy state. The jury, who were composed principally of natives, were decidedly of opinion, that it was only the intention of the juggler to frighten the man into a confession of the robbery, as is usual in such cases, and returned a verdict, "that the deceased, Hurree, came to his death in consequence of some noxious drug having been administered to him by Sulstaun, a juggler, with the intention of doing him a bodily harm not amounting to death."

The juggler has left not a trace behind him. He appears to have been a wandering vagabond, without house, home, property, or kindred.

WHITE ANTS.

The white ants, which played such a trick with the treasure-chest at Penang in olden times, have begun to try similar experiments, on a small scale, upon the new coinage in the mint of Bombay. On the 5th of this month, they nibbled through three rupees; on the 6th, they got through six; on the 13th they despatched nineteen; and on the 19th, four; making thirty-two pieces devoured within a fortnight.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Dec. 22.

AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A report from the Rev. John Wilson to the Rev. Jos. Laurie, giving an account of the operations of the Scottish mission in Bombay, during the year 1832, has reached us; it affords a very gratifying view of the progress of truth amongst the natives of this presidency. Mr. Wilson states that he endeavours to direct his attention to all classes of the native community, whom he addresses at stated places and times, as well as occasionally in public and private. The mission has been most promising amongst the Hindus (brahmins); an exposure of Hinduism, in English and Marathi, has been purchased by them with the greatest readiness, to the number of 1,200 copies, and the demand has not ceased. Instances of conviction amongst them are not unfrequent. The controversy with the Parsis is continued by Mr. Wilson, who has criticised their *Vendidad Sadé*: doubts are now said generally to prevail respecting the "Mission" of Zoroaster. The Jains he assails by shewing that their doctrines lead to practical atheism, and by unfolding the contradictions of their *Sutras*, and the unbecoming narratives connected with their *Nathas*. He regrets that no books intended for their benefit have yet been prepared by Christians. Mr. Wilson speaks favourably of the native converts, observing, indeed, that they require the closest superintendence; adding, "Appa Tukarama, the first individual baptised by our mission, was publicly excommunicated by me several months ago; there is every reason to believe that, from his first connexion with the mission, he had practised a course of hypocrisy and deception." The report concludes with an account of the schools connected with the Scottish mission, whence it appears that there are fifteen, besides the central school, and the number of children in them (including 176 females) is 1,269, of whom 1,075 are Hindus. An English school has been instituted, which is supported by local contributions and payments by the boys.

The system pursued by Mr. Wilson seems an excellent one, and we are much pleased with his candid and *unadorned* report.

Persia.

We noticed some time since the expedition of Abbas Meerza to Khorassan, to re-establish his authority in that almost independent province, and the capture of Ameerabad. Further accounts mention that the strong fortress of Koochan, which, with Ameerabad, commanded the whole of Persian Khorassan, was surrendered to his royal highness in the beginning of September, after having been invested for

twenty-six days. It appears that the trenches had been opened, and regular approaches by sapping and mining had been carried on, until within two days of the time at which it was surrendered, with very little success, the besiegers being constantly interrupted by the countermining of the enemy, and several desperate sallies which were made upon their batteries and advanced positions. The capitulation of the fortress, however, was brought about on the twenty-sixth day, by the number of shells which were thrown into the town from two mortar batteries established two days before, under the direction of Sergeant Washbrook, of the Bombay Horse Artillery. The effect of these upon the town proved so destructive, that Reza Khooly Khan, the refractory chief who commanded it, apprehensive that the inhabitants would be driven by distress to commit acts of violence upon himself and garrison, was forced to surrender unconditionally to the prince royal.

This event, it was thought, would put an end to the political convulsions which have taken place within the last few years in various parts of Persia, as well as prevent those anticipated at the demise of the present shah, from a disputed succession. The prince royal, having thus accomplished the object of his expedition, it was believed would return as soon as possible to the government of his own province. In his despatches, communicating the result of his operations before Kochoon, he particularly alludes to the services rendered him by the British detachment under the command of Captain Shee, of the Madras service, which was present with him throughout the whole of his campaign; and also to those rendered by Mr. Beck, and a Mr. Barouski, a Pole, who our readers may recollect as having been here a year or two since.

From the letter containing the above, it also appears, that the disturbances in Bushire upon the assassination of the late shah have at last been brought to a crisis by an attack on the town, made by about a thousand Arabs in a fleet of bugulows under the command of Shaik Nasr. On the 2d of October, one of the largest bugulows in the fleet was brought within a short distance of the shore, opposite the residency, and a fire was opened on the town. On the following night, a large number of Arabs were landed from the fleet at several points in the neighbourhood, and, after meeting with considerable resistance, succeeded in gaining possession of all the defences on the land side of the town. Had they been properly supported at this period by their companions in the vessels, it was thought they would have succeeded in taking it; but on the following morning, being attacked by the troops of the prince of Sheeraz, and alarmed by the

want of assistance, they were forced to retire precipitately to their boats and abandon their enterprise. This has left the prince in uninterrupted possession of the place, in which he seems now likely to maintain himself.—*Bombay Cour.* Dec. 11.

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We are favoured with the following extracts of letters from Mr. Beck, with the Persian army, and who was the captor of Amerabad:—

“*Meshid, 9th August 1832.*—I have to join again in a day or two, when we shall begin to work against Cochoon, unless our friend Reeza Kooli Khan thinks fit to give in. He has already sent his son into camp, but I do not know what has transpired. Cochoon being taken, the Khorassan campaign is over; and I do not think the prince will go to Herat, as an envoy has lately arrived from that place. The taking of Amerabad has frightened the folks, and shewn them that we are in earnest.

“We are not so badly off as we expected to be. In the first place, Alli Kooli Khan, with his 15,000 Oosbegs, has returned to Khiva from Merve, where he was a month ago. The chance of his falling on Meshid and our rear, with so large a force, was no joke. Again: Mahomed Khan Karoie has been constantly out with horsemen, covering the road from Serukhs, and holding back the Toorkomans and Hazarrees from that quarter: to the south all is quiet. Thus you will see, by looking at Frazer's map of Khorassan, that we have nothing to fear. After Cochoon falls there is only Bourjnaw, which will give in of course, and we think we shall then return to Nishapoor.

“The weather has been very hot here; 90° in the house, until the last few days, during which it has not been higher than 82°. At Cochoon it is a much cooler climate.”

“*Meshid, 13th Oct.*—I think it was about the 18th of last month that Cochoon, the strong hold of Khorassan, fell into the hands of the prince royal, by the chief Reeza Kooli Khan coming into camp and giving up his fortress. We were already on the edge of the ditch, and should in three or four days have made a breach and stormed. The army returned, and arrived in Meshid about a week ago. The prince has again started for Serukhs to try and lay hold of some unruly folks there; but I think trying to catch Toorkomans is like taking birds by putting salt on their tails.”

Netherlands India.

The *Chinese Repository* states that religious education and conversion of the natives are forbidden by the authorities in (K)

Java. It mentions as a fact, "that the whole population of a small village, wishing to become Christians, and to be instructed in the truths of the Gospel, requested the resident at Sourabaya to send them a teacher, with Bibles, but that he refused, declaring that he would not allow them to become Christians, as they were quite happy enough without Christianity; and further that Christian tracts in the Javanese language have been confiscated, and the funds of the Dutch Bible Society occasionally applied to purposes merely literary."

The *Philanthropist* of Calcutta says:—"We learn that a small colony of Hindoos, remaining on the island of Java, has of late been formed in the district of Surabaya by a country-born, consisting of about 300 people. The person, who has thus interested himself in the formation of this colony, has instructed the colonists in the principles of Christianity, and they are represented as being inclined to baptism, but the officers of government employed in that district are averse to and oppose it. We are not informed to what principle it is that a change in the disposition of government regarding the propagation of Christianity amongst the natives, particularly the Hindoo inhabitants of the island, may be traced.

"By the same letter above referred to, we learn that the government of Java is ill at ease in respect to the prospect of affairs at home, and, under the apprehension of probable hostilities, have been carrying forward unremitting preparations of military defence."

Mauritius.

On the 6th September last, a party, consisting of Captain Lloyd of the engineers, Lieut. Philpotts of the 29th regt., Lieut. Keppel, R.N., and Lieut. Taylor of the royal artillery, accompanied by the inspector of works, and the master carpenter of the civil department, succeeded in ascending to the summit of the Piterbooth mountain, hitherto supposed to be inaccessible, on account of the steepness and sharpness of the ridge. By means of rope-ladders and other apparatus, they effected their object, and enjoyed from the summit a magnificent view. They placed the British standard on this hitherto unconquered territory, and named the rock "King William's Peak," under the salute of guns from one of the batteries and the *Undaunted*. It is to be regretted that the party were unable to carry up instruments, and none understood botany.

The new Governor, Sir Wm. Nicolay, who arrived on the 31st January,

has issued a proclamation, dated 4th February, in which he announces that his Majesty has directed the return of Mr. Jeremie; he orders all armed bodies to be disbanded, and assures the inhabitants that, whilst their just rights shall be secured, he is determined to exert every legal means for the complete restoration of order and the support of regal authority.

One of his first acts was to dismiss M. A. D'Epinauy, member of the legislative council, Col. Draper, collector of customs, and M. Virieux, vice-president of the court of justice.

China.

INSURRECTION IN FORMOSA.

The *Canton Register* contains an account of an insurrection in the island of Formosa, which commenced about forty *le* from Tae wan soo, the capital, where twenty-six mandarins, including the chief resident, and about 2,000 men, were killed. It appears that the inhabitants of the western side of Formosa are natives, Chin-chew men, and Canton men. The affray originated about some yams, which some Chin-chew vagabonds took from some of the Canton people, who applied to the heads of the village where the plunderers lived and received redress; but thinking that by applying to the Chang-hwa-hên they might prevent a recurrence of similar outrages, they did so, and he called upon the heads of families for 5,000 dollars, the payment of which they resisted, alleging that the affair was already settled. To this he lent a deaf ear, keeping them in prison till the money should be paid. The head-men, exasperated at this demand, sent to the village privately, and offered a reward of 1,000 dollars to any one who would kill the Chang-hwa-hên. The villagers, in open day, attacked the house of the officer, killed him, and all his attendants. The resident, hearing of the affair, went in person, attended by about 500 soldiers, when he was attacked, killed, and all his forces destroyed. Several other bodies of troops were also beat off with great slaughter. When the last accounts left, the capital was in the possession of the rebels, and had assumed a very formidable appearance; all the disposable military force was being sent with all speed from the province of Fokien.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Warlike Negotiation.—"In advocating force in support of our reasonable claims upon the Chinese, we have done so from a cool unprejudiced certainty that it is the sole medium of obtaining the privileges which are considered to be due to foreigners by the government of the country. Was there any other method which promised the sha-

dow of success, we should gladly turn from the prospect of ruin and of blood to one which promised a more humane method of accomplishment. In giving our opinion, we give it not as the opinion of ourselves but of the public—not of a few men whose peculiar interests may tempt them to misrepresent us for their own selfish advantage, but of those who lament the necessity of the means yet see no other mode in which the desired object may be attained. The Chinese have triumphed over Europeans, for in their late mastery in the struggle with the Company, they apply their victory to all foreigners, and are too vain to make the proper and the just distinction. They have humbled the representatives of a powerful corporation, and in dictating terms, which unhappily must be obeyed, to a body which from its influence on trade stands first amongst foreigners, have gained a point which now nothing but force can induce them to forego. We feel that these are unwelcome truths; and though trade has resumed its usual course, and the agents of the East-India Company are “restored to favour” with the insolent Chinese authorities, yet let us rest assured that there is a storm in preparation—a measure of revenge, a punishment—which only awaits the shadow of pretext to break upon our heads, as the reward of those acts and measures, the abandonment of which will ever be an era in the annals of our commercial diplomacy.”—*Canton Cour.*

Open Trade.—We hear that an imperial edict has been received in Canton, ordering inquiry as to an English ship, which is said to have appeared in November last on the shores of Mantchow Tartary, in about N. lat. 41°. It is supposed that this must be the *Sylph*. No particulars are entered into, but orders are as usual issued to drive her away to her own country, in case of re-appearance on any part of the coast.—*Canton Reg. Jan. 10.*

Complaint against an English merchant.—A Chinese, named Fun hien yang, a literary graduate, fifty-nine years of age, a native of Nan hae district, has preferred a complaint against Mr. Jardine, of the house of Jardine and Co. (late Magniac and Co.), of conspiring with some “native rich men in forestalling rice, by buying up all the foreign rice, in order to raise the price of the grain.” He accuses Mr. Jardine of advancing capital to natives to form partnerships in order to hoard up foreign rice, and recommends that he be expelled, and not suffered to stay there creating disturbances.

The Kwang chow foo seems to make very light of the charge. He observes: “if it be indeed the case that all the shopmen are hoarding up and holding on to get extraordinary prices—how is it that this literary graduate alone, only one person,

has brought forward an accusation? The case is hereby handed over to the Nan hae magistrate, to join with the Pwanyu magistrate, and ascertain whether there be not some other cause [for this accusation]; and having deliberated carefully, manage the business, and report, that I may examine and decide. They must not let villainous merchants raise the price of rice, and afflict the poor people; neither must they allow perverse bandits to make pretexts to involve innocent people.”

The *Canton Register*, which states that the house of Jardine and Co. has had no dealing whatever of the nature complained of, and that the charge is false and absurd, affords a clue to this malicious charge. “The name of this gentleman has so often appeared as the opposer of the extortions and encroachments of the Chinese, that it was probably suggested as likely to be an acceptable subject for the animadversions of the mandarins.” The plot appears to have failed.

Illegal Associations.—In consequence of some late discoveries concerning an illegal sect or association, which has existed for about forty years, sentence of dismissal or degradation in various degrees has been recorded against the local officers where the sect originated, the governors of Peking during that period, and the ministers of state, who failed to detect and punish the authors and abettors of this heresy. Page after page in the *Peking Gazette* are filled with the names of those against whom sentence has been recorded; some of whom have been for other causes dismissed his majesty's service, and some of whom we believe are dead.—*Canton Reg. Jan. 10.*

Attack on Europeans.—Mr. Lindsay, of the H.C. factory, in company with a gentleman lately arrived in China on account of his health, had been snipe-shooting on the Lappa (a small island opposite Macao), and were quietly returning home, without having given offence to any one. When within about a quarter of a mile of their boat,—they having before observed that they were followed by several suspicious-looking men—three of the number advanced and commenced abusing a Chinese coolie who attended the two gentlemen. Mr. Lindsay addressed them in Chinese, asking what they meant, no molestation being offered to them. The answer was made by drawing out from their sleeves short heavy carpenters'-axes and bludgeons, which they had concealed. Mr. L., no doubt thinking the attack a premeditated one, pointed his gun at the nearest man, threatening to shoot him if he advanced, but he struck Mr. L. a severe blow on the face with a bludgeon, he in vain trying to defend himself with the butt-end of his gun, with which he then attempted to knock down his assailant: the stock broke over the man's arm, and when thus de-

fenceless, the Chinaman rushed in and struck him with a hatchet so severe a blow on the face, as to cut him completely through the lip and cheek, and break several back teeth. Another with a bludgeon also struck him on the head, so as nearly to stun him; and in that condition took his gun and some other things. The whole of this occupied hardly a minute; and Mr. L.'s companion, who had been when the fray began at some distance, being seen hurrying to his assistance, the assailants ran to attack him; one of them aimed a blow at him with a large hatchet, and had this taken effect it would most probably have proved fatal, but in the act of striking with the butt-end of his gun he lost his balance and fell; his gun was then seized, and the men ran away. After waiting till partially recovered from the blows, the gentlemen walked to their boat. The Chinese who attended them did not assist during the affray, and only once interfered, calling to his countrymen not to strike one of the gentlemen after he was disarmed. Mr. Lindsay will bear for life the marks of the violence.

The chief of the factory has forwarded a statement of the circumstances to the Tsou tang and Keun ming foo, with a demand for redress.—*Canton Reg.* Dec. 20.

Koten.—The 89th *Peking Gazette*, of the current year, contains a memorial to the emperor from Peih chang, the resident of Koten, concerning an attempt to take the city and rebel. The leader was named Ta wa kih. It appears that two of the Mahomedan begs, who had received "buttons and feathers" from the emperor of China, perished by the hands of the conspirators. The begs died faithfully in his service, and the emperor declares their case extremely lamentable (*tsing shoo ko min.*) Some Musselman servants also were killed on the occasion. For all these sufferers the emperor orders posthumous compassion. Peih chang, the resident, promptly brought Ta wa kih and his intimate accomplices, in all twenty-one persons, to the *ling che* (ignominious and slow) form of death; and sent their heads round all the Koten territory, "to illustrate the laws of the land." The emperor praises much the decision and severity of Peih chang.—*Ibid.*

Cape of Good Hope.

The *Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette* states:—"It is not perhaps generally understood how large a tide of wealth flows in upon the Cape by the arrival of British visitors from India. At all times constituting a most influential class of inhabitants, the present highly respectable influx of guests from India must prove of great importance to our trading and commercial interests. The following is a

list of the gentlemen and families from India at present at the Cape, producing by such presence in favour of the colony (say in twelve months) upwards of twenty thousand pounds sterling."

Then follows a list of thirty-nine persons, besides families.

The Cape papers speak of great reductions in the civil establishment of the colony. The number of judges is reduced to three.

The border farmers are much annoyed by the depredations of the Caffres.

At a meeting of slaveholders assembled at Cape Town, to consider the orders in council for improving the condition of the slave population, many of the sections were voted unreasonable and oppressive: it was resolved to be "contrary to all principles of justice, opposed to the obligations due by every inhabitant to the community, and tending to establish a system of treachery and distrust between all the members of society," to require, under a penalty of £10, the immediate report to the protector every sudden, violent, or extraordinary death of a slave!

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, November 19.

Mr. Villiers Pearce was indicted for writing and publishing, on the 30th of July last, a certain false, scandalous, malicious, defamatory, and obscene libel, tending to vilify and degrade the memory of Robert Wardell, Esq., deceased, and to vilify, degrade, and excite the hatred of the king's subjects against Doctor Robert Wardell, Robert Foster, and Sarah Foster his wife; the said libel being contained in a letter written and published in a letter addressed to Mr. Robert Foster, clerk to Doctor Wardell.

The contents of the libel are suppressed in the report of the trial, as too gross for publication. The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of *guilty*.

Mr. Pearce was sentenced, on the 24th, to three months' imprisonment in Sydney gaol, and to enter into £100 security for his future good behaviour for the ensuing twelve months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emigration.—The *Sydney Gazette*, in order to encourage emigration to the colonies, recommends the appointment of an agent in London, to make the English public acquainted with its wants and resources, observing:—"When we find that the present low rate of the wages of Bri-

tish industry, even where employment can be obtained, is hardly sufficient to procure the mere food and raiment necessary for the family of almost any operative mechanic:—when we learn that, even for this miserable pittance, the labourer is obliged to work sixteen hours a-day,—can we do otherwise than earnestly desire some of them to proceed to a country where they can have ‘enough and to spare’ of the comforts of life, independently of the general advantages which the colony would derive from their exertions? Common humanity, therefore, laying aside all desire to benefit the colony by the introduction of an efficient supply of labour in the various mechanical arts, ought to excite men of influence and wealth to use every means clearly to point out the advantages which it presents to numbers, whose utmost exertions can scarcely procure them a subsistence at home.”

Aspect of the Country.—The following is an extract from a letter from Sydney:—“My limits will not allow me to give you any thing like a detailed account of my visit to New South Wales. Most sincerely do I lament the delusion which prevails in England concerning these shores. False views, which have enticed so many persons to a barren and unprolific country, destitute of water either in springs, streams, or rivers, which never can repay the labour of the settlers, or reward them for the sacrifices they have made in quitting their own homes. None save false or highly exaggerated statements could influence emigrants to choose so dreary and remote a region in preference to Canada, which, in addition to its general eligibility, is so much nearer the mother country. The almost universal scarcity of water, and the liability to droughts of a very long duration, induce the colonists to direct their attention to the breed of cattle, to the neglect of agriculture. The result, in my opinion, must prove disastrous. At present there is not sufficient corn for the supply of the population without an import from Van Diemen’s Land, and when that population shall be doubled, or perhaps trebled—no very remote prospect—if the settlement should be visited with a two years’ drought, one of a longer period having been already experienced, an extirpating famine must ensue. Van Diemen’s Land possesses a decided superiority over its neighbour; those grand dispensers of fertility and beauty, streams, are more frequent, and the climate is certainly exceedingly fine; but in either of the two countries, in a grant of a thousand acres, it is considered fortunate to render two hundred fit for tillage; the remainder only producing a scanty supply of pasturage. The state of society is much to be deplored: conceive a family of four or five young girls

domesticated with hardened, abandoned, female convicts, while their male attendants are of the same class, and if possible more profligate. Lamentable examples of the danger of such close association continually occur; a few statements exhibiting this lamentable state of things found their way into the English papers, but it is the interest of the colonists to suppress them.

“My travels extended as far as the Hawkesbury and Nepean, and to the foot of the Blue Mountains: had I not been so hurried I should have put my opinions respecting the state of the country upon paper for the benefit of the public, and have acquainted the world with a fact upon which it has not been sufficiently enlightened, namely the want of water. During this journey—from Sydney to the Hawkesbury—I had not the pleasure to cross a stream of any kind, not even a single rill. The scenery in Van Diemen’s Land is bold and picturesque, rising into towering hills wooded to the top, and divided by deep valleys. The dull brown foliage of the *Eucalyptus*, or gum tree, unfortunately predominates, and gives a sombre and monotonous appearance to views, which would otherwise excite the admiration of travellers accustomed to the landscapes of the old world. A brighter tint of foliage and verdure, with land rising into easy swells, is to be found in New Holland, as far as the ranges of the Blue Mountains, when the country becomes abrupt and wild.”

VAN DIEMEN’S LAND.

LAW.

Prosecutions against the Press.—A number of informations have been filed, *ex officio*, by the colonial attorney-general, against the *Colonist* newspaper, for libels on the government. Mr. Gregson, the trustee proprietor, was tried on two informations on the 2d and 3d of November. The first was for a libel on Mr. Roderick O’Connor, and the second for two libels on Mr. J. T. Gellibrand. On the first information Mr. Gregson was acquitted; on the second, which contained six counts—the first four for a libel, alleged to be contained in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Colonist* and signed by the defendant, and the two latter counts for an alleged libel contained in a letter signed “Hampden,”—he was found guilty on the 5th count. The excitement prevailing in Hobart Town, with respect to these prosecutions, is represented by all the papers to be very great.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Decrease of crime.—The *Hobart Town Courier* says:—“In recording the trials of the supreme court, criminal side, we cannot avoid congratulating the colony,

and the government that regulates it, on the marked decrease of crime that has been recently effected. It is now six months since the last criminal session terminated, and our readers will be surprised to learn that there are only six capital cases in gaol for trial, in place of from forty to sixty in former years. This truly gratifying fact will afford the knock-down blow to Mr. Wakefield and the army of speculative opponents, that are ranged against us on the transportation question.

Colonial Manufactures.—We were agreeably surprised, the other day, by being shewn a quantity of Tasmanian earthenware, the appearance of which would really not betray its colonial manufacture. Mr. Sherwin, we believe, has a considerable quantity of it, and its rapid sale leads us to expect that in a short time it will drive the British manufactured article entirely out of the market.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

We have received Madras papers to the 9th February, and Bombay papers to the 26th January.

The Calcutta intelligence in these papers is to the end of January. On the 23d, the Insolvent Court granted an order *nisi* for the assignees of Alexander and Co.'s estate to carry on the indigo factories for the present year. No addition was allowed to be made to the two assignees already appointed by the Court.

The creditors of Mackintosh and Co. seem resolved to keep the estate of that firm out of the Insolvent Court. A statement of the result of the books has been submitted by the firm to the creditors, as follows:

"Our books for the past year have been closed, and after a careful examination, the following exhibits the result:—

	Ra.	Ra.
Miscellaneous debts	76,20,000	
Deduct one-third as eventually bad	25,40,000	
		50,80,000
Civil servants' debts	10,00,000	
Deduct one-fifth as eventually bad	2,00,000	
		8,00,000
Military servants' debts ..	22,00,000	
Deduct one-fifth as eventually bad	4,40,000	
		17,60,000
Indigo planters and commercial	34,00,000	
Deduct one-fifth as eventually bad	6,80,000	
		27,20,000
Sundry property	51,45,700	
Deduct one-third as eventually bad	17,15,233	
		34,30,467
Estimated eventual recoverable assets to meet our debts, amounting to Rs. 2,70,00,000		1,37,90,467

Government have appointed a committee to consider and report on the plan for a Retiring Fund.

SWAN RIVER.

Freemantle papers to the 20th of January have been received. The accounts are altogether satisfactory. The place was healthy; the harvest had been got in, and proved a good one.

Egypt.

Extract of a letter, dated Alexandria, April 17th:—"By the arrival last night of an officer from Ibrahim Pasha's headquarters, in seven days, we have learned the conclusion of peace with the Porte on the terms proposed by the Pasha—viz. the annexation to the government of Egypt of the whole of Syria within the line of Mount Taurus, including Adana and Tarsus. Public rejoicings are making here on the occasion, and the Pasha is now occupied with projects for the improvement of those countries, to which he proposes making a tour in a few months."

The Bombay papers contain intelligence from the Parkur field force, stating that Khanjee, a notorious leader of Khosas, at Balmeir, in Nuggur Parkur, had surrendered, and the place was pillaged. The number of prisoners was very great; twenty-six notorious characters await the orders of Government. Several skirmishes had taken place without loss. The Jesselnere, Jodpore, and Sindee troops have done very little in furthering the objects of the expedition. Those of Jodpore are said to have behaved treacherously, Purta Sing, the commander, having warned Khanjee of the approach of the British. The ultimate success of the expedition was, however, anticipated. Col. Litchfield the commander of the force, was to set out for Joona, on the 13th December, in pursuit of the fugitives who escaped.

The *Bombay Gazette* contains a despatch from Lieut. Col. Wood, of 14th N. I., dated "Camp Amboolee, Dec. 16," in the South Malhatta country, reporting the capture of the fort of Mha-deoghur, with the loss of a hawildar and two men, and Ensign Willmott, a young officer of great promise and talent, who fell mortally wounded in leading an assault of a beast-work.

Lieut. Burnes returned to the Presidency on the 18th January, from Bokhara, through Persia, having fully accomplished the objects of his mission. At Koochan, where they visited the Prince Royal's camp, Dr. Gorard separated from Lieut. Burnes, being determined to visit Herat and Candabar, and to return to India, by way of Caubul.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Dec. 11. Mr. R. Torrens to be joint magistrate and deputy collector at Maldah.

Mr. F. R. Davidson to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 8th or Barrenah division.

18. Mr. E. L. Campbell to be joint magistrate and deputy collector at Bagoorah.

Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 5th or Bareilly division.

24. Mr. R. Trotter to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. T. E. Colebrooke to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 6th or Allahabad division.

27. Mr. R. R. Sturt to be an assistant under ditto ditto of 2d or Agra division.

Mr. C. J. H. Graham to be an assistant under ditto ditto of 19th or Cuttack division.

Jan. 1, 1833. Mr. W. L. M. Toone to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

B. Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 4th or Moradabad division.

General Department.

Dec. 11. Mr. G. A. Bushby to officiate as secretary to Government in general department, in room of Mr. Parker.

Mr. W. F. Dick to officiate as postmaster general, in room of Mr. Bushby.

Jan. 1. Mr. H. M. Parker permitted, at his own request, to resume charge of secretaryship to board of customs salt and opium.

Mr. J. W. Salmon to be first assistant to deputy resident at Prince of Wales' Island, in suc. to Mr. H. Nairne dec.

The following gentlemen have been reported qualified in two languages for the public service:—Dec. 4. Mr. F. R. Davidson.—18. Messrs. J. H. Young and R. R. Sturt.—27. Messrs. W. L. M. Toone, C. J. H. Graham, and T. E. Colebrooke.—Jan. 1, 1833. Messrs. E. H. C. Monckton and R. Alexander.

Mr. Alfred Hall having exceeded the period within which he ought to have qualified himself in the native languages, for the public service, has been directed to return to England.

Furloughs.—Dec. 4. Mr. E. J. Harrington to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—11. Mr. F. W. Russell, 2d Tanjore commissioner, to Europe.—18. Mr. H. S. Lane to Europe.—27. Messrs. H. S. Oldfield and J. F. Cathcart to Europe.—Mr. G. J. Taylor to Europe.—Jan. 1. Mr. P. Y. Lindsay to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Alex. Ross, appointed by the Court of Directors to be a provisional member of council, has been called on to assist at the council until the return to the presidency of the Right Hon. the Governor General or any other member of the Supreme Council—in consequence of the departure of Wm. Blunt, Esq., for the Cape of Good Hope; date 8th Jan. 1833.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 3, 1832.—Lieut. Hugh Fraser, corps of engineers, to officiate as executive

engineer of 14th division, public works, during absence, on sick leave, of Capt. Buttanshaw.

Capt. J. E. Debrett, regt. of artillery, to officiate as agent for army clothing, 1st division, during absence, on sick leave, of Capt. Fulton.

Dec. 10.—Acting Ens. A. N. M. MacGregor, of infantry, to be ensign, from 7th Nov. 1832, in suc. to B. Hallowell dec.

Lieut. J. Bartleman, 44th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c. under orders of embarkation for Europe on H.C. Ch.S. Layton.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. Henry Sanders to be 1st-lieut., v. J. H. Jarvis dec., with rank from 2d Sept. 1832, v. B. Browne prom.—2d-Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson brought on effective strength of regt.

Left Wing European Regt. Ens. J. R. Pond to be lieut. from 11th May, v. L. C. Fagan dec.

68th N.I. Capt. John Grant to be major, and Lieut. Wm. Souter (pensioned) to be capt. of a comp., from 8th May 1832, in suc. to P. Grant retired.—Lieut. J. S. Browne to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Henry Hollings to be lieut., from 23d July 1832, in suc. to W. Souter pensioned.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 21 and 22, 1832.—The following presidency division orders confirmed:—Cadet A. E. Dick to proceed to Allahabad, and do duty with 6th N.I.—Cadet R. Hay to proceed to Jumaulpore and do duty with 35th N.I.; Cadets G. S. H. Browne and P. D. Warren to proceed and do duty, former with 64th regt. at Dinapore, and latter, at his own request, with 13th N.I. at Bareilly.—Assist. Surgs. A. Henderson and A. Mackean to do duty with H.M. 16th regt.—Assist. Surg. T. Russell to do duty with H.M. 49th regt., v. Henderson.—Veterinary Surg. J. Tombs to do duty with 3d tr. 1st brig. horse artillery.

Nov. 24.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. M. E. Loftie to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 30th N.I., v. Milner prom.; date 19th Nov.

Nov. 27.—Brigadier H. Bowen appointed to eastern frontier.

Assist. Surg. A. Kier, M.D., posted to 14th N.I., and directed to join left wing.

Acting Ens. L. T. Forrest to join 45th N.I. on its arrival at Muttra.

Nov. 29.—Lieut. C. C. Piggott to act as adj. to left wing 18th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date of order 15th Nov.

Fort William, Dec. 17.—Cadet of Infantry J. D. Fergusson to be acting ensign, to enable him to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Mr. H. M. Green admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. Chas. J. Crane, 23d N.I., and Capt. W. J. Phillott, 34th ditto, at their own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

9th L.C. Lieut. Chas. Garrett to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet W. V. Mitford to be lieut., from 4th Dec. 1832, in suc. to A. M. Key dec.

Cadet of Infantry David Lumsden to be ensign to fill a vacancy, from 16th Nov. 1832, in suc. to W. Polson dec.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 1.—The following removals and appointments made:—Col. W. H. Gilbert (new prom.) to 35th N.I.—Lieut. C. A. G. Wallington (new prom.) to 66th do.—Lieut. Col. G. Cooper (new prom.) from 68th to 34th do.—Lieut. Col. J. C. B. Parke from 34th to 73d do.—Lieut. Col. T. Barron from 55th to 5th do.—Lieut. Col. R. L. Dickson (new prom.) to 55th do.—Lieut. Col. A. Shuldham (new prom.) to 31st do.—Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie from 31st to 32d do.—Lieut. Col. H. Cock from 32d to 23d do.—Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber from 23d to 26th do.—Lieut. Col. T. Newton from 28th to 40th do.

The following removals and posting of medical officers made:—Surg. W. Findon, from 6th to

51st N.I.—Surg. P. Carruthers, from 51st to 6th do.—Surg. H. Guthrie, m.d., from 59th to 41st do.—Surg. F. S. Matthews, (on furl.) from 41st to 59th do.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Stewart, m.d., from 41st to 59th do.—Assist. Surg. E. T. Downes to 41st do.

Dec. 3.—The following division orders confirmed:—Cadet S. W. Buller to do duty with left wing 15th N.I., at Moradabad; date 14th Nov.—Assist. Surg. J. Bryce to do duty with 25th instead of 68th N.I., as formerly directed; date 15th Nov.

Surg. T. C. Brown, m.d., 74th N.I., to afford medical aid to civil establishments at Mirzapore, and Assist. Surg. J. Greig, 43d, to continue in medical charge of left wing 74th N.I.; date 21st Nov.

Assist. Surg. J. Robertson, m.d., to return from Meerut to deputation at Landour, to medical charge of which he is appointed.

Dec. 4.—Assist. Surg. J. Blackwood to assume medical charge of artillery details proceeding from Dinapore to Benares for annual practice.

Dec. 6.—Lieuts. J. H. Wakefield, 17th N.I., and H. M. Lawrence, 1st tr. 3d brig. horse artillery, exempted from further examination, having been declared by examiners of College of Fort William, to be fully qualified for duties of interpreter to a native corps.

Dec. 7.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cadet G. N. Greene to do duty with 48th N.I., at Barrackpore.—Assist. Surg. A. Henderson to do duty under orders of superintending surgeon at Dinapore.—Assist. Surg. T. Russel to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at Berhampore.—Lieut. H. P. Voules to act as adj. to 3d L.C., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Pennefather; date 21st Nov.

Fort William, Dec. 24.—23d N.I. Lieut. Joseph Holmes to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. R. W. Ellis to be lieut., from 17th Dec. 1832, in suc. to C. J. Crane transf. to invalid estab.

34th N.I. Lieut. H. H. Arnaud to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Andrew Ramsay to be lieut. from 17th Dec. 1832, in suc. to W. J. Phillott transf. to invalid estab.

35th N.I. Ens. G. W. Golding to be lieut., v. W. F. Phipps dec., with rank from 7th May 1832, v. B. Hallowell dec.

Col. James R. Lumley, 62d N.I., to be commissary general, v. Col. Sir R. H. Cunliffe permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Brigadier C. S. Fagan to command Meywar field-force, in suc. to Col. Lumley.

The services of Lieut. J. W. Fraser, and Cadets H. Siddons and J. Cunningham, of engineers, placed at disposal of Col. D. McLeod, and Capt. W. N. Forbes, to assist in execution of a survey of country between Rajenahal on Ganges, and village of Mirzapore on river Hooghly, for purpose of ascertaining practicability of excavating a canal along that line of country.

31st N.I. Lieut. W. R. Corfield to be capt. of a comp., v. F. J. S. Wiggins dec., with rank from 29th Oct. 1832, v. J. Thomson prom.—Ens. W. R. Dunmore to be lieut., from same date, v. W. R. Corfield prom.

Acting Ens. A. J. W. Haig, of infantry, to be ens. from 24th Nov. 1832, in suc. to W. E. Robertson dec.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 9, 10, and 11.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cadet R. Inglis to do duty with 33d regt. at Barrackpore; date 17th Nov.—Ens. J. S. Knox to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 42d N.I., during Lieut. Dalvell's temporary command of regt.; date 24th Nov.—Capt. C. R. W. Lane, 2d N.I., to assume charge of commissariat department at Dinapore, during absence, on duty, of Capt. Satchwell; date 10th Nov.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Butler, 3d N.I., to officiate as major of brigade to troops in Rajpootana, during absence, on medical certificate, of Capt. La Touche; date 3d Dec.

Ens. E. G. Champneys removed from 14th to 33d N.I.

Dec. 13.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Hervey to take me-

dical charge of 70th N.I.; date 19th Nov.—Capt. T. Reynolds, 63d N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to Dinapore division, during absence, on leave, of Capt. Thomson; date 1st Dec.—Lieut. T. Wallace to act as adj. to 3d N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Butler; date 3d Dec.—Lieut. B. Marshall to act as adj. to a wing of 25th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt., date 13th Nov.

Acting Cornet C. R. H. Christie to do duty with 6th L.C.

Acting 2d Lieut. M. Dawes to be attached to 1st comp. 2d bat. artillery at Nusseerabad.

Fort William, Dec. 31.—9th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. A. Smith to be capt. of a company, v. H. J. Bland retired, with rank from 6th Aug. 1832, v. P. Gerard invalided.—Superann. Lieut. Jas. R. Lumley brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadets H. M. Conran of artillery, H. Brougham of cavalry, and S. W. R. Tullis of infantry, admitted on establishment.

Lieut. F. St. J. Sturt, 10th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c. under orders of embarkation for Europe on H. C. Ch. S. Caesar.

Capt. J. P. Ripley, left wing European regt., to officiate as secretary to Clothing Board, during absence of Capt. Cubitt, permitted to proceed to Van Diemen's Land.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 15.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. Shirreff to do duty with horse artillery at Meerut, during practice season; date 8th Dec.—Lieut. S. Long to act as adj. to left wing 40th N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters; date 13th Dec.

Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at Meerut.

Cadet H. G. C. Plowden to do duty with 5th L.C. at Muttra, instead of 6th regt.

Dec. 17.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Ens. G. P. Brooke to act as adj. to right wing 68th N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters; date 12th Dec.

48th N.I. Ens. H. Palmer to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Raban, proceeded on furlough.

55th N.I. Lieut. J. R. Younger to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Bamfield, permitted to resign appointment.

Assist. Surg. J. Magrath appointed to 3d regt. local horse, at Bareilly.

Fort William, Jan. 7, 1833.—Assist. Surg. Anthony Pringle, m.d., to be surgeon from 27th Dec. 1832, v. J. A. D. Watson dec.

Assist. Surg. John J. Boswell appointed to medical duties of settlement of Malacca, v. Thomson, proceeded thence to Europe, on furlough.

Major William Pasmore, 19th N.I., and deputy adj. general of army, to command Persian troops disciplined by British officers, subject to confirmation of Hon. the Court of Directors.—(Pending reference to home authorities, Maj. Pasmore will not be finally removed from his app. in adj. general's office, but will cease to draw allowances attached to it.)

Acting Cornet C. R. H. Christie to be cornet, to fill a vacancy in cavalry, from 4th Dec. 1832, in suc. to A. M. Key dec.

Maj. Charles Savage, 27th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 21.—Superintending Surg. C. Campbell to assume charge of Agra circle of medical superintendence, during absence on leave of Superintending Surg. G. G. Campbell.

Surg. W. A. Venour to act as superintending surgeon to Saugor division, during absence of Superintending Surg. C. Campbell.

Dec. 22.—Surg. J. Forsyth and Assist. Surg. T. Forrest (on furl.) removed from 46th to 45th N.I.; and Assist. Surg. W. Thomson from 45th to 40th ditto; to have effect from 8th Dec.

Ens. W. H. E. Colebrooke removed from 14th to 65th N.I.

Dec. 23.—The following detachment and other

orders confirmed:—Asst. Surg. J. Ronald, 24th N.I., to afford medical aid to joint commissioners, and to troops and public establishment employed in their camp; date 7th Dec.—Cornet A. Hall, 5th L.C., to act as adj. to detachment of horse artillery and cavalry on duty with head-quarters; date 19th Dec.

9th N.I. Lieut. G. B. Mitchell to be adj., v. Field promoted.

30th N.I. Lieut. M. E. Loftie to be interp. and qu. master, v. Milner prom.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps as follows:—J. H. Garrett to 30th N.I., at Amurrah; J. Duncan to 26th do. at Gurrawarra and Hussingabad; W. A. Cooke (on furlough) to 2d do., at Dinapore; J. Smith to 49th do., at Loodiana; S. R. Tickell to 22d do., at Lucknow; J. C. Alderson to 62d do., at Delhi; A. N. M. MacGregor to left wing European regt., at Dinapore.

Dec. 25 and 26.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. F. H. Fisher to do duty temporarily with artillery at Dum Dum; date 12th Dec.—Lieut. A. Cardew to act as adj. and qu. mast. to artillery assembled for annual practice at Sultanpore, Benares; date 15th Dec.—Lieut. W. F. Grant to act as adj. to 63d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Houghton; date 5th Dec.

Capt. J. Nicolson, invalid estab., permitted to reside in North Western Hills, drawing his allowances from Meerut pay office.

Dec. 27.—Cavalry Cadet J. Staples to do duty with 3d L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares, instead of 10th regt. at Kurnaul, as formerly directed.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 3. Major J. Trelawny, 51st N.I.—Capt. J. A. Scott, 1st L.C.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Des Voeux, 44th N.I.—Lieut. Jas. Woodburn, 9th N.I.—Lieut. A. S. Singer, 24th N.I.—Lieut. E. T. Erskine, 63d N.I.—Assist. Surg. H. Taylor, 17. Lieut. Col. J. A. Blegs, regt. of artil.—Lieut. David Downing, 3d N.I.—Lieut. C. F. Farmer, 21st N.I.—Lieut. G. E. Van Heythysen, 24th N.I.—Assist. Surg. Geo. Forbes.—Assist. Surg. John O'Dwyer.—24. Maj. Abraham Hardy, 56th N.I.—31. Maj. G. W. A. Lloyd, 71st N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 10. Capt. J. D. Dyke, 4th L.C. (*via* Bombay), on private affairs.—Capt. H. C. M. Cox, 50th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Henry Halded, 7th L.C., on ditto.—Lieut. C. J. H. Perreau, 58th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Bartleman, 44th N.I., on private affairs.—17. Maj. Chas. Christie, 7th N.I., for health.—Maj. J. C. Odell, 41st N.I., for health.—Capt. Rich. Armstrong, 73d N.I., for health.—Cornet Chas. Atkinson, 10th L.C., for health.—Col. Jas. Alexander, 19th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Richard Gardner, 13th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. H. Lyell, 43d N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Horatio Lawrell, 3d L.C., for one year, on private affairs.—Ens. W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th N.I., for one year, on ditto.—Lieut. David Simpson, 29th N.I., on private affairs.—Surg. Peter Carruthers, on ditto (from Necmuck, *via* Bombay).—24. Capt. John Davies, 71st N.I., for health.—24. Col. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Knt., 4th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. C. E. T. Oldfield, 5th L.C., on ditto.—Lieut. Robert Campbell, 43d N.I., on ditto.—Surg. Matthew Nisbet, M.D., on ditto.—Lieut. C. C. Foulmin, invalid estab., for health.—Acting Ens. Geo. Verner, doing duty with 69th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—Capt. George Hicks, 8th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Glass Kennaway, 5th L.C., on private affairs.—Lieut. F. W. Anson, 18th N.I., on ditto.—31. Capt. H. C. Baker, regt. of artil., on ditto.—Lieut. F. St. J. Sturt, 10th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. F. W. Hardwick, 10th N.I., on ditto.—Jan. 7, 1833. Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan, for health.—Capt. W. H. Howard, Europ. regt., on private affairs.—Capt. Peter Teulon, 1st N.I., on ditto.—Capt. Robert McMullin, 44th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. W. Wingfield, 10th L.C., on ditto.—Capt. G. A. Kempland, 8th L.C., for health.

To Madras.—Dec. 26. Ens. E. H. Showers, 72d N.I., for seven months, for health.

To Bombay.—Dec. 24. Cornet Whalley Master, *Asiat. Jour. N.S.* VOL. 11, No. 42.

7th L.C., from 1st Dec. 1832 to 1st March 1833, for health.—Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N.I., from 28th Dec. 1832 to 31st March 1833, on private affairs.—31. Maj. Adam Duffin, 7th L.C., for six months, for health (eventually to sea).—Jan. 7. Maj. C. F. Wild, 24th, late commanding 42d N.I., from 18th Dec. 1832 to 10th April 1833, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 17. Capt. Wm. Turner, 54th N.I., for two years, for health.—24. Lieut.—Col. W. G. Mackenzie, 32d N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).—Capt. P. La Touche, 7th N.I., major of brigade, Rajpootanah field force, for two years, for health (embarking at Bombay).—Jan. 7. Maj. R. W. Smith, 6th L.C., for two years, for health (*via* St. Helena).

To Van Diemen's Land.—Dec. 31. Capt. Wm. Cubitt, 18th N.I., for two years, for health (*via* Cape of Good Hope).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Dec. 18. *George*, Lovett, from Salem (America).—19. *Coromandel*, Dupeyron, from Bordeaux; and *Arnold Wells*, Dawson, from Boston (America).—*Acquie*, Stavers, from Madras.—26. *Beatrice*, Liddell, from Mauritius.—Jan. 1, 1833. *John Hayes*, Worthington, from Greenock and Holyhead.—4. *Lord Anherst*, Hicks, from London.—5. *Sophia*, Thornhill, from London and Cape.—11. *Trenty*, Denton, from Philadelphia.—12. *James Pattinson*, Bolton, from London and Cape; *Fame*, Hargraves, from Liverpool; *Glenelg*, Langley, from Bombay; *Fife*, Crawley, from Bombay and Colombo; and *Korth*, Robinson, from Penang.—16. *Ercuad*, Gillett, from Mauritius.—17. *Zambia*, Owen, from London and Cape.—19. *Georgiana*, Young, from London.—22. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from London, Madeira, and Madras.—23. H. C. Ch. S. *Ann and Amelia*, Compton, from London and Cape.—27. *Constance*, Gelis, from Nantes.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 10. *Resource*, Warren, from London, *via* Madras and Cape.—15. *Vesper*, Brown, for London.—16. *Burrall*, Metcalfe, for Mauritius; and *Star*, Griffing, for Philadelphia.—22. *James Sibbald*, Darby, for London (since wrecked).—23. *London*, Wimple, for London.—26. *Child Harold*, Leach, for Penang and Singapore.—27. H. C. Ch. S. *Baldon*, Aldham, for London; and *Minerva*, Pope, for Bombay.—28. *Coromandel*, Boyce, for Vizagapatam, Madras, and London.—27. *Emily*, Wyatt, for Penang.—30. *Red Rover*, Christie, for China.—Jan. 2. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, and *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, both for London.—5. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, and H. C. Ch. S. *Cesar*, Thompson, both for London.—6. *Blind Callan*, for Liverpool; and *Calcutta*, Saliz, for Bordeaux.—8. H. C. Ch. S. *Layton*, Saunders, for London.—9. *Albion*, McLeod, for Liverpool and Fencible, Greene, for Boston (America).—*Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, for London.—15. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, for London; and *Petite Nancy*, De Trelo, for Bordeaux.—17. H. C. Ch. S. *Recovery*, Wellbank, for London; and *Hindustan*, Redman, for Madras and London.—19. *Barretto Junior*, Laws, for Madras and London.—20. *St. George*, Thompson, for Madras and Bristol.

Freight to London (Jan. 23).—Dead weight, £5. to £5. 10s.; measurement, £5. 10s. to £7. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 9. At Chittagong, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq., Bengal C.S., of a son.
Nov. 5. At Seetapore, Oude, the lady of Capt. H. James, 20th N.I., of a daughter.
16. At Dacca, the lady of Gilbert Hamilton, Esq., 53d regt., of a daughter.
20. On board the *Malacca*, the lady of Lieut. Col. Biggs, of a son, which expired the same afternoon.
21. At Mhow, the lady of C. Ekins, Esq., 7th L.C., of a son.
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23. At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. Ramsay, 24th N.I., of a daughter.
26. At Ghazepore, the lady of W. R. Kennaway, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
- At Meerut, Mrs. D. Reeves, of twin sons.
27. At Landour, the lady of Capt. G. H. Cox, 62d N.I., of a son.
30. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Whish, horse artillery, of a son.
- Dec. 1. At Meerut, Mrs. J. P. O'Brien, of a daughter.
2. At Arrah, the lady of R. Shaw, Esq., of a daughter.
4. At Cuttack, the lady of C. B. Francis, Esq., of a son.
5. At Calcutta, the lady of A. Mathews, Esq., of a son.
- At Dacca, Mrs. G. D. Elliott, of a daughter.
6. At Calcutta, the lady of A. J. Joseph, Esq., of a daughter.
7. At Louisiana, the lady of Major R. C. Faithful, of a daughter, still-born.
- At Gyn, the lady of John Davidson, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.
- At Banda, the lady of Lieut. Alex. Mercer, 70th regt. N.I., of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Geo. Cattell, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Sophia, wife of Mr. Robert Gordon, of a daughter.
8. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Webb, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. A. B. Benoist, of a still-born boy.
9. At Neemuch, the lady of Major Wild, of a daughter.
- At Mhow, the lady of Capt. Davies, 57th N.I., of a son.
- At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. F. E. Manning, 16th N.I., of a son.
- At Meerut, Mrs. T. C. Gale, of a daughter.
10. At Benares, the lady of R. N. Burnard, Esq., civil assist. surg., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Morrison, of a daughter.
11. At Juanpore, the lady of G. Turnbull, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.
12. At Aizinghur, the lady of Assist. Surg. Boswell, of a daughter.
13. At Goruckpore, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Bagshaw, 7th N.I., of a son.
- At Calcutta, the lady of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq., of a daughter.
15. At Lucknow, the lady of Col. Du Bois de Jancigny, aide-de-camp to H.M. the King of Oude, of a son.
16. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. C. Boulton, 47th N.I., of a son.
- At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. William Purves, of a still-born child.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. R. K. McNees, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Martin, of a son.
17. At Ambala in Bundelcund, Mrs. J. Nyss, of a daughter.
18. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Fountain, of a son.
19. At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. McKie, of H. M. 3d Regt., or Buffs, of a daughter.
- At Dinapore, the lady of H. F. Mackenzie, Esq. 64th N.I., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Peat, Master, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.
20. At Mozuffapore, Jessore, the lady of T. J. Dashwood, Esq., of a daughter.
21. At Calcutta, the lady of W. C. Dunn, Esq., of a daughter.
22. At Cawnpore, the lady of W. Jackson, Esq., surgeon, 8th L. C., of a son.
23. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. Burlton, assist. com. gen., of a son.
25. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Span, 53d Regt., of a son.
27. At Chowringhee, the lady of the late Lieut. G. A. S. Fullerton, 38th N.I., of a daughter.
- On the river near Allahabad, the lady of Rev. Capt. G. J. Bower, H.M. 31st regt., of a daughter.
- In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Col. Battine, of artillery, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Dowling, of a daughter (since dead).
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Brown, of a daughter.
29. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Charles Griffiths, of a daughter.
29. At Calcutta, the lady of the late T. F. Gennoe, Esq., of a son.
- Dec. 30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Allan Cameron, of a daughter.
31. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a daughter.
- Jan. 2, 1833. At Calcutta, the lady of George Dougal, Esq., of a son.
3. At Bareilly, the lady of W. J. Conolly, Esq., of a son.
- At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Tudor, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. J. King, of a son.
4. At Futtegurh, the lady of the Hon. W. J. Shore, of a still-born son.
- At Calcutta, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., of a son.
- At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. F. Palmer, of a daughter.
5. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Ryland, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Sauphi, of a son.
8. At Ghazepore, the lady of Dr. Butter, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
9. At Fort William, the lady of T. Spens, Esq., Garrison Assist. Surg., of a daughter.
10. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Bond, H.M. 11th L. Drags., of a son and heir.
- At Calcutta, the lady of J. E. Breen, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the lady of James Lamb, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the lady of Major Wm. McKie, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. F. F. Camberton, of a son.
12. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a daughter.
14. At Chowringhee, the lady of G. Swinton, Esq., of a son.
15. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. J. Carbery, Esplanade Row, of a daughter.
17. At Berhampore, Mrs. Beatson, relict of the late Capt. A. C. Beatson, 2d N.I., of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Lawrence, of a son.
- Lately. At Lahore, the lady of M. Allard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 1. At Neemuch, Major Wymer, 61st regt., to Miss Emily Craspin, of Hindost.
9. At Howrah, J. N. Craspin, M.D., to Miss C. M. Laprice, both of Calcutta.
10. At Agra, Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, Bengal Horse Artillery, to Miss Eliza Margaret Gore.
11. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Eliza Emma, only daughter of his Lordship, to the Rev. Joseph Bateman, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, his Lordship's nephew, and chaplain.
12. At Calcutta, Henry Dayus, Esq., of Calcutta, to Miss Mary La Riviere, lately of London.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Kenyon, to Miss Letitia Long, of Calcutta.
17. At Calcutta, Ens. Edw. Wm. Ravenscroft, 72d N.I., to Miss Georgiana Oram.
20. At Calcutta, Colin Lindsay, Esq., C. S., son of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarrais, Scotland, to Margaret, youngest daughter of W. Browne, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.
22. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Norman Patrick Grant, to Miss Mary Eleanor Moore.
25. At Calcutta, A. Colquhoun, Esq., Assist. Surg. 28th regt., to Felicia Maria, only daughter of the late Andrew Anderson, Esq.
26. At Cawnpore, Mr. P. Mosely, to Miss Sarah Hay.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. Lucas Young, to Miss Amelia Green.
- Jan. 1, 1833. At Calcutta, J. G. Bagram, Esq., to Miss Eliza, daughter of M. Gasper, Esq.
- At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Hampton, to Miss Emma Ebrick.
2. At Calcutta, George Clarke, Esq., indigo planter, Moorshedabad, to Miss Jane Olivia Jore.
4. At Calcutta, Mr. George David Boyd, to Miss Louisa Charlotte Hall.
7. At Calcutta, Mr. William Bruce, to Mrs. Jennet McCoy.
9. At Fort William, Colonel J. Deania, H.M. 49th regt., to Jane, daughter of the late Archibald Colquhoun, Esq., formerly a Captain in H.M. 65th regt.
- At Calcutta, Lieut. David Downing, 3d N.I., to Miss Margaret Jean Ward.

Jan. 11. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Patten, to Miss A. Stacy.

15. At Barrackpore, Capt. Robert Innis Delamain, 66th regt., to Jane Amelia, daughter of Colonel William Youngson, of Bowscar, Cumberland, late of the Madras Army.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. James Taylor, master mariner, to Miss Isabella Christy.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. At Meerut, Lieut. A. M. Robinson, of H. M. 26th regt.

Nov. 22. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Bowers.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Benj. Ashwell, assistant master of the Free School, aged 30.

Dec. 3. On board the *Will Watb.*, on the passage from Singapore, the Rev. Mr. Higgs.

4. At Sultanpore, Benares, Capt. Alex. M. Key, 9th regt. I. C., second son of the late Alexander Key, Esq., of Golden Square, London.

8. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, relict of the late W. Dolby, Esq., formerly register of the Public Department, aged 53.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Thompson, merchant, aged 59.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Priestly, aged 66.

12. At Calcutta, the Rev. W. Tweddle, aged 31.

13. At Calcutta, William Crump, Esq., merchant, aged 44.

14. At Calcutta, J. Latour, Esq., junr. aged 47.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Crawford, aged 60.

16. At Entally, Mr. W. J. Rooney, of the Pilot Service, youngest brother of John Rooney, Esq., of Comough in the County of Sligo, aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Josephina, wife of Mr. Charles Peters, aged 48.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry White, aged 37.

21. At Kurnaul, Maj. Francis Russell Eager, of H. M. 31st regt. of foot.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Goldspring, aged 70.

26. At Meerut, Mr. J. R. Horan, aged 26.

31. At Calcutta, Miss T. Petrusse, aged 21.

Jan. 1. 1833. At Calcutta, Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., commercial resident at Santpore, son of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., of Lees, Berwickshire, aged 45.

— At Fort William, Lieut. Allan Marshall, H. M. 49th regt. aged 20.

2. Of a wound received on the preceding day, while on service against the Chooars, near Bander, Lieut. R. H. Turnbull, adjutant of the 24th regt. N. I. The officers of his regiment will long lament the loss of this promising young officer, who in both public and private life was worthy of their utmost respect and regard; and while they feel the insufficiency of eulogy they deem it but justice to his memory thus far to express the deservedly high opinion they entertained of him.—*Beng. Hurk.*

3. At Calcutta, Gicella, wife of Mr. G. E. Pyne, of Poorneah, indigo planter, aged 34.

4. At Calcutta, Dr. A. J. Caldeira, of Goa.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. B. Barber, junr., aged 39.

8. At Calcutta, John Mitchell, Esq., Surgeon of the H. C. Ch. S. *Benevolen.*

9. At Calcutta, Louisa, wife of Mr. William Peat, master H. C. Marine, aged 23.

10. At Calcutta, Eliza, wife of Capt. John Satchwell, 20th regt. N. I., aged 26.

12. At Calcutta, Robert William Waddy, Esq., register and accountant of the Marine Board Office, aged 32.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. W. Whalford.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Council.

— At Calcutta, Mr. C. Serrao, aged 73.

15. At Calcutta, Catherine, daughter of the late Capt. Cudbert Thornhill, formerly master attendant of Calcutta.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Henry Hook.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. James Shillingsford, indigo planter, aged 31.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

MOVEMENTS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 28, 1832.—The destination of the 43d regt. N. I. is

changed from Masulipatam to Ellore and Samulcottah; a wing to proceed to each station.

The destination of the 17th regt. N. I. is changed from Bangalore to Cuddapah, and on their arrival at that station, the 14th regt. N. I. will march from thence to Masulipatam.

Jan. 11, 1833.—The 21st regt. N. I. to march from Ellore to Vizagapatam, to be there stationed until further orders, being relieved by the 43d regt. N. I. from Hyderabad.

Jan. 15.—H. M. 39th regt. to march to Bangalore, and to be there stationed instead of Secunderabad.

H. M. 62d regt. to march from Bangalore to Masulipatam, and to be there stationed, on being relieved by H. M. 39th regt.

H. M. 45th regt. to march from Masulipatam to Secunderabad, and to be there stationed.

Jan. 29.—The 5th regt. N. I. on its return from foreign service, to be stationed at Palaveram.

COURT MARTIAL.

THE BANGALORE CONSPIRATORS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 18, 1832.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of a Native General Court Martial, holden at Bangalore, on the 26th Nov. 1832, by virtue of a warrant from His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, are published to the army:—

Syde Tippoo, haviidar, and drill haviidar, 9th N. I.; Budderodeen, private, 48th N. I.; Shaikh Ismail, haviidar, 9th N. I.; Mahomed Yacoob, private, 48th N. I.; Kullunder Beg, private, 8th L. C. doing duty with the cavalry details at Bangalore; Shaikh Ahmed, private, horse artillery; Yacoob Khan, private, horse artillery; Shaikh Jaffer, private, 48th N. I.; Hoonur Khan, private, 9th N. I.; and Shaikh Homed, private, horse artillery; placed in confinement, by order of Maj. Gen. Thomas Hawker, commanding the Mysore division of the army.

Charge.—For mutiny, as set forth in the following instances.

First Instance.—That the said Syde Tippoo, the said Budderodeen, the said Shaikh Ismail, the said Mahomed Yacoob, the said Shaikh Ahmed, and the said Yacoob Khan, at a mutinous meeting, held at Bangalore, on the 25th of October 1832, illegally met and conspired together, to seize the Fort of Bangalore, to murder their European Officers, and to subvert the Company's Government.

Second Instance.—That the said Syde

Tippoo, the said Budderodeen, the said Shaikh Jaffer, and the said Hoonur Khan, at a mutinous meeting, held at the same place on the morning of the 27th of the same month, in the same year, illegally met and conspired together in like manner, for the very purposes above specified.

Third Instance.—That the said Syde Tippoo, and the said Budderodeen, at a mutinous meeting, held at the same place on the afternoon of the day last set forth, illegally met and conspired together in like manner, for the very purposes above specified.

Fourth Instance.—That the said Syde Tippoo, the said Budderodeen, the said Mahomed Yacoob, and the said Kullunder Beg, at a mutinous meeting, held at the same place, on the evening of the day last set forth, illegally met and conspired together in like manner, for the very purposes above specified.

Fifth Instance.—That the said Syde Tippoo, the said Shaikh Ismail, the said Kullunder Beg, and the said Shaikh Homed, at a mutinous meeting, held at the same place on the 28th of the same month in the same year, illegally met and conspired together, in like manner, for the very purposes above specified.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Bangalore, 20th Nov. 1832.

The Court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoners have severally urged in their defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion :

Finding on the First Instance of the charge.—That the prisoners Syde Tippoo, Budderodeen, Shaikh Ismail, Mahomed Yacoob, Shaikh Ahmeed, and Yacoob Khan, are guilty.

Finding on the Second Instance of the charge.—That the prisoners Syde Tippoo, Budderodeen, Shaikh Jaffer, and Hoonur Khan, are guilty.

Finding on the Third Instance of the charge.—That the prisoners Syde Tippoo and Budderodeen are guilty.

Finding on the Fourth Instance of the charge.—That the prisoners Syde Tippoo, Budderodeen, Mahomed Yacoob, and Kullunder Beg, are guilty.

Finding on the Fifth Instance of the charge.—That the prisoners Syde Tippoo, Shaikh Ismail, Kullunder Beg, and Shaikh Homed, are guilty.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoners guilty as above stated, doth sentence them, the said Tippoo, havildar and drill havildar ; Budderodeen, private ; Shaikh Ismail, havildar ; and Kullunder Beg, private, to suffer death by being blown away from a gun ; and the said Mahomed Yacoob, private ;

Shaikh Ahmeed, private ; Shaikh Yacoob, Khan, private ; Shaikh Jaffer, private ; Hoonur Khan, private ; and Shaikh Homed, private, to be shot to death by musketry, at such time and place as His Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved.—I confirm the sentence of death awarded against Syde Tippoo, against Budderodeen, against Shaikh Ismail, and against Kullunder Beg—which sentence of death will be carried into execution accordingly, by the officer commanding the Mysore division of the army, under detailed instructions which will be sent to him through the adjutant general of the army.

I commute the sentence of death awarded against Mahomed Yacoob, against Shaikh Ahmeed, against Yacoob Khan, against Shaikh Jaffer, against Hoonur Khan, and against Shaikh Homed, into transportation beyond seas for the terms of their natural lives.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lt. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.

Madras, 13th Dec. 1832.

Cawder Khan, camp color man, horse artillery ; Budderodeen, private, horse artillery ; Chand Khan, private, 6th L. C. doing duty with the cavalry details at Bangalore ; and Ahmed Beg, private, 3d L. C., doing duty ditto ; placed in confinement by order of Maj. Gen. Thomas Hawker, commanding the Mysore division of the army.

Charge.—For having, at Bangalore, on the 29th of October, 1832, known of a mutiny, or intended mutiny, without giving information thereof to their commanding officers.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Bangalore, Nov. 20, 1832.

The Court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoners have severally urged in their defence, is of opinion :

Finding on the charge.—That the prisoners are guilty.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoners guilty as above stated, doth sentence them, the said Cawder Khan, camp color man ; Budderodeen, private ; Chand Khan private ; and Ahmed Beg, private, to be shot to death by musketry, at such time and place as His Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved.—The sentence of death awarded against Cawder Khan, and against Chand Khan, will be carried into execution accordingly by the officer

commanding the Mysore division of the army, under detailed instructions which will be sent to him through the adjutant-general of the Army.

I commute the sentence of death awarded against Budderodeen and against Ahmed Beg, to transportation beyond seas for the term of their natural lives.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.

Madras, Dec. 13, 1832.

The Commander-in-chief has much gratification in communicating to the army the result of the investigation into the recent mutinous proceedings at Bangalore.

These proceedings would appear to have originated with certain obscure individuals, of desperate fortunes, civil inhabitants of the Pettah, who for their own ends, squandered such money as they could command in tampering with the native soldiers in their neighbourhood.

It is gratifying to place on record that in a force comprising 3,500 men, two havildars and twelve privates alone are known to have been corrupted. All large bodies must contain *some* unworthy members, open to corruption, and the corps composing the Mysore division of the army may justly feel proud that they have been found to be so singularly exempt. Not the breath of *suspicion* even has attached to any one of the native officers of the Army; they have throughout this affair upheld their high and long-established character for honour and fidelity. The attempts of the instigators of this mutiny succeeded with a trivial number of the lower ranks of the army only, persons overwhelmed with debt, and given up to debauchery: and when these attempts were carried further, the result was the immediate disclosure of the plot by good and faithful soldiers whose services the Commander-in-chief has not failed to bring to the special notice of Government.

The General Order, containing the crime, sentence, and order for the Execution of the mutineers, is to be read at the head of every corps and detachment in the army, to be paraded for that purpose.

Fort St. George, Dec. 19, 1832. (G. O. by Government.)—After the severe but necessary example which his Exc. the Commander-in-chief has been compelled to make of a few native soldiers who were concerned in a conspiracy against the British interests, it is a matter of great satisfaction to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to know that the

plot was discovered, and defeated, through the instrumentality of other individuals of the native army; that not one commissioned native officer was implicated in the crime; and that the character for fidelity and attachment which has always distinguished the native troops of this presidency, remains untarnished.

To mark the sense which the Government entertain of the conduct of Naigue Nagappa and private Nutter Cawn, of the 48th regt. N. I., and private Muttra Pursad of the horse artillery, who by their prompt and early intelligence rendered nugatory any attempt which might have been made by the conspirators; the two former are promoted to the rank of jemadar, and the latter to the rank of havildar, with a donation of 500 rupees each.

The undermentioned commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 48th regt. N. I., who likewise evinced their fidelity and attachment to the company on the occasion, by less early but timely information of the existence of the conspiracy, are promoted—Jemadar Imam Khan to be subadar; Havildar Shabbash Khan to be jemadar; Lance Naigues Sheikh Mhooden and Isoof Beg, and Naigue Mahomed Kassim to be havildars; and private Sheikh Hoosein to be naigue.

The several Commissioned and non-commissioned officers above named, will be borne as Supernumeraries, until vacancies occur, to bring them on the fixed establishment of their respective corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 23. Aneas R. McDonnell, Esq., and William Ashton, Esq., to be members of Marine Board.

W. E. Underwood, Esq., to be secretary to Marine Board.

Dec. 14. G. E. Russell, Esq., senior member of Board of Revenue, to be a commissioner to enquire into state of affairs in districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

R. H. T. Bushby, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Nellore.

W. Mason, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

W. B. Anderson, Esq., to be third judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for western division.

J. Blackburne, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

George Bird, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Bellary.

E. B. Glass, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem.

C. T. Kaye, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

21. G. J. Waters, Esq., to be 3d judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for northern division.

Jan. 4. T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., to be mint master, and Malayalam translator to government.

11. T. Daniel, Esq., to be additional government commissioner, v. Mr. Grant.

J. D. Gleig, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

W. D. Davis, Esq., to be 3d judge of do. do. for centre division, and to act as 2d Judge of that court.

F. Lascelles, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chittoor.

R. Nelson, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Malabar.

E. Bannerman, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Salem.

P. Grant, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Canara.

A. Robertson, Esq., to be collector at Madras.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Madura.

A. Maclean, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., to be head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

R. Davidson, Esq., to be head-assistant to collectors and magistrate of Ganjam.

23. T. R. Wheatley, Esq., and A. Robertson, Esq., to be members of mint committee.

R. Richards, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Salam.

E. Newberry, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Chicacole.

J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., to be head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

J. Mitchell, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Combaconum.

W. Elliot, Esq., to act as head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

C. P. Skelton, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Cuddapah.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Madura.

R. H. Williamson, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Rajahmundry.

29. G. S. Greenway, Esq., J. H. Cochrane, Esq., and J. C. Taylor, Esq., to be commissioners for drawing of government lotteries of present year.

Feb. 5. John Hanbury, Esq., to be secretary and treasurer of government bank, in suc. to A. Robertson, Esq.

Appointments by the Right Hon. the Governor-General:

Lieut. Col. Briggs to assume charge of residency of Nagpore, during absence of Mr. Orme, or until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Morison, C.B. to be senior member of Mysore commission.

Dec. 4. J. V. Fullerton, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

The undermentioned gentlemen having accepted annuities from Civil Fund, have been permitted to resign service of Honourable Company:—James Taylor, Esq., John Babington Esq., and Robert Bayard, Esq.

Furloughs.—Nov. 16. John Bird, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—Dec. 4. A. F. Hudleston, and G. A. Smith, Esqrs., to Europe, for health.—Hugh Montgomerie, James Thomas, and W. R. Taylor, Esqrs., to Europe, on private affairs.—7. E. Sinallay, Esq., to Europe.—2d. G. L. Prendergast, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, on private affairs.—Jan. 4. R. H. Williamson, Esq., to sea, for nine months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 18, 1832.—Surg. James Annesley posted to 5th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Ladd removed from doing duty with H.M. 34th regt, and posted to 29th N.I.

Nov. 7.—Acting Cornet G. W. Russell (recently admitted on estab.) to do duty with 6th L.C.

Nov. 9.—Assist. Surg. J. Cardew, M.D., and J. Dorward, to do duty, former with horse artillery at the Mount, and latter with H.M. 13th L. Drags.

Fort St. George, Nov. 13, 1832.—22d N.I. Lieut. Frederick Darby to be adjutant.

Assist. Surg. P. M. Benza, M.D., to have medical charge of Right Hon. the Governor's body-guard.

Nov. 16.—Supernum. Lieut. Edw. Usher admitted on effective strength of 51st N.I., to complete its estab., v. Pantou dec.

Lieut. Col. Napier to resume charge of gunpowder manufactory, and Lieut. Col. Maclean to continue to officiate as military auditor general, in absence of Col. Prendergast, or until further orders.

Nov. 20.—The appointments in Marine Department Military Board under dates 17th, 21st, and 26th Sept. 1832, having been cancelled by G. O. by Gov. of 16th Nov. 1832, the following arrangements to have effect from that date:—Major W. Bradford, 35th N.I., to act as secretary to military board during employment of Lieut. Col. Maclean on other duty.—Lieut. T. Lavie to act as deputy secretary to military board until further orders.—Ens. W. A. Halstead to act as assist. sec. while Lieut. T. Lavie is otherwise employed.

52d N.I. Sen. Ens. T. P. Walsh to be lieut., v. Seddon dec.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 16.—The following removals ordered:—Col. (Lieut. Gen.) R. Mackay, from 1st regt. to Madras European regt.—Col. C. Farran, from 14th to 1st N.I.—Col. A. Monin, from Madras European regt. to 14th N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. Ogilvie, from 47th to 9th do.—Lieut. Col. J. Bell, from 9th to 47th do.

Lieut. Gunthorpe, 6th, doing duty with 38th regt., to rejoin his corps.

Nov. 17.—Lieut. R. H. James, 35th to do duty with rifle comp. of 38th N.I., v. Gunthorpe.

Acting 2d Lieut. J. W. Goad, of artillery, having passed a highly creditable examination in Hindoostanee language, deemed by Com-in-Chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Fort St. George, Nov. 27.—3d L. C. Sen. Lieut. H. F. de Montmorency to be capt., and Sen. Cornet H. S. Waters to be lieut., v. Macdonald; date of coms. 19th May 1832.

Capt. Thos. Sewell, 50th N.I., to act as paymaster at presidency, during absence of Capt. Forster, on leave to Cape of Good Hope.

Nov. 30.—Lieut. G. H. Harper, 40th N.I., to be paymaster at Prince of Wales' Island, v. Ker returned to Europe.

Major James Nash, 42d N.I., to command Sibdney corps in Northern Circars.

36th N.I. Lieut. Joseph Martyn to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Hayne resigned.

Assist. Surg. E. Curling permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Dec. 4.—Capt. H. Moberly, 49th N.I. and deputy secretary to military board (having returned to presidency), to act as secretary to military board during employment of Lieut. Col. Maclean on other duty.

Lieut. H. L. Harris, 15th N.I., to be fort adjutant of Cannanore, v. Elsey proceeded to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 28.—Assist. Surg. John Cardew, M.D., attached to horse artillery, to do duty with H.M. 30th regt., until further orders.

Nov. 29.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. G. Elliott to act as adj. to 5th L.C., during absence of Lieut. and Acting Adj. Grant; date 4th March 1831.—Lieut. H. Fraser to act as adj. to ditto, during absence of ditto; date 17th April 1831.

Dec. 3 and 4.—The following orders confirmed:

—Lieut. Eades, 39th regt., to act as fort adj. at Trichinopoly; date 11th Oct.—Lieut. Mann to act as adj. to 25th N.I.; date 30th Oct.—Ens. Baker to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 32d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Prichard on sick cert.; date 25th Nov.—Lieut. Geils to act as adj. to B troop horse brigade; and Lieut. Showers to act as adj. to ditto, during absence of Lieut. Burgoyne on sick cert.; date 28th Nov.

Fort St. George, Dec. 4.—Cornet H. Garnier, 4th L.C., to be adj. to Right Hon. the Governor's body-guard, v. Lindsay app. barrack master at presidency.

Dec. 7.—46th N.I. Lieut. C. Rowlandson to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Codrington proceeding to Europe.

Major Peter Farquharson, 5th N.I., permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from service of Hon. Company on pay of his rank.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 5.—The following orders confirmed.—Lieut. Elliott to act as adj. to 5th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Macleod on duty; date 17th Nov.—Lieut. Rowlandson to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 46th N.I.; date 18th Nov.

Dec. 8.—Major Clemons, 9th N.I., to rejoin his regiment.

Lieut. J. P. Buce, 13th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps.

The following order confirmed:—Cornet Onslow to act as adj. to 7th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Wyndham on sick cert.; date 20th Nov.

Dec. 12.—Lieut. J. H. Robley, 43d, and Ens. H. M. Donaldson, 50th N.I., having passed creditable examinations in Hindoostanee language, deemed by Com.-in-Chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Fort St. George, Dec. 14.—50th N.I. Ens. H. M. Donaldson to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Mackenzie resigned.

The services of Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. A. Clarke, 37th N.I., placed at disposal of Commissioners for Government of Mysore as a temporary assistant, subject to confirmation of Supreme Government.

6th L.C. Senior Cornet W. Marriott to be Lieut., v. Oakley discharged; date of com. 9th Dec. 1832.

Dec. 18.—5th N.I. Sen. Capt. Charles Poulton to be major, Sen. Lieut. J. M. Ross to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. A. Stoddart to be lieut., v. Farquharson retired; date of coms. 16th Dec. 1832.

The services of Ens. Wm. Halsted, 11th N.I., placed at disposal of Supreme Government.

Lieut. J. B. Key, 31st L.I., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service from 31st Dec. 1832.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, mil. sec. and aid-de-camp to Com.-in-Chief, having returned to Presidency, to resume his duties from this date.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 14.—Lieut. R. Cannan, 40th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Peshall proceeding to Europe.

D. C. 17.—Lieut. Chalon, acting deputy judge adv. gen., to proceed to Secunderabad, and conduct duties of III district from 16th Jan. 1833.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Purvis posted to 14th N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Oliver removed from 17th to 33d N.I., and Lieut. Col. C. A. Walker from latter to former.

Dec. 18.—Capt. H. Mitchell, 28th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. to Light Field division Hyderabad Subsidiary force, during absence of Capt. Vivian on furl.; date of ord r 1st Dec.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. Geils to resume app. of acting adj. to Horse brigade, till further orders; date of order 12th Dec.

Dec. 26.—Assist. Surg. T. D. Harrison to afford medical aid to detachment of 1st bat. artillery, at Kamptee; and Assist. Surg. John Hichens to afford medical aid to detachment of 4th bat. artillery, at Jaulnah.

Dec. 27.—Assist. Surg. C. Paterson, M.D., to do duty under depôt assist. surgeon at Poonamallee.

Dec. 28.—The following orders confirmed:—Capt. W. E. Hitchfield to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 6th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Deas on sick cert., date 13th Dec.—Lieut. L. M. Macleod to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 34th L. I., during absence of Lieut. Broadfoot on sick cert.; date 11th Dec.

Dec. 29.—Assist. Surg. R. Scott to do duty with H. M. 57th regt.

Dec. 31.—Lieut. James FitzGerald, 42d N.I., having passed a creditable examination in Persian language, deemed by com. in chief entitled to reward authorized by hon. the Court of Directors.

Fort St. George, Dec. 28.—Capt. G. Alcock, of artillery, permitted to resign app. of deputy commissary of ordnance in Teasserim provinces.

Jan. 1, 1833.—Col. Prendergast (having reported his return to Presidency), to resume his duties as military auditor general from this date; and Lieut. Col. Maclean, Capt. Moberly, and Lieut. Lavie to revert to their respective appointments in military board office.

Jan. 4.—Assist. Surg. Robert Scott, app. to medical charge of Zillah of Chicacole.

22d N.I. Lieut. D. Buchanan, to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

31st L.I. Sen. Ens. Frederick Knyvett to be Lieut., v. Key resigned; date of com. 1st Jan. 1833.

50th N.I. Sen. Lieut. James Dickson to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. M. Donaldson to be Lieut., v. Edgar dec.; date of coms. 27th Dec. 1832.

Mr. Samuel Cox admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under medical officer of general hospital at presidency.

Lieut. J. T. Baldwin, 3d bat. artillery, permitted to resign app. of adj. to that corps.

Cadet of infantry R. O. Gardner admitted on estab. and to act as ensign.

Jan. 3.—3d Bat. Artillery. Lieut. D. Carruthers to be adj., v. Baldwin resigned.

Mr. S. T. Lyell admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of general hospital at presidency.

Major C. Newman, 51st N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, M.D., permitted to resign appointment of garrison surgeon of Masulipatan.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 3, 1833.—Lieut. D. Buchanan, 22d N.I., having passed prescribed examination in Hindoostanee language, deemed by com.-in-chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Jan. 4.—Acting Ens. S. J. Corfield to do duty with 11th N.I. till further orders.

Jan. 5.—Acting Ens. R. O. Gardner to do duty with 3d N.I. till further orders.

Jan. 7.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. P. A. S. Powys to act as adj. to 4th N.I., during period of Lieut. Fisher's arrest, or further orders; date 6th Dec.—Lieut. C. H. Warren to act as adj. to 25th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Farran on sick cert.; date 15th Dec.

Lieut. H. Marshall, 33d regt., posted to pioneers, v. Pickering returned to Europe.

Ens. L. W. Walker, 17th regt., to be attached to pioneers, during absence of Lieut. Minto on foreign service.

Fort St. George, Jan. 11.—51st N.I. Sen. Capt. S. W. Steel to be major, Sen. Lieut. Mark Blaxland to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. M. Madden to be Lieut., v. Newman invalid; date of coms. 15th Dec. 1832.

Cadet of Infantry Arthur Wyndham admitted on estab. and app. to act as ensign.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 9.—Maj. C. Newman posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and permitted, for benefit of his health, to reside on Neigherry Hills.

Jan. 10.—The following orders confirmed:—

Lieut. W. T. Boddam to act as adj. to 2d L.C., during absence of Lieut. Briggs on sick certificate; date 1st Jan.—Ens. J. M. Johnston, 4th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Vellore, during absence of Lieut. Lewis on duty; date 4th Jan.

Assist. Surg. W. Evans to afford medical aid to detachment of 2d bat. artillery at Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George, Jan. 12.—Capt. F. Plowden, 20th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c. proceeding to England on ship *Resourcer*.

Jan. 15.—Assist. Surg. H. C. Ludlow placed at disposal of Supreme Government, with a view eventually to his being app. to medical duties of Nagpore residency.

6th L.C. Lieut. Jas. Knox to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Deas proceeded to Europe.

11th N.I. Lieut. D. Wynter to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Halsted.

Surg. David Reid to be garrison surgeon at Masulipatan, v. Conwell resigned.

Jan. 18.—Medical Board. Mr. T. H. Davies, second member, to be first member, v. Owen dec.; Mr. John Hay, third member, to be second member, v. Davies; and Superintending Surg. James Annesley to be third member, v. Hay.—Superintending Surg. K. Macaulay to act as third member, during absence of Mr. Annesley on sick certificate.

34th L.I. Lieut. Ponsonby Shaw to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Broadfoot proceeding to Europe.

2d N.I. Sen. Lieut. D. H. Eaton to be capt., v. Agnew dec.; date of com. 18th July 1832.

Superannum. Lieut. Thos. Back admitted on effective strength of 2d N.I. to complete its estab.

Surg. J. Wyllie having been permitted by Supreme Government to resign situation of surgeon to Nagpore Residency, his services replaced at disposal of commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 12.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. J. C. N. Favell to act as adj. to 1st L.C. during period Lieut. Munsey is in charge of regt.; date 20th Dec.

Lieut. D. Wynter and Ens. C. Ireland, of 11th N.I., having passed prescribed examination in Hindoostanee language, deemed by com.-in-chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Jan. 15.—Acting Ens. A. Wyndam to do duty with detachment of 18th N.I. at Salem.

Jan. 16.—Surg. David Reid, m.d., removed from 4th N.I. to 2d L.C., and Surg. Jas. Stevenson, from latter to former corps.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. F. B. Lys to act as adj. to 45th N.I., during absence of Lieut. J. J. McMurdo on sick cert.; date 16th Nov. 1832.—Lieut. P. A. S. Powys to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 4th N.I., during absence of Lieut. W. C. Chinnery on duty; date 7th Jan. 1833.

Jan. 17.—Col. (Maj. Gen.) A. Cuppage removed from 17th to 14th N.I., and Col. A. Monin from latter to former.

Jan. 19.—The following order confirmed:—Ens. R. Snow to act as adj. to 24th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Snow on duty; date 6th Jan.

Jan. 23.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Surg. R. Sladen from 4th bat. artillery to left wing Europ. regt.—Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, m.d., from left wing Europ. regt. to 4th bat. artillery.—Surg. G. Bucke, from 3d bat. artillery, to 5th N.I.—Surg. W. K. Hay (late prom.) to 3d bat. artillery.—Assist. Surg. J. L. Geddes to 4th bat. artillery.

Fort St. George, Jan. 25.—Capt. Wm. Marjoribanks permitted to resign situation as master attendant of Madras from 1st Feb., and to proceed to Europe.

Jan. 28.—On arrival of H.M. 45th regt. at Secunderabad, Col. Vigoureux, c.n., to assume command of Hyderabad Subsidiary force, pending a reference on subject to Bengal.

Col. C. T. G. Bishop, 28th N.I., to command Bellary.

—Acting Superintending Surg. Richard Gibbon to

be superintending surgeon, to complete estab., in suc. to Annesley promoted.

Surg. Claud Currie to officiate as superintending surgeon in centre division of army, during employment of Mr. Macaulay in medical board.

Surg. James Stevenson to officiate as garrison surgeon at Trichinopoly, during absence of Mr. Currie on other duty.

Sen. Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay to be surgeon, v. Owen dec.; date 15th Jan. 1833.

Artillery. Acting 2d-Lieut. G. C. Harvey to be 2d-lieut., from 8th Jan. 1833, to complete estab.

Surg. W. S. Anderson permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company from 1st Feb.

Jan. 29.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Scott permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Surg. John Irvrig, m.d., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company from 1st Feb.

Assist. Surg. Fred. Cooper app. to medical charge of Zillah of Nellore, v. Ludlow.

Feb. 1.—Col. P. Lindsay, 11th M. 39 regt., to assume command of Bangalore on arrival of his regt. at that station.

Lieut. H. L. Harris, 15th N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. in Ceded Districts, v. Godfrey proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. J. C. Fortescue, 1st N.I., to be fort adjutant at Cannanore, v. Harris.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 30.—Capt. F. Bond, 3d bat. artillery, to command artillery serving at Fort Cornwallis and its dependencies, v. Chisholm returned to presidency.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Brice to act as adj. to E troop horse artillery at Bangalore, during absence of Lieut. Montgomery on furlough; date 10th Jan.—2d Lieut. H. Lawford to act as staff-officer to detachment of artillery at Fort Cornwallis, v. Bruere dec.; date 8th Jan.

Feb. 4.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. Halpin to act as adj. to 25th N.I. during absence of Ens. Farran on sick cert.; date 26th Jan.

Fort St. George, Feb. 5.—Col. David Foulis, 1st L.C., to command Malabar and Canara, v. Percira proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. Col. W. Cullen, of artillery, to act as secretary to military board, during absence of Lieut. Col. Maclean on sick leave to sea.

Lieut. G. Balfour, of artillery, to be staff-officer to detachment of artillery serving at Fort Cornwallis and its dependencies, v. Bruere dec.

Ens. P. B. Roper, 38th N.I., transferred to pension estab. at his own request.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 9. Capt. James Drever, 19th N.I.—Lieut. Geo. Gordon, 48th N.I.—Ens. Wm. Junor, 2d N.I.—13. Assist. Surg. Robert Scott.—Dec. 20. Ens. W. A. Mackenzie, 17th N.I.—Jan. 4. Maj. T. W. Wigan, 1st Nat. Bat.—Surg. Alex. Campbell.—Ens. Fred. Gray, 25th N.I.—3. Lieut. James Knox, 6th L.C.—Lieut. Brev. Capt. R. T. Wallace, 44th N.I.—Lieut. Richard Dowell, 52d N.I.—Lieut. L. E. Duval, 27th N.I.—11. Lieut. J. C. Whitty, 7th N.I.—Surg. James Stevenson.—28. Surg. Andrew Patterson (pending production of usual certificates from East-India House).—Feb. 5. Lieut. M. Joseph, 6th N.I.—Lieut. J. J. M. Anderson, 45th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 16. Capt. E. B. Faunce, 15th N.I.—Lieut. S. Peshall, 40th N.I. (to embark from Western Coast).—21. Lieut. J. S. Mackenzie, 48th N.I., for health.—30. Capt. J. Tod, 33d N.I.—Lieut. W. Cross, 38th N.I., for health (to proceed from Bengal).—Dec. 4. Lieut. Jas. Fitzgerald, 42d N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. Codrington, 46th N.I., for health (to proceed from Penang).—Ens. W. Herford, 5th N.I., for health (to proceed from Malacca).—7. Capt. W. Shaw, 18th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. C. Herbert, 5th N.I., for health.—Capt. F. B. Lucas, 8th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. Edgar, 50th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. R. Godfrey, 1st N.I. for health.—Lieut. A. Wilkinson, 33d N.I., for health.—Capt. W. H. Frol-

lope, 42d N.I.—Capt. F. Plowden, 80th N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Sparrow, 18th N.I.—14. Lieut. M. Davies, 11th N.I.—Assist. Surg. H. S. Brice, 14th N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. Col. J. W. Mallandaine, 14th N.I.—Capt. C. C. Dunn, 44th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. P. Deas, 6th L.C., for health.—28. Maj. R. Hunter, 32d N.I.—Lieut. A. W. Lawrence, 7th L.C.—Lieut. Geo. Bradfoot, 34th L.I., for health.—Ens. David Pearson, 34th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. R. R. Gream, for health to proceed from Bombay.—31. Lieut. Chas. Pickering, 49th N.I., for health.—Ens. Abr. H. North, 30th N.I., for health.—Jan. 4. Maj. W. Williamson, 3d L.I., for health.—Capt. Patrick Montgomerie, horse artillery.—Lieut. J. Hayne, 36th N.I., for health.—11. Lieut. Col. C. A. Walker, 33d N.I., for health.—Capt. W. S. Hele, artillery, for health.—Lieut. J. T. Baldwin, artillery, for health.—Acting Cornet James Norman, cavalry, for health.—Assist. Surg. J. S. Owen, for health.—15. Maj. G. J. Meredith, 4th L.C., for health.—18. Assist. Surg. O. Palmer, for health.—28. Lieut. F. Ennore, 47th N.I.—Lieut. E. H. Short, 29th N.I., for health to proceed from Singapore.—29. Lieut. Col. R. L. Evans, c.b., 15th N.I., for health.—Feb. 1. Lieut. H. A. Thompson, 50th N.I., for health (instead of to Isle of France as granted in June last).—5. Major John Fulton, 14th N.I.

To Madras.—Jan. 11. Capt. Shmook, 5th N.I., with Malacca field force, for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 27. Capt. B. Forster, paymaster at Presidency, for 18 months, for health.—Dec. 21. Lieut. C. Pickering, corps of pioneers, until 31st May 1834, for health.—Jan. 4. Capt. H. Moberly, deputy sec. to military board, for 18 months, for health.

To Sea.—Jan. 4. Lieut. H. Bell, corps of sappers and miners, at Malacca, for four months from 8th Oct. last, for health.

Cancelled.—The leave to return to Europe granted to Ens. W. M. Carden, 26th N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 8. H.M.S. *Zebrä*, M'Murdo, from New South Wales.—Dec. 4. *Neptune*, Cumberland, from Malacca and Penang.—18. *Cherie*, Ray, from Bordeaux.—28. *Resource*, Warren, and *Star*, Griffing, both from Calcutta.—30. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from London; *Alfred*, Tapley, from ditto; *Seallou*, Adam, from Isle of France; and *London*, Wimple, from Calcutta.—31. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from London and Madras; and *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Mauritius.—Jan. 3, 1833. *Ruby*, Hill, from Bombay, &c.—5. *Wellington*, Liddell, from London and Cape.—9. *Alexander*, Jones, from Merling.—21. *Ganges*, Ardle, from Rangoon.—29. *Hindustan*, Redman, from Calcutta.—30. *Porcupine*, Laing, from Penang.—31. *Barretto Junior*, Laws, from Calcutta; and *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—Feb. 3. *St. George*, Thompson, from Calcutta and Masulipatam; *Thetis*, Boothby, from Malacca; and *Beauvois*, Le Martin, from Nantz and Pondicherry.—7. *Jeune Laure*, Epistolie, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.

Departures.

Nov. 9. H.M.S. *Zebrä*, M'Murdo, for Trincomalee.—22. H.M.S. *Harrier*, Vassal, on a cruise.—Dec. 30. *Star*, Griffing, for Philadelphia.—31. *Swallow*, Adam, for Karikal.—Jan. 4. *Mount Stuart*, Elphinstone, Elliott, for London.—10. *Ruby*, Hill, for Singapore; and *Lady Flora*, Ford, for London.—12. *London*, Wimple, for London; and *Wellington*, Liddell, for Allepee.—13. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for Calcutta.—14. *Neptune*, Cumberland, for Cape and London.—16. *Resource*, Warren, for London; and *Alfred*, Tapley, for Allepee.—24. *Cornmandel*, Boyes, for London.—31. H.M. Ships *Alligator*, Lambert, and *Magicienne*, Plumridge, both on a cruise.—Feb. 2. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for Cape and London.—3. *Barretto Junior*, Laws, for London.—5. *Hindustan*, Redman, for London.—13. *St. George*, Thompson, for Bristol.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 21. At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. M. Steuart, commanding at that station, of a son.

30. At Kamptee, the lady of Ens. Byng Giraud, 22d N.I., of a daughter.

Nov. 2. At Madras, the lady of C. M. Lushington, Esq., of a daughter.

4. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. George Elliot, 5th L.C., of a daughter.

6. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. F. Blundell, commissary of ordnance, of a daughter.

7. At the Mount, the lady of Capt. Pinson, 46th N.I., of a daughter.

9. At the farm in Mysore, the lady of Assist. Surg. Lawrence, of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of John S. Hall, Esq., of a son.

10. At Madras, the lady of Capt. R. J. Marr, of a daughter.

11. Mrs. Wm. Stuart, of a son.

12. At Secunderbad, the lady of Capt. P. Hammond, artillery, of a daughter.

13. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Thorpe, 27th N.I., of a daughter.

14. At Madras, Mrs. Wilkins, of a son.

16. At Madras, the lady of Major Sim, superintending engineer at Presidency, of a son.

19. At Cannanore, the lady of Major (Baron) De Kutzleben, commanding 44th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Masulipatam, Mrs. Broadbear, of a daughter.

24. Mrs. E. C. Griffiths, of a son.

25. At Madras, the lady of Capt. George Fryer, of a son.

30. At Madras, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Monteith, engineers, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Kamptee, the lady of Dr. Pearce, 37th N.I., of a son.

2. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Richard Budd, 32d N.I., of a daughter.

3. At Perambore, the lady of T. E. Geils, Esq., horse artillery, of a daughter.

6. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. M. Bowle, senior minister of the Scotch church, of a still-born child.

9. At Madras, the lady of Thomas Moore Lane, Esq., of a son.

10. At Pallamcottah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Reid, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

13. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Minchin, commanding Wynaud rangers, of a daughter still-born.

14. At Madras, the lady of W. D. Bruce, Esq., C. S. of a son.

16. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. George Grantham, 43d N.I., of a son.

17. At Madras, the lady of Capt. M. C. Chase, commanding Right Hon. the Governor's body-guard, of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of Edw. Gordon, Esq., of Myrtle Grove, of a daughter.

— At Pallamcottah, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Fjeldstedt, of a daughter.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Clarke, deputy assist. com. gen. of a son.

23. At Mowbray's, Lady Palmer, of a daughter.

25. In Fort St. George, the lady of S. S. Trevor, Esq., of the Madras artillery, of a son.

— At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Fraser, of a daughter.

26. At Madras, Mrs. G. Wellington, of a daughter.

28. At Jaulnah, the lady of G. Wroughton, Esq., of a son and heir.

30. At Pallamcottah, the lady of Major B. Mac Master, 6th N.I., of a son.

— At Chittoor, the lady of Thomas Gahagan, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. C. W. Nepean, deputy judge adv. gen., of a son.

— At Negapatam, the lady of Capt. Wm. Taylor, of a son.

Jan. 3, 1833. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Bruce, 35th regt. of a son.

— At Muktl, the lady of Capt. Edward Raynsford, of a son.

5. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. H. Power, assist. mil. auditor gen. of a son.

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6. At Madras, the lady of Thomas Prendergast, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 — At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. R. R. Rickettes, 48th Madras N.I., of a son.
 7. At Vepery, the lady of Capt. C. R. Bradstreet, 37th N.I., of a daughter.
 9. At Bellary, the lady of Thomas E. J. Boileau, Esq., civil service, of a son (still-born).
 13. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. E. Willis, 28th N.I., of a son.
 23. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. A. S. Logan, paymaster of stipends, of a son.
 — At Vepery, Mrs. Lafond, of a daughter.
 24. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Franklyn, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. Mysore division, of a daughter.
 26. Mrs. L. Willmot, of a daughter.
 28. Mrs. Augustus Gilles, of a son, still-born.
 29. At Bellary, Mrs. George S. F. Ross, of a son.
 31. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. H. W. Stuart, of a son.
 Feb. 6. Mrs. J. H. Court, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 24. At Cotyam, U. V. Munro, Esq., conservator of Travancore forests, to Matilda Caroline, youngest daughter of the late D. Kohlhoff, Esq., of Tanjore.
 Nov. 5. At Cuddanah, Lieut. C. MacEvers Palmer, 14th N.I. to Eliza Myers, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Hands, of Bellary.
 10. At Madras, Mr. James Barclay Norris, to Miss Eliza Scott.
 26. At Madras, James Ouchterlony, Esq., to Helen Torrens, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. E. B. Bagshaw, Madras establishment.
 — At Cannanore, Major Alexander Ross, corps of engineers, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Dumaresq, Esq., H.M. attorney-general for the Island of Jersey.
 Dec. 1. At Madras, Lieut. Henry Gahan, H.M. 57th regt. to Sybilla, eldest daughter of J. Macdonnell, Esq., M.D., surgeon H.M. 57th regt.
 4. At Bangalore, Ensign H. P. Hill, 9th N.I., to Charlotte Joyce, daughter of the late Barent Gompertz, Esq., of Teignmouth, county of Devon.
 18. At Madras, Lieut. George Rowlandson, artillery, to Emily Jane, eldest daughter of Major C. Lethbridge, 22d regt. N.I.
 Jan. 1, 1833. At Kamptee, Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Matthews, 37th N.I., to William Butler, Esq., assist. surg. 7th regt. N.I.

3. At Madras, Capt. J. A. Atkinson, H.C. service, to Mrs. M. A. Baker, widow of Capt. Baker, Hon. Company's service.
 — At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut. Henry Vanderveze, 27th M.N.I., to Harriett, eldest daughter of the late William White, Esq., of Fulham, Middlesex, and niece of F. A. Robson, Esq., of the Madras civil service.
 7. At Vepery, Flora, eldest daughter of Lieut. A. King, deputy commissary of Ordnance, to the Rev. Charles Blackman, of the church miss'ion.
 22. At Claremont, Ahmednuggur, Capt. Alex. Mackintosh, 27th Madras N.I., and commandant of Ahmednuggur Prov. Bank, to Fanny, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Eaton, Esq., Royal Navy.
 26. At Bangalore, Charles Fr. Liardet, 14th regt. N.I., to Jane Abercromby Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Henry Harris, M.D., 1st member of the Medical Board of this presidency.
 28. At Madras, James Knox, Esq., to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late W. Moorsom, Esq., Scarborough.
 Feb. 2. At Mysoor, Mr. William Miller to Miss Merciana Aldons.
 4. At Madras, John Grimes, Esq., of the 8th regt. N.I., to Henrietta Jane, second daughter of Col. Fearon, C.B., deputy adj. gen. of H.M. forces.

DEATHS.

Oct. 23. At Secunderabad, after a very short illness, Colonel Alexander Ogilvie, commanding H.M. 46th regt.
 31. At Vepery, Mrs. G. Stanistreet, aged 53.
 Nov. 12. At Madras, Mr. Wm. Taylor.
 15. At Tranquebar, Willoughby Carpenter Stevenson, Esq., aged 18.

23. At Bangalore, from jungle fever, Ellen, wife of R. P. Simmons, aged 25.
 Dec. 6. Mrs. Edw. Jervis, aged 97.
 20. At Vepery, Eliza Amelia, wife of Mr. T. Hagger, veterinary surgeon 1st L.C., aged 26.
 22. Of cholera, in the camp, aged 24, on the third day of his march from Secunderabad to Masulipatam to embark for England, Francis Ingram, Esq., a captain in H.M. 46th regt., youngest son of the Rev. Rowland Ingram, B.D., of Craven Bank, Yorkshire.
 24. At Moongoor, of cholera, Ens. Wm. James Arrow, 8th Madras N.I., and attached to H.H. the Nizam's service.
 — At Cochin, H. L. Groenbart, Esq., late fiscal of that place, having faithfully served the British government for the long period of 35 years.
 26. At Arcot, F. A. West, Esq., acting register to the zillah court of Chittoor.
 — At Masulipatam, Capt. J. Edgar of the 50th regt. N.I.
 27. At Persewauk, Thomas, son of the late John De Fries, Esq., sen.
 28. At Jaulnah, Captain, J. Mills, of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion.
 30. At Hyderabad, of cholera, the Nawab Moncerool Moolk, honorary minister of H.H. the Nizam.
 Jan. 8, 1833. At Vizagapatam, after an illness of upwards of one year, Fusien William Jones, late adjutant of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, aged 59.
 11. At Bellary, Ellen Eliza, wife of Thomas E. J. Boileau, Esq., of the Madras civil service, of a malignant puerperal fever, in her 29th year.
 13. At Madras, Anne, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Macleod, of St. Kilda, Inverness-shire.
 — At Madras, Elizabeth Paulina Frederica, daughter of Capt. Locke, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.
 14. At Madras, Surgeon T. Owen, 1st member of the Medical Board.
 20. At St. Thomé, Arabella, lady of Capt. H. R. Kirby, 4th regt. N.I.
 — Of Cholera, Mr. Thomas Hughes.
 25. At Madras, Jane, relict of the late Mr. T. Hughes, aged 30.
 Feb. 3. At Madras, of cholera, Frances, wife of Mr. F. Gibson, late of Palaveram, aged 29.
 4. Mr. Charles Joseph, aged 28.
 On board the ship *Warrior*, Lieut. J. H. Seddon, 52d N.I.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 14. Mr. James Bruce Simson, to be judge and session judge of Dharwar.
 17. Mr. Archibald Spens, to act as assistant judge and session judge of Dharwar.
 Mr. W. Richardson, to be assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.
 Mr. H. Young, confirmed as register to court of suddur dewanee and suddur foudjary adawlut from 1st Jan., 1833.

Judicial Department.—Revenue.

Dec. 17. Mr. J. Vibart, to be collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.
 Mr. N. Kirkland, to be first assistant to ditto.
 Mr. W. W. Bell, to be second ditto ditto.
 Mr. H. Liddell, to be third ditto ditto.
 Mr. E. B. Mills, to be collector and magistrate of Kalra.
 Mr. C. Prescott, to be first assistant to ditto.
 Mr. A. Hornby, to be second ditto ditto.
 Mr. G. Giberne, to be collector and magistrate of Tannah.
 Mr. E. Montgomerie, to be first assistant to ditto.
 Mr. H. W. Reeves, to be second ditto ditto.
 Mr. R. Spooner, to be third ditto ditto.
 Mr. John Forbes, to be collector and magistrate of Rutnagere.
 Mr. John Burnett, to be first assistant to ditto.
 Mr. P. Coles, to be second ditto ditto.
 Mr. E. Chamler, to be third ditto ditto.

Mr. P. Bacon, to be second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Poonah.

Mr. P. Scott, to be third assistant to ditto.

Mr. G. Malcolm, to be fourth ditto ditto.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, to be first assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. J. Gordon, to be third ditto ditto.

Mr. F. A. Corsar, to be fourth ditto ditto.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, to be acting first assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Dharwar until Mr. Harrison's return.

Mr. W. H. Dyke, to be third assistant ditto, and acting second assistant to ditto.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, to be fourth assistant to ditto.

Mr. E. J. Stracey, to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett, to be first assistant to collector and magistrate of Candeish.

Mr. A. N. N. Campbell, to the second ditto ditto.

Mr. C. Price, to be third ditto ditto.

Mr. H. Borradaile, to be collector of customs in Guzerat.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 9. Mr. F. A. Corsar, to be second assistant to collector of Kaira.

Mr. G. L. Farrant, to be third ditto ditto.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, to be assistant to collector of Rutnagherry.

Mr. John Webb, to be assistant to collector of Tanna.

Mr. J. S. Law, to be fourth assistant to principal collector of Surat.

16. Mr. E. C. Jones, to be assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. E. M. Suart, to be assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, to be assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. F. Sims, to be assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. Gilbert Malcolm, to be assistant to principal collector of Poonah.

Mr. C. A. H. Tracey, to be assistant to collector of Tanna until further orders.

Mr. F. H. Briggs, to be assistant to collector of Kaira.

22. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt., to be sub-collector of Bagulcora in Southern Marhatta country.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, to be first assistant to principal collector of Poonah.

23. Mr. E. J. Stracey, to be second assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. Dent, to be third assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur.

General Department.

Jan. 2. John Lloyd Phillips, Esq., to be examiner of court for relief of insolvent debtors at Bombay.

Furloughs.—Jan. 9. The Rev. J. Clow, senior minister of Scotch church, to Europe, for health.—22. Mr. W. Simson, civil service, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 12, 1832.—Mr. Andrew Weatherhead admitted on estab. as an assist. surg.

Dec. 15.—Lieut. E. P. De l'Hoste, 16th N.I., to be line adj. at Dapoolie, v. Urquhart, app. brigade major at Poonah; date 25th Nov. 1832.

Sen. Cadet W. B. Ponsonby to be ensign from 7th Nov. 1832, and posted to 24th N.I., v. Bellasis prom.

Sen. Cadet H. W. Diggie to be ensign from 7th Nov. 1832, and posted to 19th N.I., v. Salmon prom.

Dec. 21.—Assist. Surg. T. H. Graham, app. to charge of lunatic asylum, from date of departure of Assist. Surg. Howison for Europe.

Dec. 22. Supernum. Lieut. J. M. Glaess to act as brigade major to artillery, during absence of Lieut. Cotgrave from Presidency on sick certificate.

16th N.I. Ena. K. Jopp to be adj., v. Crispin proceeding to Europe; date of app. 12th Dec. 1832.

Dec. 24. Assist. Surg. R. Frith, M.D., to be civil surgeon of Southern Concan, vacated by promotion of surg. D. Shaw, M.D.

Dec. 27. Assist. Surg. S. Brickwell relieved from duties in Indian navy, and Assist. Surg. A. Weatherhead placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Jan. 2, 1833. Lieut. Col. R. Thomas, 3d L.C., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, from 31st Dec. 1832, and to proceed to England, overland.

Jan. 3. The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. A. Leighton, acting major of brigade to take charge of ordnance store department at Deesa, on departure of Lieut. Rowland.—Ens. H. W. Preedy, 25th N.I., to act as interp. to details at Deesa, from date of departure of Lieut. J. Brodihurst from station:—Assist. Surg. W. Arding, to take charge of staff details, and lock hospital at Deesa, on departure of Assist. Surg. Amott.

Jan. 5. Major R. Dawson, 1st L.C., permitted to retire from service on pay of his rank from 20th Dec. 1832.

Lieut. E. A. Farquharson, 4th tr. horse brigade, to take charge of ordnance store department at Sholapoor.

Sen. Cadet George Cruickshank to be ensign from 7th Nov. 1832, and posted to 3d N.I., v. Mackay dec.

Sen. Cadet R. P. Hogg to be ensign, from 16th Dec. 1832, and posted to left wing European regt.; v. Willmott killed in action.

Jan. 7. The services of Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan, regt. of artillery, placed at disposal of Supreme Government.

Lieut. Col. S. R. Strover, of artillery, to proceed to presidency and assume charge of duties of commandant of artillery, in suc. to Colonel Pierce, C.B., dec.

Colonel R. A. Willis, to command station of Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. Col. G. A. Litchfield, to command station of Hursole.

Jan. 10. The following appointments to have effect from date of departure of Maj. C. B. James, for Cape of Good Hope:

Capt. J. Reynolds to be acting deputy commissary general at presidency.

Capt. R. Payne to be acting first assist. com. gen. of northern division of army.

Lieut. F. Farrant, 3d L.C., in charge of court and bazars with field force assembled to northward, to be acting second assist. com. gen. at Deesa.

Jan. 15. *Regt. of Artillery.* Sen. Lieut. Col. S. R. Strover to be Col., v. Pierce dec.; Sen. Major W. G. White to be Lieut. Col., v. Strover prom.; Capt. W. K. Lester to be Major, and first Lieut. J. Sinclair to be Capt., in suc. to White prom., date 1st Jan. 1833.—Supernum. Lieut. H. Forster, admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Sinclair prom.

Lieut. J. E. Parsons, 11th N.I., to be line adjt; at Ahmedabad.

Ens. W. C. Stather, 13th N.I., to be Mahratta interp. to that regt.

Jan. 16. *Cavalry.* Sen. Major G. F. Gordon to be Lieut. Col., v. Thomas retired; date 1st Jan. 1833.

1st L.C. Cornet C. J. Owen to be Lieut., v. Mackenzie dec.; date 23d Dec. 1832.—Capt. W. Wilkins to be major, Lieut. J. Liddell to be capt., and Cornet G. K. Erskine to be lieut. in suc. to Dawson retired; date 30th Dec. 1832.

2d L.C. Capt. W. C. Illingworth to be major, and Lieut. H. Grant to be capt., in suc. to Gordon prom.; date 1st Jan. 1833.—Supernum. Lieut. C. F. Honner admitted on effective strength, from 1st Jan. 1833, v. Grant prom.

Supernum. Cornets C. L. J. Dupré and John Williams, posted to 1st L.C., to fill vacancies, under provisions of Gov. G. O., dated 1st Oct. 1832.

Lieut. O. A. Woodhouse, 3d L.C., a cadet of season 1817, prom. to brevet rank of capt., from 5th Dec. 1832.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. A. Hamerton to act as adj. to 15th N.I., during period Lieut. Mitchell may be in charge of regt.—Lieut. G. Clarkson, to be acting adj. to a detachment of 12th N.I., stationed at Broach.

Jan. 18.—Mr. J. W. Sturgis admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Lieut. D. Davidson, 3d, to act as 1st assist. com. gen. Poonah division, during absence of Capt. Holland on sick leave.

Jan. 19.—Mr. J. G. de Blackburn Hulton, admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Jan. 21.—Lieut. C. H. Delamain, 3d L.C., to be commissariat agent at Rajote.

Capt. F. P. Lester to be commissary of stores at Poonah, v. Major W. K. Lester prom.

Capt. J. Lawrie to be senior deputy commissary of stores at presidency.

Lieut. E. A. Farquharson to be junior deputy commissary of stores at presidency, v. Capt. Sinclair prom.

Lieut. W. M. Webb to be deputy commissary of stores at Surat.

Capt. J. Sinclair to be acting ordnance assistant to commandant of artillery.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 26. Lieut. Thos. Candy, 20th N.I.—Jan. 10. Ers. A. H. Williams, 13th N.I.—Troop Qu. Mast. George Timms, horse brigade.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 11. Capt. H. Hancock, 19th N.I., for health.—Lieut. B. Crispin, 16th N.I., for health.—14. Assist. Surg. R. R. Gream, for health.—21. Assist. Surg. J. Howison.—Jan. 7. Maj. M. E. Bagnold, 23d N.I.—8. Assist. Surg. T. J. Knox, for health.

To Sea.—Dec. 22. Lieut. T. E. Cotgrave, brigade major of artillery, for six months, for health.—Jan. 17. Capt. T. Groundwater, horse artillery, ditto, ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 14. Maj. C. B. James, deputy commissary general, for eighteen months, for health.—24. Capt. H. Dunbabin, 22d N.I., for two years, for health.—Jan. 8. Capt. J. Worthy, 18th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—14. Lieut. D. Graham, 19th N.I., ditto, ditto.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 9.—Lieut. Haines to act as superintendent of quarantine during absence of Commander Wilson, and to continue to perform duties of quarantine master.

Capt. Wyndham, commanding in Persian Gulph, to be designated commodore, and to hoist a broad pendant on that station, agreeably to usage of service.

Dec. 31.—Capt. J. Crawford to act as master attendant of this port, and Commander G. B. Brucks to act as senior officer at Surat.

Jan. 4.—Mr. Ormsby, recently returned to Indian naval service, directed to be placed on list below Lieut. R. Ethersey and above Lieut. E. S. Smith; date of com. 16th June 1830.

Jan. 15.—The following arrangements sanctioned on the Superintendent's departure from Presidency:

Captain Crawford (master attendant until further orders) to officiate as superintendent of Indian Navy, and as president of Board of Health.

Capt. Grant to be acting master attendant.

Commander Cogan to be acting boat-master, agent for transports, and captain of Mazagon dock.

FURLOUGH.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 15. Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N., superintendent of Indian Navy, for twelve months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 16. H.M.S. *Curacoa*, Dunn, from Batavia.—23. *Bengale*, Feillet, from Madras and Pondicherry.—Jan. 2. *La Nouvelle France*, Bernard, from Bordeaux.—10. *Harmonie*, Luco, from Bordeaux and Allepee.—12. *Lady Nugent*, Percival, from London; and *Ablon*, Sutherland, from Mauritius.—17. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, from London, Point de Galle, &c.—18. *Prince George*, Adams, from London and Cape; and H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, McDonald, from Bushire, Bassadore, and Muscat.

Departures.

Jan. 5. H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Pepper, for Persian Gulf.—9. *Harriet*, Rhodes, for Goa and Rio de Janeiro.—13. *Hero of Malacca*, Richmond, for Cape and London; and *La Nymphe*, Bröilée, for Bordeaux.—15. *William the Fourth*, Fales, for Calcutta.—16. *Sir Edward Paget*, Pollock, for London.—17. *Bengale*, Feillet, for Bordeaux.—20. *La Nouvelle France*, Bernard, for Allepee.—24. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Rose, for Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.—27. *Lady Raffles*, Bourchier, for London.

PASSENGERS.

Per H.C. armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Red Sea (sailed 10th Jan.):—J. Bird, Esq., surg.; P. Stewart, Esq., C.S.; Chas. Sims, Esq. do.; J. Pyne, Esq., do.; Rev. R. S. Hardy; Capt. A. C. Peat, engr.; Capt. H. Dyke; Col. Thomas; Major Bagnold; Dr. Maxwell; Lieut. Drummond; and servants.

Per H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, for Cape: Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt., R.N., Lady Malcolm, and child.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 19. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Moore, 18th N.I., of a daughter.

28. At Butcher's Island, the lady of J. Bowstead, Esq., of a son.

Jan. 4, 1833. At Colaba, Mrs. Hutchinson, of a daughter.

18. At Colaba, the wife of Mr. John Thompson, of a daughter.

21. At Mazagon, the lady of Commander Wilson, Indian Navy, of a son.

22. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. R. Woodhouse, 6th B.N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 3, 1833. At Bombay, Capt. A. W. Pringle, 13th N.I., to Anne, daughter of the late Wm. Ironside, Esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham.

21. At Bombay, Mr. Andrew Bruce Boswell, of Madras, to Miss Catherine Clark.

22. At Bombay, John Graham, Esq., to Miss Eleanor Susanna Stanley.

DEATHS.

Oct. 13. At Sea, on board of the *Mercury*, on his way from China for Singapore, Henry, aged 23, son of Mr. Francis Lugin, of Bombay.

16. At Bombay, Frances Mary, wife of Mr. W. H. Flower, aged 21.

20. At Sattara, aged 18, Cadet Albert Davies, attached to the 2d regt. N.I., second son of Dr. Davies, of the Hon. Company's depot at Chatham.

22. At Kulladgee, Lieut. R. D. Mackenzie, 1st regt. Light Cavalry.

25. At Sea, on board the H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, of fever, Commander Henry Wyndham of the Indian Navy, and senior naval officer in the Gulph of Persia.

Jan. 5, 1833.—At Dharwar, Mr. William Augustus Miles, aged 28.

16. Near the hill-fortress of Mhadoghur, Ens. Thomas Wilmott, light company 14th regt. N.I. in his 23d year.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECALL OF SIR EDWARD BARNES.

Sir Edward Barnes, the Commander-in-chief in India, has been recalled; the Commander-in-chief of the Forces in India being vested, *pro tempore*, in the Governor-general.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 27. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from Madras 10th Jan.; and *Florentia*, Deloitte, from New South Wales 3d Dec., and Pernambuco 28th Feb.; both off Margate.—27. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Leslie, from Manilla 2d Dec., and Singapore 23d do.; at Portsmouth.—27. *Flora*, King, from Bombay 2d Dec., and Cape 9th Feb.; in the Clyde.—28. *Jordean*, Jordean, from Mauritius; at Deal.—28. *Neptune*, Whittleton, from Manilla 27th Nov., and Singapore 19th Dec.; off the Wight.—28. *Margaret*, Roper, from Bombay 10th Dec.; at Liverpool.—28. *Angerona*, Redknapp, from Manilla 20th Oct.; at Deal.—30. *Nimble*, Parsons, from Mauritius 31st Jan.; at Gravesend.—May 1. *Tremont*, Sturges, from China 1st Jan.; at Cowes.—2. *Kaphrales*, Buckham, from Bengal 11th Nov., Mauritius, and Cape; at Deal.—2. *William*, Dobie, from Manilla and Singapore; at Liverpool.—3. *Miranda*, Brown, from Mauritius; at Gravesend.—5. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from Bengal 10th Jan.; and *London*, Wimble, from Bengal 20th Dec., and Madras 12th Jan.; both off the Wight.—6. *England*, Humphrey, from Batavia and Cape; at Gravesend.—6. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, from Bengal 14th Jan., and Cape 10th March; at Deal.—6. *Robert Quade*, Bleasdale, from Bombay 2d Dec.; off Dover.—6. *Cesar*, Thompson, from Bengal 10th Jan.; off Portland.—6. *Bolton*, Aldham, from Bengal 30th Dec.; off the Start.—6. *Vesper*, Brown, from Bengal 15th Dec.; and *George and Mary*, Roberts, from Mauritius; both off Plymouth.—12. *Mount Stuart*, Elphinstone, Elliot, from Madras 4th Jan., and Cape 2d Feb.; off Plymouth.—12. *Bland*, Callan, from Bengal 9th Jan.; at Liverpool.—13. *Abdon*, McLeod, from Bengal 16th Jan.; at Liverpool.—13. *H. C. S. William Fairlie*, Blair, from China 8th Jan., and H.C.S. *Lord Louther*, Fowler, from ditto 8th Jan., and Cape 22d March; both off the Wight.—13. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from Bengal 7th Jan., and Cape 7th March; off Portland.—13. *Arctura*, Boulton, from V.D. Land 13th Dec.; off Brighton.—15. H.C.S. *Berwickshire*, Thomas, from China 1st Jan.; at Gravesend.—15. *Ocean Queen*, Jameson, from Mauritius; off the Wight.—15. *Mary*, Dolson, from Bengal 18th Feb., and Mauritius 6th Feb.; at Liverpool.—16. H.C.S. *Edinburgh*, Marshall, from China 1st Jan.; at Gravesend.—16. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, from Bengal 20th Jan.; and *Sir Edward*, Pollock, from Bombay 16th Jan., and Cape 19th March; both at Deal.—17. *Fanny*, Fairfield, from China; at Deal.—17. *Mandarin*, Allen, from Batavia; at Cowes.—17. *Fecjee*, Bewley, from Manilla 23d Dec.; at Liverpool.—18. *Coromandel*, Boyes, from Bengal 30th Dec., and Madras 24th Jan.; and *Hero of Malous*, Richmond, from Bombay 13th Jan., and Cape 11th March; both at Cowes.—18. *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, from Bombay 3d Jan., and Cape 7th March; at Liverpool.—18. *Theodora*, Todd, from Mauritius; at Gravesend.—19. *Layton*, Saunders, from Bengal 17th Jan.; and H.C.S. *Earl of Balcarra*, Broughton, from China 25th Jan.; both off Bantry Bay.—19. *Emma*, Milward, from Singapore 6th Jan.; off Portland.—20. *Lady Raffles*, Bouchier, from Bombay 27th Jan., and Cape 21st March; at Deal.—20. *Edizbeth*, Batty, from Mauritius; at Gravesend.—21. *Royal Sovereign*, Thompson, from Mauritius and Cape; off Torbay.—21. *Arundel*, Henderson, from N.S. Wales 7th Jan.; off Plymouth.—22. *Belhaven*, Crawford, from Mauritius; at Liverpool.—23. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from Madras 3d Feb.,

and Cape 28th March; and *Neptune*, Cumberlege, from Madras 14th Jan., and Cape 25th March; both off the Wight.—23. *St. George*, Thompson, from Bengal 26th Jan., Masulipatam 30th do., and Madras 13th Feb.; at Bristol.—25. *Hindustan*, Redman, from Bengal 21st Jan., and Madras 5th Feb.; H.C.S. *Windsor*, Proctor, from China 25th Jan.; and H.C.S. *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, from ditto; all off Penzance.—*Royal George*, Embleton, from Mauritius and Cape; and *Francis Ann*, Ramsay, from Manilla 8th Jan.; both off ditto.—25. *Washington*, Salisbury, from China; off Hastings.—26. *Recovery*, Wellbank, from Bengal 26th Jan., and Cape; off the Wight.—26. *Barretto Junior*, Laws, from Bengal 19th Jan., and Madras 3d Feb.; off Falmouth.—27. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, from Bengal 10th Jan.; at Deal.

Departures.

APRIL 25. *Mary*, Turcan, for Van Diemen's Land; *Children*, Durocher, for New South Wales; and *Royal Admiral*, Potheringham, for ditto, *via* Dublin (with convicts); all from Deal.—25. *Calcutta*, Grundy, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—20. *David Barclay*, Fawson, for Bengal; from Deal.—30. *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—May 3. *General Heiott*, Bankier, for Bombay; *Pyramus*, Weller, for Singapore and Manilla; *Ann*, Herd, for New South Wales; all from Deal.—4. H.C.S. *Scudley Castle*, Hillman, for China; from Deal.—4. *John Taylor*, Crawford, for Bombay; and *Hebrew*, Carr, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—5. H.C.S. *Thomas Grenville*, Burnett, for China; from Deal.—5. *Statesman*, Qualler, for Rio de Janeiro and Singapore; from Liverpool.—5. *Captain Cook*, Thompson, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—6. H.C.S. *Rose*, Marquis, for China; H.C.S. *Minerva*, Ticehurst, for ditto; *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; and *Orwell*, Living, for New South Wales; all from Deal.—6. *Mercant*, Lombard, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—7. *Cabotin*, Cumming, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—7. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, Blackwood, for India; from Portsmouth.—8. *Lord Strangford*, Gray, for Mauritius; from Deal.—9. *Pearl*, Saunders, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—10. *Lady East*, Strachan, for Cape, V.D. Land, and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—11. *Blakely*, Jackson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—12. *Ivory Lord*, Farley, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—13. *Cordelia*, Weaver, for Bengal; from Greenock.—14. *Heroine*, McCarthy, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—15. *Huddersfield*, Noakes, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—17. *Jesse*, Friend, for N.S. Wales; and *Dorothy Foster*, Millbank, for V.D. Land and ditto; both from Deal.—18. *Royal William*, Ireland, for Madras; and H.C.S. *Waterloo*, Blakely, for China; both from Deal.—22. *Fleamar*, Havelock, for Ceylon; from Deal.—22. *Asia*, Biddle, for Madeira, Madras; and Bengal, and *Stakeby*, Corner, for V.D. Land (with convicts); both from Portsmouth.—22. *Sapphire*, Grace, for Manilla; from Liverpool.—25. *Boyne*, Brown, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—25. *Arab*, Ferrier, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—25. *Royal Saxon*, Renner, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—26. *Collingwood*, Riley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lady Flora, from Madras: Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Sergeant; Mrs. Bannerman; Mrs. Teed; Mrs. McLeod; Mrs. Sparrow; Mrs. Cousins; Mrs. Fitzgerald; Col. Stewart, Madras army; J. Pugh, Esq.; Capt. Austin, Madras army; Lieut. Sparrow, ditto; Lieut. Fitzgerald, ditto; Lieut. Davies; 12 children; 10 servants.

Per Sir Charles Forbes, from Manilla and Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Strachan.

Per London, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Smalley; Mrs. Wilkinson; Mrs. McKellar; Miss Paulin; Miss Gilson; Edward Smalley, Esq., Madras C.S.; Col. Walker, Madras army; Major Hunter, ditto; Major Montgomery, artillery; Capt. Todd, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Wilkinson, ditto; J. Bowlin, Esq., surgeon Bengal estab.;

Capt. Corstorphin, Bengal marine service; H. McKellar, Esq., merchant; 3 children.

Per Caesar, from Bengal: Lady Cunliffe, and infant born at sea 6th April; Mrs. Major Campbell; Mrs. Dr. Garden; Mrs. Turner; Miss Turner; two Misses Cunliffe, three Misses Campbell; Miss Davidson; two Misses Paton; Miss Garden; two Misses Turton, children of T. Turton, Esq.; Col. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Knt., commissary-general; G. J. Taylor, Esq., C.S.; A. Hall, Esq., ditto; Capt. A. Brown, H.M. 44th regt.; Lieut. E. Vibart, 2d L.C.; Lieut. Lawrell, 3d do.; Lieut. S. Sturt, 10th N.I.; Lieut. D. Butler, 22d N.I.; two Masters Garden; two Masters Campbell; two Masters Martin; four Masters Thompson; two Masters Turner; 12 servants.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Nott; Mrs. Col. Hay; Mrs. Anson; Chas. Bayley, Esq., C.S.; G. T. Bayley, Esq., ditto; Maj. Christie, 7th N.I.; Capt. Baker, Bengal artillery; Capt. R. Gardner, 13th N.I.; Capt. R. Aitkin, 6th L.C.; Capt. R. Campbell, 43d N.I.; Capt. F. W. Anson, 18th N.I.; Geo. Sharpe, Esq.; T. B. Swinhoe, Esq.—Children: Misses Alexander, Macpherson, Templeton, Anson, and Hay; two Masters Hay; two Masters Alexander; Masters Rodder and Anson; 5 servants.—(E. J. Harrington, Esq. was landed at the Cape.)

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from Bengal: Mrs. Blunt and two children; Mrs. Dampier and child; Mrs. Mackenzie and child; Mrs. Nicholson and child; Mrs. Stokes; Col. T. Alexander, 17th N.I.; Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie; Dr. M. Nesbitt; Capt. D. Simpson, 20th N.I.; Lieut. Shelley, H.M. 56th foot, commanding invalids; Master Russell.—From the Cape: Major Jordon, Mrs. Jordon, and five children; S. H. Jerram, Esq. (The following were landed at the Cape: the Hon. W. Blunt, Major R. W. Smith, Miss Vanschoor.)

Per Vesper, from Bengal: Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Vanvoorst and child; Mr. Vanvoorst; two Masters Warden; two Masters Boyce.

Per Hebe, from Singapore: Mr. Pendar; Mr. Adams; Mr. Lelton.

Per Bolton, from Bengal: Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Halhed, Mrs. Beeby, Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Piffard and Mrs. Pearce; Miss Hebron; Capt. G. C. M. Cox; Lieuts. Halhed and Pearce; Lieut. Mundy, H.M.S.; W. T. Beeby, Esq.; Rev. Jas. Penny; Rev. C. Piffard; 17 children; 30 time-expired men, &c.

Per Bland, from Bengal: Mrs. Lane and two children; Mrs. Erskine; Mrs. Atkinson; Mrs. Denman and two children; Mrs. Twisden and child; H. S. Lane, Esq., C.S.; T. Gladstone, Esq.; Mr. Erskine.

Per H.C.S. Lord Louther, from China and Cape of Good Hope: Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville; Lady Colville; three Misses Colville; Master Colville; Col. C. M. Hay; Col. J. Bell; Lady Catherine Bell; Miss Martin; Miss Baigrie, Miss Nesbitt; Capt. Rough; Lieut. Wilson, H.M. 39th regt.; Master Nesbitt; 6 servants.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. Oldfield; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Malden; H. H. Wilson, Esq.; H. S. Oldfield, Esq., C.S.; W. Russell, Esq.; Lieut. Kennaway; Lieut. Oldfield; 11 children.—From the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Stockingstrom and child; Capt. Blair; Mr. Maasdorp. (Capts. Turner and Ross were landed at the Cape.)

Per Mount Stuart Elphinstone, from Madras: Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Col. Napier; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Moore; Maj. Hunt, H.M. 57th regt.; Capt. Foster; Capt. Moore, H.M. 45th regt.; Lieut. Deas, Madras Cav.; Mr. Taylor, M. C. S.; four Masters Taylor; two Masters Elliott; 8 children; 50 invalids and time-expired men; 6 women and 13 children.—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Duthie; Mr. Webb.—(The following were landed at the Cape: J. Bird, Esq.; Mrs. Bird, and Miss Bird; R. H. Williamson, Esq.)

Per H.C.S. William Fairlie, from China: Mrs. Aplin and child; Mrs. Weir, servant to ditto; Mr. Sharp. (Capt. Aplin died 13th May.)

Per Duke of Northumberland, from Bengal: Mrs. Nowell; Mrs. Major Greville; Mrs. Cleland; Mrs. Smoult; Mrs. Sperling; Mrs. Vignon; Mrs. Howard; Mrs. Dobbins; Miss Kenrick, and Miss Donnithorne; A. Nowell, Esq.; Capt. Sperling, H.M. 16th Lancers; Lieut. Donnithorne;

Capt. C. S. Gover, H.C.S.; Rev. Mr. Dobbins; John Johnson, Esq.; Mr. Sperrin; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and two children; Masters Wheeler, Hawes, W. Hawes, and Vignon; Misses Temple and Vignon.

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Bombay: Mrs. Dawson; Mrs. Kirkland; Mrs. Riddle; Major Dawson; Capt. Boyd; Dr. Eckford; Mr. Langford; 12 children; 11 servants. (The following were landed at the Cape: Major and Mrs. James; Capt. and Mrs. Worthy; Mr. Graham.)

Per Albion, from Bengal: Major Odell and two children; Capt. Mackinnon, 42d N.I.; Capt. Campbell, H.M. 58th regt.; Lieut. Hardwicke, 10th N.I.; Lieut. Greene, 48th N.I.; Mrs. Brem-skell; H. Bremskell, Esq.; Master Bremskell.

Per Arethusa, from Van Diemen's Land: Mr. Ray; Mr. Mackenzie.

Per Lady Raffles, from Bombay: Mrs. Barnard; Mrs. Slight; Mrs. Burnett and three children; Mrs. Sanders; Mrs. Clow and two children; Miss Luard; Capt. Brough, Queen's Royals; Capt. Slight, Bombay Engineers; Capt. Sterling, in charge of invalids; Capt. Hall, 75th regt.; Rev. Mr. Clow; Mr. Barnard; three Masters Wild; Masters Smythen, Wilson, and Malcolm; 8 servants, 57 invalids, &c.)—Capts. Morris and Lattouch were landed at the Cape.)

Per Flinn, from the Cape: The Rev. Mr. Le Brunie; Mrs. Le Brunie; Mr. Hutchins; Mr. Asher; and five children.

Per Hero of Malvern, from Bombay: Mr. Col. Hardy; Mrs. Stokes; Mrs. Stracey; Mrs. Kales; Mrs. Crispin; Miss Forbes; Capt. Holmes, Queen's regt.; Mr. Stokes, Madras C.S.; Mr. Chamber; Mr. Crispin; Dr. Howison; 12 children; 4 servants.—(Dr. Knox died at sea.)—Capt. and Mrs. Dunabin were landed at the Cape.

Per Arundel, from New South Wales: Miss Osborne; Mr. Auroa.

Per Royal Sovereign, from Mauritius: Mrs. Thompson; Mr. Cookney.

Per Layton, from Bengal: Mrs. Maj. Campbell and two children; Mrs. Col. Warden and child; Mrs. Burt and two children; Miss Macgregor; Lieut. Bartleman, 44th N.I.; Lieut. Freeth; Asst. Surg. Gordon, H.M. 16th regt.; Cornet Alkinson, 14th Cavalry; Mr. Mayhew; Mr. Verner; Miss Geddles; two Masters Fraser; thirty invalids, &c.

Per L'Gange, from Bengal (at Bordeaux): J. F. Cathcart, Bengal C.S.; Mr. Shelden; Mr. Maniglier; Mr. Boquet and son.

Per Neptune, from Madras: Mrs. Williamson; Mrs. Ardagh; Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Coddington; Mrs. Cumberlege; Lieut. Col. Herbert; Lieut. Col. Williamson; Major Ardagh; Major Farquharson; Capt. Stewart; Capt. Coddington; Cornet Norman; Ens. North; Mr. French; Miss Ardagh; Mrs. Macdowell; Mr. A. Lieven; Miss Coddington; Masters Williamson, two Ardagh, two Coddington, and Cumberlege; Master and two Misses Macdowell; several servants.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Moberly and three children; G. L. Prendergast, Esq.; Mrs. Prendergast, Master Prendergast; five servants.)

Per Mary Ann, from Madras: Mrs. Major Shaw and 3 children; Mrs. Majorbanks and two children; Mrs. Montgomerie; Mrs. Col. Ogilvie; Mrs. Capt. Godfrey and 5 children; Col. M. L. Pereira; Capt. J. R. Godfrey; Capt. E. B. Faunce; Capt. Majorbanks, late master-attendant; Lieut. Gosselin, H.M. 46th regt.; H. Montgomerie, civil service; George Gordon, Esq.; P. Roddell, Esq.; Misses O'Connell and Carthew; Masters Sherman, Wilkins, Thomas, O'Connell, Nott, and Morris.—W. Morris, Esq., B.C.S. was left at the Cape.)

Per Hindostan, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. McMullen; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Butler and infant daughter born at sea, 16th May; Mrs. Beaumont; Miss Gormond; J. H. Maddock, Esq., B.C.S.; Capt. McMullen, Bengal N.I.; Capt. Hole, Madras N.I.; Capt. Butler, H.M. 62d regt.; Lieut. Stopford ditto; Mr. McHarq; Mr. McMullen; Master C. McMullen; two Masters Moore; several servants.

Per Coromandel, from Calcutta: Mrs. Bedford and one child; Mrs. Hittington and two ditto; Mrs. F. I. Ferguson and one ditto; Mrs. Holson and one ditto; Miss F. Foley; Capt. Trout, B.N. Inf.;

Fulwar Skipwith, B. Civil Serv. (Lieut. Malcolm died at sea.)—From Vizagapatam: Mrs. Gardiner and 3 children; the youngest born at sea 22d April; Mrs. Spicer and 2 children; Mrs. Spaye and 4 children; Capt. Lucas, M.N. Inf.; H. Gardiner, Esq., M. civil serv.—From Masulipatam: Mrs. Swaine; Mrs. Heim.—From Madras: Mrs. Williams and 2 children; Mr. Palmer, assist. surg.; Mr. Turnbull; 5 Europeans and 4 native servants.

Per St. George, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Minchen; Mrs. Laurence and child; Mrs. Cumberledge and five children; Mrs. Major Clements and four children; Mrs. Capt. Keith; Mrs. Johnson and two children; Capt. Davis; Capt. Hicks; Capt. Minchen; Lieut. Ensor; Lieut. Laurence; Lieut. Hayne; Lieut. Miller; Lieut. Mackenzie; five servants.

Per Barretto Junior, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Laws; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Kempland; Mrs. Thomson; Mrs. James; Mrs. Rowen; Mrs. Fullerton; Miss Thomson; Capt. Kempland; Capt. Brownlow; Capt. Duncan; Lieut. Lyall; Mr. Hobson, H.C. marine; three Misses Rowen; Miss Kempland; Master Pennecfather; three Masters Rowen; Masters D'Aguilar, Eckford, Laws, and Thomson.

Per Recovery, from Bengal: Mrs. Philip; Miss Fuller; Master Fuller; Lieut. Jones in command of troops; 57 troops, including women and children.—(P. Y. Lindsay, Esq., civil service, and Mrs. Lindsay were landed at the Cape.)

Per Royal George, from Mauritius: Mrs. Price; Mrs. Royer; two Misses Royer; Lieut.-Col. Dawkins; Capt. Douglas; Capt. Drury; Mr. D'Epinay; Mr. Price; Mr. Cousson; Mr. Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Goddard; Master D'Epinay and Roger; two children; four servants.

The **James Sibbald**, wrecked off Coringa Point, had the following passengers on board.—(For London: Mrs. Corrie; Mrs. J. E. Ellerton and child; Mrs. Deefe and three children; Mrs. Pringle and two children; Mrs. Minchin; Capt. Minchin; Lieut. Wilson; Dr. Spencer; Rev. Mr. Deefe; Master Jackson:—(For Madras: Chas. Bayley, Esq.—They were all landed at Masulipatam.)

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H.C.S. Rose, for China: Messrs. Edward and Louis Pereira; Mr. W. H. Foster.

Per H.C.S. Waterloo, for China: Mrs. Jackson, Miss Black; John Jackson, Esq., supercargo John H. Astell, Esq., ditto; Henry M. Clark, Esq., ditto; Master Jackson; several servants.

Per Sir John Rae Reid, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales: Frederick Parbury, Esq., and lady; John Blackburn, Esq., lady, and five children; Geo. Burn, Esq.; J. Bell, Esq.; A. Bell, Esq.; W. Russell, Esq.; W. Young, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis; Mr. and Miss Yeohnd; Mrs. Manley and family; Mr. and Mrs. Butler and family; Mr. and Mrs. Biggs; Mr. and Miss Ellis; Miss Freeman; thirty-six steerage passengers.

Per Asia, for Madras and Calcutta: Mrs. Leighton and child; Mrs. Marsden; Mrs. Bell; Capt. Green; Lieut. Freese; Dr. Bell; Mr. Gelot; Mr. James; Mr. Green; Mr. Thullier; Mr. H. Bird; Mr. J. D. Scott; four children.

Per Boyne, for Bombay: Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Farquharson; Mrs. Rooke; Major Smith; Capt. Mansell; Lieuts. Hodges, Whitehead, and Hawkins; Doctors Rooke, Leggett, Williams, Keates, and Campbell; Messrs. Farquharson, Hunter, Jones, Leach, Regan, and Simmonds.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 15. At Arbroath, the lady of Major John Bruce, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

28. At Portsea, the lady of Capt. Moresby, Indian Navy, of a son.

May 4. At Edinburgh, the lady of George Bailie, Esq., Bengal medical establishment, of a son, still-born.

— At Belle Vue, Bothwick Hill, the lady of Major O'Donnoghue, of a son.

13. At Torquay, Devon, the lady of Major John Campbell, Bengal army (retired), of a son.

18. At Walmar, Kent, the lady of Sir James Urnston, of a son.

Lately In France, the lady of Capt. F. D. Montmorency, Madras cavalry, of a daughter.

— At Camberwell, the lady of Edward Smalley, Esq., Madras civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 18. At Frome, Charles, son of the late Colonel Prother, c.b., to Sarah, daughter of the late W. Betty, Esq., Hon. Company's service.

25. At Falmouth, W. S. Dicken, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal service, to Catherine Lamb, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. L. Popham, R.N., and sister to the present High Sheriff of Cornwall.

— At Clintchard, Langholm, William Bardgett, Esq., of the Old Jewry, London, and of Highbury Terrace, to Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Sir James Malcolm, k.c.b.

30. At Edinburgh, John Allan, Esq., surgeon Hon. East-India Company's Bengal establishment, to Jane, daughter of Walter Gibson Cassels, Esq., banker.

May 1. At Heavitree, Capt. Robertson, 8th regt. Madras L.C., to Miss F. Cutcliffe Whitlock, second daughter of George Whitlock, Esq.

2. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, John Cotton, Esq., to Mrs. George Richardson, youngest daughter of Wm. Wilberforce Bird, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope.

6. At Charlton, Blackheath, William J. A. Abington, Esq., B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the Middle Temple, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Samuel George Evans, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's medical service, Bareilly, Bengal.

— At Kilkenny, Roger Hely, Esq., late adjutant in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary, second daughter of Way Bayly, Esq., of New Park, in the county Kildare.

— John Crawford, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Rosanna, daughter of the late James Cochrane, Esq., of Armagh.

15. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Frederick, son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, to Jane, third daughter of the late James Perry, Esq.

17. At Cheltenham, William Brett, Esq., of the Bombay artillery, to Mary, eldest daughter; and, on the same day, Edmund, youngest son of the late George Morgan, Esq., of Biddlesden Park, in the county of Buckingham, and of Abercromby, in Carnarthenshire, to Elizabeth Maria, second daughter of Henry Brett, Esq., of Cheltenham.

21. At St. Andrew's Church, Hertford, George Parbury, Esq., to Mary Ann Joanna, only daughter of the late Edward Ellis, Esq., of that town.

— At the parish church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, the Rev. R. C. Mather, M.A., missionary to Benares, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Sewell of Aldersgate-street.

23. At Croydon, Alexander Brown Esq., commander of the ship *Charmont*, of Bombay, to Mary garet, eldest daughter of Dr. William Chalmers.

Lately. At St. Mark's Church, Kennington, Commodore T. D. Beaty, late of the Bombay marine service, to Mary, widow of the late Maj. Dawson, of the Bengal establishment.

DEATHS.

Dec. 12. On the passage from Madras, aged 26, Hugh Scott Kennedy, Esq., 19th Madras N.I., youngest son of the late Dr. Wm. Kennedy, of Inverness, fellow of the royal college of physicians, Edinburgh.

31. At sea, on board the *Coromandel*, on the passage from Calcutta, Lieut. Malcolm, H. M. 49th regt.

April 19, 1833.—At Edinburgh, Mr. John Duns-mure Orr, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, eldest son of Mr. John Orr, S.S.C.

25. Capt. Henry Leigh, of East-place, Lambeth, formerly in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, aged 69.

27. In the 72d year of his age, Lieut. Col. George Wilton, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, on their Bengal establishment.

29. At his house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Dr. Babington, in the 77th year of his age.

— In Montagu Square, Richard Marshall, second son of Alexander Cherry, Esq., Madras civil service, aged 22 months.

May 3. At his house in Wimpole Street, William Patterson, Esq., formerly commander of the H.C. *Ship Canning*.

7. At Edinburgh, Flora Loudon, the lady of George Baillie, Esq., of the Bengal medical establishment.

10. At Crescent Grove, Camberwell, William Hamilton, son of Dr. James and Harriett Watson, aged four months.

11. At the house of her father, Miss Ellen Porter, eldest daughter of Richard Porter, Esq., of Chiswick Place, Turnham Green, in the 30th year of her age.

13. Capt. C. D. Aplin, 33d regt. Bengal Native Infantry.

14. At Dublin, Willoughby Fleetwood, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, second son of H. Fleetwood, Esq., one of the solicitors of the Bank of Ireland.

15. At Gosport, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas White, ship-builder of Gosport, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. Richard Meriton, of the East-India Company's service.

17. In Berners Street, Mrs. Tottingham, relict of Colonel Tottingham, of the East-India Company's service.

—At Falmouth, Edwin Paul, Esq., late surgeon in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

26. At the house of his brother, in Russell-place Fitzroy-square, P. P. Travers, Esq., of Fairfield Lodge, near Exeter, Devonshire, formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Latelly. At sea, on board the *Lord Hungerford*, on the passage from India, Lieut. Curtis, Bombay army.

A
List of the Directors
OF THE
UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1833.

S							CAMPBELL MARJORIBANKS, Esq. (Chairman) 3, Upper Wimpole St.
I							WILLIAM WIGRAM, Esq. (Deputy) 56, Upper Harley Street.
S	CC	C	LS	L	M		George Smith, Esq. 1, Upper Harley Street.
S	CC	C	LS	L	M		Wm Astell, Esq. 4, Portland Place.
3	CC	C	LS	L	M		William Stanley Clarke, Esq. Elm Bank, Leatherhead.
4	CC	C	LS	L	M		John Thornhill, Esq. Eden Park, Beckenham.
4	CC	C	LS	L	M		George Raikes, Esq. 92, Jermyn Street.
2	CC	C	LS	L	M		John Loch, Esq. 18, Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.
2	CC	C	LS	L	M		Charles Mills, Esq. Camelford House, Oxford Street.
I	CC	C	LS	L	M		John Masterman, Esq. Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
3	CC	C	LS	L	M		John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 9, New Broad Street.
I	CC	C	LS	L	M		Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. 3, Upper Portland Place.
2	A	BW				MS	Henry Alexander, Esq. Wickham Park.
4	A	BW				MS	James Rivett Carnac, Esq. 21, Upper Harley Street.
I	A	BW				MS	James L. Lushington, Esq. C. B. 13, York Street, Portman Sq.
I	A	BW				MS	Sir William Young, Bart., 24, Upper Wimpole Street.
4	A	BW				MS	George Lyall, Esq. M.P. 17, Park Crescent.
I	A	BW				MS	Robt. Cutlar Ferguson, Esq. M.P. 17, Great Cumberland Street.
4						S	John Forbes, Esq. 15, Harley Street.
2						S	Henry Shank, Esq. 62, Gloucester Place.
2						S	Russell Ellice, Esq. 5, Great Cumberland Street.
3						S	Richard Jenkins, Esq. 19, Upper Harley Street.
2						S	John Cotton, Esq., 26a, Bryanstone Square.
2						S	Patrick Vans Agnew, Esq. C.B. 26, Upper Harley Street.
2						MS	

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION:

Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq. 7, Grosvenor Square.
Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. 5, Argyll Place, Argyll Street.
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, Portland Place.

Hon. Hugh Lindsay, 22, *Berkeley Square*.
John Morris, Esq. 21, *Baker Street*.
John Goldborough Ravenshaw, Esq. 9, *Lower Berkeley Street*.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A, advance (per cent.) on the same; D, discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, January 10, 1833.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0 @ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq...	Sa. Rs. F. md.	3 10 @ 3 12
Bottles	do.	100 12 8	— flat	do.	3 12 — 3 14
Coals	B. md.	0 9 — 0 10	— English, sq.	do.	2 5 — 2 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..	F. md.	38 8 — 39 0	— flat	do.	2 6 — 2 7
— Brasiers, 40-120	do.	40 0 — 40 4	Bolt	do.	2 6 — 2 7
— Thick sheets	do.	— — —	Sheet	do.	4 10 — 5 0
— Old Gross	do.	35 4 — 35 8	Nails	cwt.	8 0 — 13 0
Bolt	do.	35 4 — 35 8	Hoops	F. md.	2 11 — 3 0
Tile	do.	33 8 — 34 0	Kentledge	cwt.	1 0 — 1 1
Nails, assort.	do.	30 0 — 31 0	Lead, Pig	F. md.	4 13 — 5 0
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	36 4 — 37 0	Sheet	do.	5 4 — 5 10
Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	— — —	Millinery	10 A.	— 40 A.
Copperas	do.	1 2 — 1 3	Shot, patent	bag	— —
Cottons, chintz	See	— — —	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 0 — 5 1
— Muslins, assort.	remarks.	— — —	Stationery	20 D.	— 25 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170	inor.	0 4½ — 0 8	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	8 0 — 8 0
— do.	do.	— — —	— Swedish	do.	8 0 — 8 4
Cutlery	P.C.	— — —	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	15 0 — 15 4
Glass	20 D.	— 25 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	3 0 — 6 0
Hardware	20 D.	— 25 D.	— coarse and middling.	1 8 — 2 12	—
Hosiery, cotton	10 A.	— — —	— Flannel fine	1 0 — 1 8	—

MADRAS, January 16, 1833.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles	100	@ 8	Iron Hoops	candy	17 @ 19
Copper, Sheathing	candy	280 — 300	— Nails	do.	— —
— Cakes	do.	215 —	Lead, Pig	do.	50 — 52
— Old	do.	220 — 230	— Sheet	do.	50 — 60
— Nails, assort.	do.	280 — 300	Millinery	15 A.	20 A.
Cottons, Chintz	P.C.	10 A. — 10 A.	Shot, patent	10 A.	15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham	5 A.	10 A. — 10 A.	Spelter	candy	28 — 30
— Longcloth	10 A.	15 A. — 15 A.	Stationery	P.C.	5 D.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	10 D. — 10 D.	Steel, English	candy	50 — 60
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.	25 A. — 25 A.	— Swedish	do.	65 — 70
Hardware	15 D.	20 D. — 20 D.	Tin Plates	box	18 — 20
Hosiery	15 A.	20 A. — 20 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P.C.	10 D.
Iron, Swedish,	candy	65 — 70	— coarse	P.C.	10 D.
— English sq.	do.	17 — 19	— Flannel	20 A.	—
— Flat and bolt	do.	17 — 19			

BOMBAY, January 26, 1833.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	14 @ 20	Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy	44 @ 50
Bottles	doz.	1 — 1-2	— English, do.	do.	28 — 27
Coals	chald.	20 — 22	— Hoops	cwt.	5½ — 17
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt.	56 — 57	— Nails	do.	14 —
— Thick sheets	do.	65 —	— Plates	do.	— —
— Plate	do.	51 —	Rod for bolts	St. candy	26 — 32
— Tile	do.	5½ — 54	— do. for nails	do.	28 —
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	Lead, Pig	cwt.	8½ —
— Longcloths	—	—	— Sheet	do.	83 —
— Muslins	—	—	Millinery	25 D.	—
— Other goods	—	—	Shot, patent	cwt.	12 — 13
— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60	lb.	1 — 1	Spelter	do.	7 — 7½
Cutlery, table	P.C.	— — —	Stationery	10 D.	P.C.
Glass and Earthenware	20 D.	25 D. — 25 D.	Steel, Swedish	tub	14 —
Hardware	25 D.	P.C. — 25 A.	Tin Plates	box	17 — 18
Hosiery	P.C.	— — —	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	8 — 10
			— coarse	1 — 2	—
			— Flannel, fine	0½ — 1	—

CANTON, January 17, 1833.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	2½ @ 4½	Smalts	pecul	20 @ 60
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	5 — 6	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt.	5 —
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	2 — 2½	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.40 — 1.50
— Cambrics, 18 yds.	do.	14 — 15	— Camlets	pcr.	18 — 16
— Bandannoes	do.	11 — 12	— Do. Dutch	do.	26 — 28
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 40	pecul	35 — 38	— Long Ellis Dutch	do.	7 —
Iron, Bar	do.	2½ — 2½	Tin, Stralts	pecul	14 —
— Rod	do.	3 — 3	Tin Plates	box	5½ — 6
Lead	do.	4½ —			

SINGAPORE, January 3, 1833.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
— Anchors.....	pecul	12 @ 14	— Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble...	corge	5 @ 6½
— Bottles.....	100	3½ — 4	— do. do Pullicat.....	do.	50 — 60
— Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	35 — 38	— Twiat, 16 to 80.....	pecul	38 — 70
— Cottons, Madapolams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2	— 3½	— Hardware, assort. (over stocked)	nodemand	
— Imit. Irish.....	25.....	36 do. 2½ — 3	— Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	5 — 5½
— Longcloths.....	do.	— —	— English.....	do.	2½ — 3
— 38 to 40.....	36-37	do. 4 — 6	— Nails.....	do.	4 — 5
— do. do.....	38-40	do. 5 — 7½	— Lead, Pig.....	do.	5 — 5½
— do. do.....	44	do. 7½ — 8	— Sheet.....	do.	5½ — 6
— 50.....	do.	8 — 9	— Shot, patent.....	bag	1 — 2
— 54.....	do.	8 — 9	— Spelter.....	pecul	3 — 3½
— 60.....	do.	10 — 12	— Steel, Swedish.....	do.	6½ — 7
— Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	2½ — 2½	— English.....	do.	nodemand
— 9-fl.....	do.	3½ — 5½	— Woollens, Long Ellis.....	pcs.	10 — 11
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 lin.....	do.	1½ — 2½	— Camblets.....	do.	25 — 32
— Jaconet, 20.....	44 .. 46	do. 1½ — 4	— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet).....	yd.	1 — 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 10, 1833.—We regret being obliged to notice a very depressed state of the bazaar during the past week, consequent on the suspension of payments by one of the extensive Houses of Agency, which at any period, would have seriously operated on mercantile transactions generally, but occurring so immediately after the one recently noticed, an excitement and confusion has arisen throughout every branch of business, which will take a considerable period to remedy effectually.

Madras, Jan. 16, 1833.—The wholesales by the late arrivals from England have been confined chiefly to a few invoices of millinery, oilman stores, and confectionary, &c., at an advance of

from 30 to 40 per cent.; other articles are selling in small parcels, at the best advance obtainable. Metals in small request.

Canton, Dec. 9, 1832.—A recent demand for longcloths has had the effect of raising the price above half a dollar a piece. The senior security merchant Howqua has purchased the Company's investment of Camlets; and, in consequence of being in his hands, the price has advanced.—*Jan. 17, 1833.* The demand continues for longcloths, at the recently improved rates. Chintz and other Piece Goods still remain very dull of sale, even at extremely low prices. The market for Tin is very dull.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 12, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 35 0	Remittable.....	34 0 Prem.
5 8	{ 1st, or Old 5 } Class	4 8
4 0	{ p. Cent. Loan } 2 do.	3 0
2 4	{ Ditto } 3 do.	1 12
0 8	{ Ditto } 4 do.	0 4
Par	{ Ditto } 5 do.	Par
Par	{ New 5 per Cent. from } .. Par	
	{ No. 1 to 250 } .. Par	
Prem. 4 0	{ 2d, or Middle 5 } .. 1 4 Prem.	
4 4	{ p. Cent. Loan } .. 3 12	
Disc. 0 8	{ 3d, or New ditto } .. 3 12	
0 8	{ 4 per cent. Loan dis. } .. 1 0	
	6,400 Bank of Bengal Shares—6,300.	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange, Nov. 24.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, Feb. 7, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	371 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	331 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 33½ Sa. Rs.	2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 Par.

Ditto, above No. 1,000 from ¼ to 1½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3 Prem.

Bombay, Jan. 26, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 104 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 145 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 107 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, Jan. 17, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—bills suitable for negotiation in India, 4s. 4d.; other bills 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Coa., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 210 per ditto ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 2 to 2½ per cent. prem.

INDIA EAST-COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1832-33, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ship's Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To sail from Graves.	When Sailed.
9	Duke of York	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	R. E. Warner	W. T. Dry	P. Maxwell	John Paterson	Jos. Norval	W. E. Browne	Madras, Bengal, & China	1832.	1833.	1833.	1833.
11	Ingis	1321	R. Borradaile	Joseph Dudman	C. W. Franchen	W. F. Hopkins	Thos. Bush	George Seaton	T. M. Gillivray	J. A. Mercer	Bombay & China	3 Dec.	24 Dec.	10 Jan.	16 Jan.
11	Mercury of Henty	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine	John Vaux	W. M. Toller	Peter Greive	Alfred Gwilt	John Cullen	R. Hinks	Bombay & China	3 Dec.	24 Dec.	10 Jan.	17 Jan.
4	Duke of Sussex	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	Geo. Hamilton	John Sim	C. D. Morson	St. Helena, Beng., & China	1832.	1833.	1833.	17 Jan.
11	Bombay	1279	Henry Templar	James Kellaway	George Wise	A. C. Watling	Edw. Routh	L. S. Agassiz	Rob. Renwick	Errol Boyd	Bombay & China	17 Dec.	7 Jan.	24 Jan.	29 Feb.
10	Hampshire	1354	John Locke	Edward Foord	C. B. Gribble	J. R. Lancaster	Lewis L. Read	Geo. F. Gore	J. F. Thomson	Edw. Crowfoot	Bombay & China	17 Dec.	7 Jan.	24 Jan.	21 Feb.
7	Thames	1425	Joseph Somes	J. R. Pidding	H. Clement	J. G. Downe	C. Hill	Fred. Geare	E. F. Grant	T. J. Saunders	Madras, Bengal, & China	1833.	1833.	1833.	21 Feb.
11	Warren Hastings	1068	George Reed	Thos. Sandys	W. Liddell	Jas. Hamilton	Chas. White	John S. Rugg	W. H. Pope	N. G. Glass	Madras, Bengal, & China	17 Dec.	7 Jan.	24 Jan.	19 Feb.
7	Kellie Castle	1323	George Reed	Robert Pattullo	Wm. Clark	Rob. Saunders	G. W. De Butts	Alex. Chienes	Peter Duncan	F. Palmer	Madras, Bengal, & China	17 Dec.	7 Jan.	24 Jan.	21 Feb.
10	Buckinghamshire	1333	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	Fred. Hedges	B. J. Bell	C. W. White	F. Halhed	Wm. Hayland	Honey Miller	St. Helena, Beng., & China	1833.	1833.	1833.	21 Feb.
12	Leather Castle	1507	Joseph Somes	Henry Harris	R. H. Treherne	Fred. Sims	W. R. Campbell	H. Friday	Robert Greig	Wm. Cragg	Madras, Bengal, & China	1833.	1833.	1833.	4 Mar.
10	Castle Huntley	1353	James Gardner	C. K. Johnstone	Edw. Jacob	Douglas Wales	John Hayward	Geo. Abbott	A. Cruikshank	D. Grassick	Madras, Bengal, & China	16 Jan.	6 Feb.	23 Feb.	4 Mar.
10	Yensittart	1311	Joseph Hare	Robert Scott	W. H. Crawford	H. Walford	W. Robertson	A. R. Maudslott	H. Haskins	John L. Ellis	Bombay & China	16 Jan.	6 Feb.	23 Feb.	4 Mar.
10	Lady Macville	1350	John Campbell	Thos. Shepherd	Wm. Marquis	C. Mac Rae	G. C. Gordon	R. M. Waley	R. Alexander	A. V. Barnes	China	16 Jan.	6 Feb.	23 Feb.	4 Mar.
7	Perseus	1403	John Campbell	J. Cruickshank	Rob. Jobling	J. Campbell	M. Rogers	J. S. Elliott	H. Mitchell	F. P. Cockburn	China	16 Jan.	6 Feb.	23 Feb.	4 Mar.
10	Prince Regent	993	Money Wigram	Richard Applin	James Drayner	T. Littlejohn	Edw. Voss	Wm. Mills	Wm. P. Brady	James Swan	China	16 Jan.	6 Feb.	23 Feb.	4 Mar.
9	Widderloo	1325	Company's Ship	W. R. Blakely	T. Packman	Henry Cayley	R. O. McKenzie	M. C. Close	Adam Elliot	Andrew Miller	China	16 Jan.	6 Feb.	23 Feb.	4 Mar.
10	Minerva	990	Henry Templar	W. Trechurst	Wm. Lewis	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Temple	Wm. Keir	Henry Grant	B. Wise, Jun.	China	16 Mar.	8 Apr.	25 Apr.	6 May.
11	Rose	1034	John Milroy	Thos. Marquis	J. G. Murray	J. D. Horsman	R. Anderson	Chas. Reed	Arthur Waring	W. R. Taylor	China	16 Mar.	8 Apr.	25 Apr.	6 May.
13	Thames Castle	989	Company's Ship	Jas. B. Burnett	R. M. Robson	A. H. Urnston	John Tate	F. Davey	W. Grahame	J. Buttivant	China	16 Mar.	8 Apr.	25 Apr.	6 May.
14	Sussex Castle	1243	Company's Ship	John Hillman	Thos. Alchin	Wm. Taylor	Chas. Evans	J. G. Morgan	James Brown	Chas. Saunders	China	16 Mar.	8 Apr.	25 Apr.	6 May.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Barilla .....cwt.	2 16 0	—	3 3 0
Coffee, Java	2 19 0	—	3 4 0
— Cheribon	2 7 0	—	2 18 0
— Sumatra and Ceylon ..	3 8 0	—	4 5 0
— Bourbon	0 0 4½	—	0 0 6
— Mocha	0 0 5	—	0 0 6
Cotton, Surat	0 0 5	—	0 0 5½
— Madras	0 0 7½	—	0 0 10
— Bengal	—	—	—
— Bourbon	—	—	—
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
— Aloes, Epatica .....cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
— Anniseeds, Star	3 5 0	—	3 8 0
— Borax, Refined	4 5 0	—	4 10 0
— Unrefined	6 5 0	—	6 10 0
— Camphire, in tub	0 3 2	—	0 3 4
— Cardamoms, Malabar ..	0 2 0	—	—
— Ceylon	3 18 0	—	4 0 0
— Cassia Buda .....cwt.	4 0 0	—	4 2 0
— Lignea	0 0 7	—	0 1 3
— Castor Oil	1 1 0	—	1 3 0
— China Root.....cwt.	3 10 0	—	4 0 0
— Cubebs	5 0 0	—	20 0 0
— Dragon's Blood, ord. ..	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
— Arabic	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
— Assafetida	6 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort. ..	5 0 0	—	10 0 0
— Animal	7 0 0	—	19 0 0
— Gambogium	2 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Myrrh	1 15 0	—	4 0 0
— Oilbanum	11 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Kino	0 0 4	—	0 1 0
— Lac Lake	0 2 3	—	—
— Dye	4 0 0	—	7 10 0
— Shell .....cwt.	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
— Stick	1 0 0	—	1 10 0
Musk, China .....oz.	1 5 0	—	—
Nux Vomica .....cwt.	0 0 7	—	—
Oil, Cassia .....oz.	0 4 0	—	0 8 6
— Cinnamon	2 0 0	—	—
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	0 0 6	—	0 0 9
— Cajuputa	0 0 3	—	—
— Mace	0 1 0	—	0 1 3
— Nutmegs	0 1 9	—	0 2 9
Oplum	3 5 0	—	—
Rhubarb	0 0 6	—	0 1 10
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Senna	0 11 0	—	0 14 0
— Turmeric, Java	0 18 0	—	1 5 0
— Bengal	4 5 0	—	4 10 0
— China	4 15 0	—	—
Galls, in Sorts	1 2 0	—	1 6 0
— Blue	—	—	—
Hides, Buffalo .....lb	0 5 6	—	0 6 0
— Ox and Cow	0 5 2	—	0 5 4
Indigo, Blue and Violet ..	0 5 2	—	0 5 4
— Purple and Violet	0 4 8	—	0 5 0
— Fine Violet	0 4 6	—	0 4 11
— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 4 3	—	0 4 6
— Violet and Copper	0 3 11	—	0 4 8
— Copper	0 3 6	—	0 3 10
— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 2 10	—	0 4 8
— Do. ord. and low	0 3 2	—	0 3 6
— Damaged	0 2 7	—	0 2 11
— Madras, mid. to good ..	0 2 1	—	0 3 3
— Do. low to ord.	—	—	—
— Manilla	—	—	—

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl } cwt. 3 12 0			
Shells, China } piece			
Nankeens .....100	0 1 8	—	0 3 2
Rattans	0 12 0	—	0 14 0
Rice, Bengal White...cwt.	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
— Patna	0 10 0	—	0 11 0
— Java	3 1 0	—	9 0 0
Safflower	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
Sago	0 18 0	—	1 10 0
— Pearl	1 14 0	—	1 18 0
Saltpetre	—	—	—
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb	—	—	—
— Novl	—	—	—
— Ditto White	—	—	—
— China	—	—	—
— Bengal Privilege	—	—	—
— Orgazline	—	—	—
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 5 0	—	0 9 0
— Cloves	0 1 2	—	0 1 6
— Mace	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
— Nutmegs	0 3 0	—	0 5 6
— Ginger .....cwt.	1 14 0	—	—
— Pepper, Black .....lb	—	—	—
— White	—	—	—
Sugar, Bengal .....cwt.	1 4 0	—	1 10 0
— Siam and China	1 0 0	—	1 6 0
— Mauritius (duty paid) ..	2 9 0	—	2 18 0
— Manilla and Java.....	0 19 0	—	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea.....lb	0 1 10	—	0 1 10½
— Congou	0 2 0	—	0 2 9½
— Souchong	0 2 3	—	0 4 3
— Campol	0 1 11	—	0 2 4½
— Twankay	0 2 0	—	0 2 7
— Pekoe (Orange)	0 2 5	—	0 2 6½
— Hyson Skin	0 2 0½	—	0 2 0½
— Hyson	0 2 1	—	0 2 10
— Young Hyson	none	—	—
— Gunpowder	none	—	—
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 3 0
Tortoiseshell .....lb	1 10 0	—	2 15 0
Vermillion .....lb	2 10 0	—	3 0 0
Wax	4 5 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red	16 0 0	—	18 0 0
— Ebony	6 0 0	—	6 15 0
— Sapan	13 0 0	—	20 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish.....tun	23 0 0	—	24 0 0
Whalefins .....ton	110 0 0	—	—
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.			
— Best	0 3 0	—	0 5 0
— Inferior	0 1 5	—	0 2 6
— V. D. Land, viz.			
— Best	0 2 6	—	0 2 11
— Inferior	0 0 10	—	0 2 4

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	1 12 0	—	1 15 0
Ostrich Feathers, und ..	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
— Salted	0 0 4½	—	0 0 6
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	32 6 0	—	—
— Fish	—	—	—
Raisins	2 0 0	—	—
Wax	5 10 0	—	5 15 6
Wine, Cape, Mad., best ..	15 0 0	—	18 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality ..	12 0 0	—	14 0 0
Wood, Teak.....load	6 0 0	—	7 10 0

PRICES OF SHARES, May 28, 1833.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)...	49	4 p. cent.	484,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London	58½	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	69	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debitures	106	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India	88½	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	13	—	10,000	100	25½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	96	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	86½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	84	—	10,000	100	14	—

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THE INDIA PRESS.

THE freedom of the press, which has been characterized, by a popular writer, as "the Palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman," is properly defined the liberty of publishing, without previous restraint, whatsoever a person thinks proper, subject to the indispensable condition, that if he should publish what is mischievous or illegal, he must take the consequences of his own temerity.* It follows, then, that wherever a press is subjected to a previous restraint,—where an interdict exists upon the impartial discussion of any topic whatever,—that press cannot be free. "The only plausible argument heretofore used for restraining the just freedom of the press," adds the writer we have just cited, "namely, that it was necessary to prevent the daily abuse of it, will entirely lose its force, when it is shown, that (by a reasonable exertion of the laws) it cannot be abused to any bad purpose without incurring a suitable punishment: whereas it can never be used to any good one, when under the controul of an inspector."†

Now, we are in a condition to prove that, although the press of India is acknowledged, even by the loudest advocates of its liberty, to be, as regards the measures of the government, practically quite as free as the press of this country, it is or has been labouring under a thralldom, as respects the East-India question, of the very worst kind. It appears that a large portion of the Calcutta newspapers, which, to a certain extent, supply those of England and the rest of India with facts and notions concerning the subsidiary parts of the East-India question, have been under the direct influence and control of the mercantile interest at Calcutta, which influence and control, if we can trust of a Mofussil paper, have been abused.

The fact, that most of the papers of that presidency were influenced by the mercantile interest, and had no voice in opposition to that interest, was some time back proclaimed by the *Calcutta Courier*. More recently, the *Meerut Observer* has directly connected several of the Calcutta journals with the houses of agency which have failed, and has charged them pretty plainly with guilty subserviency to their views: "We can no longer forbear," it observes, "noticing the secret influence that is exerted over a portion of the Calcutta press, which tends to give security to dubious mercantile transactions, and to screen popular individuals from the scrutiny of public opinion." As far as we can find out, it does not appear that more than one paper has noticed this imputation, and that paper is the *Bengal Hurkaru*. The other journals seem to have suffered judgment to go by default; the *Bengal Hurkaru* admits a connection with two agency-houses, one of them that of Alexander and Co., which has lately failed. Amongst the statement of assets belonging to the other insolvent firm, of Mackintosh and Co., we observe included "Share in the *India Gazette*."

Having shewn the fact of connection, and consequently that of control, we may, without at once adopting all the accusations levelled at this part of

* Blackstone, b. iv. c. 11.

† *Ibid*.

the Calcutta press by the *Meerut Observer*, surely draw some inference from the "ominous and disgraceful silence" observed by the papers in question, with regard to facts which no one can believe were not within the knowledge of their conductors, or at least of their proprietors.

The mercantile community of Calcutta, being immediately interested in the overthrow of the existing system of Indian administration, may, therefore, be said to have been the chief instruments of betraying the people of England, for selfish objects, into their present state of morbid excitement upon the East-India question, by means of their salaried partizans in England and their influence over the press of Calcutta.

It is worthy of remark, that one of the papers in question (the *Bengal Hurkaru*) has brought a sort of charge against a London journal of high character and extensive circulation, of at least being ready to be bribed with respect to this question. The *Hurkaru* of February 1st inserts an alleged anonymous statement of a dialogue between a Mr. R. (whom we are not, of course, authorized to consider Mr. Rickards) and one of the editors of the "Leading Journal," in which the former pressed certain proposals for the management of the East-India question in that paper; that, in consequence of this urgency, the editor agreed to consult the other proprietors and conductors, and "the result of the inquiry was, that they *had not made up their minds as to the course to be pursued in the monopoly question.*" The comment of the *Hurkaru* upon this reply is in the words following: "The zeal of the *Times*, then, is to be resolved into a question of pecuniary gain, for who, possessing the slightest knowledge of the venal character of that journal, can doubt for a moment the meaning of the expression marked by our correspondent in italics? They have not 'made up their minds,' because the honourable conclave of Leadenhall have not made up theirs as to the amount purchase of the *silence* or *tergiversation* of the leading journal."

If this be true, the British public has, indeed, been basely betrayed. But we scout the accusation, which reflects back upon the accuser. Although opposed to the sentiments of the *Times* on this question, we believe the charge of venality to be a vulgar calumny; we believe that no bribe could be offered to it commensurate with the risk.

D R. B R Y C E.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: When Captain Gowan asserted, on the debate at the India House, on the 25th April, that I had been "censured by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland," in consequence of my former connexion with the Press in India, I was restrained from replying to him at the moment by the utter unwillingness I felt at mixing up any thing personal to myself with the question then before the Court.

Give me leave, through your pages, to inform the Honourable Proprietor, that he is *altogether mistaken* in what he has asserted. I certainly never had the mortification to experience any thing in the shape of "censure" from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. I remain, your's truly,

London, April 26th.

JAMES BRYCE.

FURTHER PAPERS RESPECTING THE RENEWAL OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

FURTHER papers respecting the negotiation between the Government and the Company have been published; we insert, as on a former occasion, those which are material :—

Letter from the Right Hon. C. GRANT to the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in reply to the Resolution passed by the General Court of Proprietors on the 3d May.

GENTLEMEN :

East-India House, 27th May 1833.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d of this month, transmitting the Resolution which was passed by the ballot on that day at a General Court of Proprietors, in reference to the pending discussions on the Charter of the East-India Company.

Having laid that Resolution before Lord Grey and the other members of administration, it is now my duty to convey to you the sentiments of his Majesty's Government on the subject.

His Majesty's Ministers learn with satisfaction the result of the appeal to the ballot; and are happy to understand from it that the Proprietors, though not regarding with unqualified approbation the plan laid before them, are, on the whole, prepared to assent to its adoption, if it should receive the sanction of Parliament.

The Proprietors, however, are of opinion, that it is not reasonable that the arrangement should be entered into on the part of the Company, except on certain conditions; and to the suggestions thus offered, it seems to be expected that at least an approximation should be made.

It is the anxious wish of his Majesty's Ministers to accommodate themselves, as far as is practicable, to the views and feelings of the Company. In this disposition, they have carefully considered the Resolution of the 3d of this month; and although not able implicitly to adopt all the suggestions contained in it, yet to some of them, and those the most important, they are ready to accede. They do so with the more pleasure, as they are glad to mark their sense of the temper and candour which have been evinced by the Court of Directors in their correspondence on the subject, and by the Court of Proprietors in the issue of the ballot.

The Government do not think that a modification, to the extent which they now propose, of the plan as it stood when submitted to the Proprietors, will involve any sensible deviation from its essential principles. If in a slight degree its completeness should appear to be impaired, or the efficacy of some of its provisions to be diminished by the change, they are of opinion that such partial and minute injury will be fully compensated by the advantage of rendering the entire arrangement more agreeable to the Company, and of securing their cordial co-operation in carrying it into effect.

I now proceed to notice in order the several points suggested by the terms of the Resolution.

With respect to the amount of the guarantee fund, the Court of Directors, in their letter of the 18th of March 1833, recommended two millions. The Resolution seems to contemplate a larger sum.

His Majesty's Ministers, however, on the whole, prefer the former scale, and accordingly propose to fix it at two millions.

With regard to the application of the guarantee fund as a security for the dividend, as well as the capital of the East-India stock, his Majesty's Ministers are disposed to agree to the principle of the proposition. They do not, indeed, enter into the apprehensions which have led to that suggestion, believing the occurrence of the contemplated emergency to be very improbable; but, in order to meet the views of the Proprietors, they propose that the dividend should by law have a preference to all other territorial payments in this country.

In the event, therefore, of such an emergency as the Resolution contem-

plates, the necessity of raising money in this country to supply a temporary deficiency of remittance, will consist in the want of funds, not for the specific purpose of the dividend, but for other payments, in aid of which the guarantee fund would not properly be applicable.

But if the extreme case of such an emergency should occur, advantage may be taken of the guarantee fund without a recourse to an absolute sale of stock.

In such case, let the Home Government be empowered to take means, either by the issue of bonds, by giving bills in the nature of exchequer bills, or by pledge or deposit of stock, in short, by some mode of engaging the credit of the fund, to borrow from time to time, as often and as much as may be necessary to provide for the payment of each half-year's dividend; instructions being at the same time issued to the Indian Government, to remit sufficient to discharge the sum which may be so raised, with its accruing interest.

With respect to the various points included in the second suggestion, his Majesty's Ministers agree,

First, "that the Company shall continue to administer the government of India for a defined period."

My opinion as to the expediency of such a limitation I have before stated to you. It is indeed still my belief, that the best security for the duration of the proposed arrangements will be found in the sanction which, as his Majesty's Ministers are persuaded, experience will give to the practical benefits of its operation. But, having communicated my impressions on this point, I have no indisposition to yield to those of the Company; and his Majesty's Ministers are prepared to recommend that the term of government should be fixed for twenty years.

I do not know if the words "exercising the same powers as the Company "now possess under their Charter," are here introduced with any specific reference. To the general propositions which they express, his Majesty's Ministers have, through me, repeatedly declared their adherence; and they are not aware that it is, in the slightest degree, impaired by any modification they contemplate in the existing system. Whatever changes Parliament may in its wisdom see fit to adopt, will, I doubt not, be made without detriment to the substantial authority of the Company.

It is possible that the words in question have been inserted in consequence of the hint thrown out in the Memorandum, that the Board should have a *veto* on the recall of governors and military commanders in India. In order to obviate misconstruction, I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you, that it is not the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to insist on the suggestion just mentioned.

His Majesty's Ministers agree,

Secondly, "that if at the expiration of the term, or at any subsequent period, the Company are deprived of the political government, the Proprietors shall have the option (at three years' notice) of being paid off at the rate of £100 for every £5. 5s. of annuity.

His Majesty's Ministers agree,

Thirdly, "that the Proprietors, whenever paid off, shall be entitled, if they see fit, with their capital, or any portion of it, to resume their undoubted right to trade, which it is now proposed should be in abeyance."

I now arrive at the third of the suggestions contained in the Resolution.

To the first part of it, which, if I rightly apprehend its purport, is simply a provision for the maintenance of the principle of the existing law, there can be no objection, it being clearly understood, that in future no expense of any kind, excepting only the details of the home establishment expenditure, as explained in my letter of 14th March 1833, shall be incurred without the previous sanction of the Board.

The second part of this suggestion is couched in the following words: "That sufficient powers be reserved to the Company to check, by a system of publicity to both Houses of Parliament, or by some other means, any acts of the Board which may appear to the Court to be unconstitutional, to militate against the principles of good government, to interfere with substantial justice to our allies, or to invalidate or impair the security for the dividend."

I beg to assure you, that his Majesty's Ministers have taken this suggestion into their consideration, with a sincere desire to discover some safe and unexceptionable mode of satisfying apprehensions, of which they confess themselves, at the same time, unable to perceive the justice. I must fairly state, that hitherto no plan has either occurred to themselves, or been suggested by the Court, which does not seem liable, on public grounds, to grave objection. If any practicable expedient can be devised for the purpose, they will be prepared to entertain it; but I must say that they have too carefully considered the subject to have much expectation of such a result.

To the proposition contained in the fourth suggestion, "that a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets, to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company, and ultimately to the Board for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding commercial obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company as may be affected by the proposed arrangements," his Majesty's Ministers, although not aware of any peculiar occasion for its adoption, see no reason to object; reserving always (which of course is understood) the full power of the Board to act in the matter as their duty and responsibility may in their judgment require.

I have now laid before you the modifications which it is intended to admit into the proposed plan, and I have no doubt that the Proprietors will justly appreciate the spirit in which they are conceded.

The main principles being thus adjusted, we are, I conceive, arrived at the stage of our negotiations, at which the subject may be submitted to more general discussion; and I think that I shall best consult the wishes and interests of all the parties concerned, if I take the earliest opportunity to bring the subject under the consideration of Parliament.

By the Legislature the various parts of the measure will be fully canvassed and finally arranged; and the result will, I trust, be no less satisfactory than advantageous to India and to the empire at large.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

*Letter from the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN to the Right Honourable
CHARLES GRANT.*

SIR :

East-India House, 29th May 1833.

We have had the honour to receive, and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, your letter dated the 27th instant, communicating the sentiments of his Majesty's Ministers upon the points embraced in the Resolution regarding the Company's Charter, which was passed by the General Court of Proprietors on the 3d of this month.

The Court of Directors acknowledge with much satisfaction the several modifications of the plan of Government which your letter announces, and they are persuaded that their constituents, equally with themselves, will appreciate the spirit of frankness and conciliation in which those modifications have been conceded.

There now remain two points upon which the view taken by the General Court differs from that of Ministers: the amount of the guarantee fund, and the expediency of authorizing publicity being given, in certain cases, to the proceedings of the Board and the Court.

We must candidly state to you, that both of these points were deemed by the General Court to be of vital consequence, and that the concurrence in the basis of the scheme which is implied in their late Resolution, appeared to be mainly dependent on the guarantee fund being extended as far as that Resolution contemplates, and on such a measure of publicity being sanctioned as is necessary to insure good government.

We are, of course, aware that the late Court of Directors proposed that the

sum to be set apart as a guarantee fund should be increased from £1,200,000 to about £2,000,000, the amount at which his Majesty's Ministers have consented that it should be fixed: but when that proposal was made, nothing definite had been arranged regarding the term of the annuity, and the view taken by the Proprietors is, that at the expiration of the term (since limited to forty years) the guarantee fund with its accumulations should be equal to the capital then to be discharged.

By adopting this suggestion, the sum to be set apart, instead of two millions, would not fall far short of three millions; but the financial difference to India, between applying one million in the liquidation of territorial debt, and investing it in England, would be comparatively trifling. In the one case, indeed, there would be an immediate reduction of charge in India to the extent of the saving of interest from the discharge of debt; whilst, in the other case, the interest on the sum invested would accumulate at home: but the accumulation would be expressly for the purpose of enabling India to pay off a debt; and you will no doubt concur with us in thinking, that it consists with sound financial policy that India, being required at a fixed period to discharge an obligation, should provide for it, so as to obviate "the necessity of any particular effort for that purpose," as was observed in your letter dated the 14th March last.

We submit, then, that the principle which the Proprietors have recognised is just and expedient, both as affording to them a security that there will be the means to redeem their capital at the time appointed, and as assuring to India the possession of those means without having recourse to fresh loans. The same principle might perhaps be maintained, consistently with a limitation of the fund to two millions, by determining that the annuity should be irredeemable (unless at the option of the Proprietors in the contingency separately provided for) until the guarantee fund shall have accumulated to twelve millions: but this arrangement would not be so satisfactory to the Proprietors as an extension of the fund; and the Court must earnestly press upon his Majesty's Ministers their decided opinion, that the Company are, upon every principle of justice, entitled to retain out of the commercial assets the very moderate sum of three millions.

The manner in which it is proposed to meet the views of the Company with respect to a security for the regular payment of the dividend is satisfactory to the Court, provided that it form part of the enactment, that the guarantee fund shall in no case be used for, or considered applicable to any other object than to secure to the Proprietors their capital stock and their dividend.

The suggestion of the General Court, that publicity should, in certain cases, be given to the proceedings of the Board and the Court of Directors, arose from a feeling that, in the important duty of administering the government of India, those authorities should constantly act under the strongest sense of responsibility to the Legislature. The mode in which the General Court have sought the attainment of this desirable object is not, we think, correctly understood by his Majesty's Ministers.

We admit that the terms in which this part of the General Court's Resolution is couched may appear to imply a desire that Parliament should constitute either itself or some separate tribunal as a court of appeal, to which the Directors might resort upon occasions of differences with the Board; but we have no hesitation in declaring that, in our judgment, such a measure was not within the contemplation of the General Court.

Although the Court of Directors did propose that there should be some appeal upon the merits of cases of a very peculiar kind, yet they cannot but perceive that any appeal, if resorted to generally, would produce delay and expense, which it was one object of the General Court to avoid; and we are persuaded that the many evils which experience has shown to result from the difficulty of giving prompt effect to the final orders of the Board, might be fully obviated by a simple enactment, requiring that whenever the Court shall pass a resolution of protest against orders or instructions given by the Board, after remonstrance on the part of the Court, such resolution of protest shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Seeing, then, that the object is not the creation of a court of appeal, but only the communication of a fact to Parliament, and which, as it will be made *after* the orders are dispatched, will not have the prejudicial effect in India which, when collision between the home authorities now takes place, must result from that fact becoming known to the local Governments, simultaneously with, if not *before* the orders, we cannot but hope that his Majesty's Ministers will concur in a proposal which is calculated, in the opinion of the Court, to secure the independence of the Company under the new system, to check unnecessary controversy, to prevent expense in legal proceedings, and to accelerate the progress of the public business.

If the King's Ministers shall be pleased, under the explanations which we have offered, to acquiesce in the wishes of the Proprietors, regarding an extension of the guarantee fund and the question of publicity, it will be unnecessary, in the present stage of the negotiation, for the Court to do more than to communicate to the General Court the further correspondence which has passed upon the subject; but if, contrary to the anxious hope of the Court, Ministers should decline their concurrence upon these points, it will obviously be necessary to consult the Proprietors whether or not they will consent to the basis of the proposed compromise, upon terms falling short of those specified in their late Resolution.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) C. MARJORIBANKS,

W. WIGRAM.

The Right Honourable Charles Grant,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter from the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT to the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

Gentlemen:

India Board, June 4th 1833.

I have had the honour to receive the letter dated the 29th of May, and marked *secret*, in which you state the sentiments of the Court of Directors in reply to that which I transmitted to you on the 27th of May.

While I acknowledge the spirit of courtesy which has induced the Court of Directors to address me in a confidential manner, I cannot but express my regret that my communications have not proved altogether so satisfactory to them as I could have wished, and, indeed, as I ventured to anticipate.

Impressed with the importance of settling the East-India question, and anxious at the same time to testify a just deference for the Court of Proprietors, by yielding to their suggestions, whenever such concession was not incompatible with the principle of the Government plan, his Majesty's Ministers willingly acceded to nearly every modification contemplated by the Resolution of the 3d of May.

It seems, however, to be impressed on the minds of the Court of Directors, that the plan, even thus modified, fails in affording to the Company that full security for their future welfare and efficiency which, both in their proprietary character and as the intended organ of Indian administration, they are entitled to require; and, with a view to the providing of such security, the Court conceive that, in two respects, further concession should be granted. The one of these two points relates to the guarantee fund, and the other to the communication proposed to be made, in certain cases, of matters which shall have divided the Court and the Board, to both Houses of Parliament.

It is my present object to offer some explanatory observations, which will, I trust, prove that on both points the Court are under some degree of misapprehension; that there is no necessity for any farther modification of the Government propositions, inasmuch as, in virtue of the plan, or under its operation, the Company will, for every practical purpose, possess all the security which can be desired; and consequently, that no reason exists, why they should feel any hesitation in closing with the overture of his Majesty's Ministers.

In respect of the first of the two subjects alluded to, namely, that of the

guarantee fund, you appear desirous of maintaining the following principle : that the sum to be set aside shall be sufficient, with its accumulations, to redeem the annuity of £630,000 at the expiration of the period during which it is to remain irredeemable ; and you suggest that, in the event of Ministers not consenting to such an increase of the guarantee fund as shall, on reasonable calculation, insure an amount of twelve millions at the end of forty years, then the period of redemption shall be prolonged, until the fund limited to two millions shall, by dint of accumulation, attain to that amount.

I hope, on this point, to satisfy you, that no provision of the nature alluded to is requisite.

I will not now enter into the question, how far it may be proper or expedient to provide a fund, in order to meet the payment of the capital at the period prescribed. The convenience of such a provision, to a certain extent, I have admitted in my letter to which you refer of the 14th of March. Its effect must be, as I have there stated, to spare *pro tanto* the necessity of a particular effort to raise the sum required for the redemption of the annuity. But, though admitting the principle thus far, I do not think it of unlimited application, nor can I concur in carrying it to the extent now proposed. On the contrary, his Majesty's Ministers entertain a confident persuasion, that an accumulated fund of eight, or even of six millions, would be amply sufficient to obviate any financial difficulty in effecting any arrangement that may be suggested by the condition of paying the full amount of twelve millions.

With respect to the extension of the period for redeeming the annuity, it cannot have escaped the observation of the Court, that whenever Parliament shall avail itself of the option of redemption, that redemption must be effected at the rate of £100 for every £5. 5s., as expressly provided for in the Paper of Hints. Should it be resolved, therefore, by the Government and Parliament of the time, to redeem the annuity of £630,000 before the guarantee fund shall have swelled to the amount of twelve millions, they can carry this resolution into effect only by raising the additional sum necessary for that purpose, and thus placing the Proprietors precisely in as good a condition as that in which they would have stood if the fund itself, with its accumulations, had attained the required amount.

On the other hand, should the Government and the Parliament not see fit to exercise their optional power of redeeming the annuity before the guarantee fund shall have risen to twelve millions, then the consequence *ipso facto* must be, that the Proprietors will continue in the receipt of the annuity of £630,000 until the time arrives at which the accumulated fund shall reach the proper amount.

It is therefore obvious, that under the proposed arrangement the Proprietors are secure of one or other of those alternative advantages which the Court are so desirous of obtaining for them. If paid off *before* the period at which the guarantee fund shall have become twelve millions, they will have the same advantage as if the fund provided had been larger ; if not paid off *before* that period, they will have the same advantage as if the term of redemption were extended.

I now proceed to the second of the two points on which the Court are solicitous for farther concession. I allude to the proposition that, in any case in which orders dispatched to India by the over-ruling authority of the Board, shall have been protested against by the Directors, it shall be competent to the Directors, after the transmission of such orders, to lay their resolution of protest before both Houses of Parliament. This proposition has engaged the renewed attention of his Majesty's Ministers ; and, notwithstanding the explanations of the Court, the Ministers cannot precisely comprehend the grounds on which the proposition is so strongly pressed. If the Court mean only that they ought to have the power of inviting the attention of Parliament to any matter of public policy which has placed them in collision with the Board, and which is, in their opinion, of a nature to call for such a proceeding, it is plain that this power already belongs to the Court, in the constitutional privilege which, in common with all other subjects of the realm, they undoubtedly enjoy, of approaching either House of Parliament by petition. Of this privilege, and of all that right of appeal which it necessarily involves,

to the judgment of the Legislature and to the arbitration of public opinion, and of the means with which they are thus provided of checking any illegal or unconstitutional proceedings on the part of the other branch of the Home Government, they are already in secure possession. No new recognition of the existence of such a power can be necessary; and probably the exercise of it would be rather embarrassed than assisted, by any attempt to prescribe the mode, or to define the occasions of putting it in action. But if any power materially different from this be contemplated, his Majesty's Ministers must declare themselves unable to accede to the suggestion. It might, indeed, be enough for them to observe, that the proposition is too indistinct to be accepted in its present form; but they object to it on independent grounds. They are satisfied that, for all practical purposes, the Court are already invested with sufficient powers; and they cannot but object to the introduction into the system of the Home Government of any principle of which they cannot admit the necessity, and which, whatever be the precise shape that it may assume, cannot fail to operate, as they apprehend, very prejudicially to the purposes of good government.

The observations into which I have thus entered, will, I hope, be thought sufficient to establish the position with which I set out; namely, that all the security which the Company, either as proprietors of stock or as governors of India, can reasonably desire, they already possess.

In now coming to a close, I feel it my duty, on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, to request that the present communication may be considered as final.

It will not, I am persuaded, be ascribed to any want of respect, or to a wish for premature or precipitate judgment, if I further feel it my duty, on the part also of his Majesty's Ministers, to ask, that on the essential principles which form the basis of the Government plan as it here stands, the Company will be pleased to pronounce an opinion unconditionally and conclusively.

It is not for me to anticipate their decision, further than by saying that I look forward to it, not indeed without a degree of solicitude, but on the whole with sanguine hope. Discussion has smoothed down the discrepancies between the views and sentiments of the Company and those of the Government, or has shown that those discrepancies were more apparent than real; and though to some extent a diversity of opinion may still be expected to subsist, yet I cannot but persuade myself that the definitive determination of the Directors will be, to recommend the plan to the adoption of their constituents, and that their advice will be followed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES GRANT.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

At a Secret Committee of the Whole Court, held on Friday, the 7th June 1833.

The Committee resuming the consideration of the letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated at the India Board the 4th instant, in reply to the letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the 29th ultimo;

The Chairman submitted the following motion, *viz.*

"That this Court continuing of opinion, that the mode in which it is suggested, in the General Court's Resolution of the 3d ultimo, that the guarantee fund should be extended, is consistent with sound principle and with justice to the reasonable expectations of the Proprietors, and continuing also to think that some rule of publicity would be necessary, under the new system, to preserve the independence of the Company and to secure the good government of India, regret that they are compelled by a sense of duty to decline to recommend to the Proprietors to depart from their Resolution in either of these respects."

And the question thereon being put,

It passed in the negative.

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It was then moved, and on the question,

Resolved, That the following minute and resolution be submitted for the adoption of the Court, *viz.*

"The Court proceeding to take into consideration the letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated the 4th instant, and observing that the several suggestions contained in the General Court's Resolution of the 3d ultimo have been adopted by his Majesty's Ministers, with the exception of the amount of the guarantee fund, which, however, Ministers have agreed shall be extended to two millions; and with the exception also of what relates to the giving publicity, in certain cases, to the proceedings of the Board and the Court;

"*Resolved*, That although the Court must be permitted still to think that the mode in which it has been suggested by the General Court, in their Resolution of the 3d ultimo, that the guarantee fund should be extended, is only consistent with what is justly due to the reasonable expectations of the Proprietors, yet perceiving, as the Court do, with satisfaction, an admission by Mr. Grant of the principle contended for by the Company, to the extent that, 'if paid off before the period at which the guarantee fund shall have become twelve millions, they will have the same advantage as if the fund provided had been larger; if not paid off before that period they will have the same advantage as if the term of redemption were extended;' and considering also that, by the modifications which Ministers have allowed, the Company will obtain a material addition to the amount first proposed, and the fund will be available to secure the dividend as well as the capital stock; this Court are prepared to recommend, that if it should be the pleasure of Parliament to limit the sum to be set apart to two millions, the Proprietors should defer thereto.

"That this Court adhere to the opinion which they have repeatedly expressed, that some measure of publicity, to be exercised as a rule, not as a privilege, will be necessary to preserve to the Company, under the altered circumstances in which the plan of Government will place them, that degree of independence which is required to enable them efficiently to perform their part in the government of India; and the Court entertain a confident expectation that Parliament, taking the same view of the subject, will make suitable provision accordingly.

"That as, notwithstanding this exception, supposing the Proprietors to concur in the recommendation respecting the amount of the guarantee fund, the Company's acquiescence in 'the essential principles which form the basis of the Government plan,' as modified in consequence of the General Court's late Resolution, will have been expressed so as to allow of its being brought before Parliament, it will be unnecessary to adopt any further proceeding at present, as the question of placing the Company's permanent commercial rights under their charter in abeyance cannot be conclusively decided by the Proprietors, until they have before them the Bill by which Parliament may propose to give effect to the plan, the basis only of which has yet been agreed upon."

The foregoing resolution was approved by the Court of Directors, and communicated to Mr. Grant.

Dissent by the CHAIRMAN (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) *and* DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (W. Wigram, Esq.)

WE considered it to be our duty to submit the motion which was negatived in a Committee of the Whole Court on Friday last, the 7th instant, because we desired to maintain to the full extent what we conceive to be the views of the General Court by their resolution of the 3d May, in which resolution we entirely concurred.

We consequently withheld our signatures from the report which submitted the resolution passed in the Committee for adoption by the Court.

The Court having adopted it, we feel compelled to place upon the records of the Company our Dissent, for the following reasons, *viz.*

First. Because, although we are prepared to admit that considerable modifications have been made by his Majesty's Ministers in the plan, as originally proposed, we still think, with reference to the General Court's proceedings, that the Proprietors, both in justice and equity, are entitled to have the sum of Three instead of Two millions set apart as a Guarantee Fund for their Capital Stock, particularly when we consider the readiness with which the propositions of his Majesty's Ministers have been met by the Company consenting to place in abeyance their valuable rights as a Corporation, thereby withdrawing from competition with the British Merchant the large capital and established influence which they possess in their commercial character, both in England and in India, but more particularly as regards the trade with China.

2ndly. Because we are of opinion that some legislative provision for giving publicity in certain cases of difference between the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors, is indispensable for maintaining the independence of the Court, and consequently for the good government of India. For unless it is known that the two co-ordinate authorities act under a positive responsibility to Parliament, the paramount authority may enforce their views and opinions, however contrary to good government or wholesome rule, without the possibility of the Legislature becoming acquainted with the facts, by the Ministers refusing the production of the papers connected therewith to Parliament. Nothing can more clearly substantiate the truth of this position than what has already taken place with reference to the Papers now before the General Court, and which have been printed at the instance of the Proprietors.

We allude to those relating to the Pecuniary Claims of British Subjects on the Native Princes of India, and to the Writ of Mandamus on the Affairs of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad. In the former is the case of the Lucknow Bankers, which originated so far back as the year 1797. The claims of these parties have been pressed upon the Court of Directors on various occasions during the last twenty-two years. The Court have invariably declined giving any countenance or support whatever to these claims, and the Board of Commissioners have confirmed the views of the Court.

In April 1832, after a lapse of ten years, the Court were called upon by the Indian Minister to depart from that course, and to frame a despatch according to the tenor prescribed by the Board, which was "to instruct the Supreme Government to press upon the serious attention of the King of Oude a claim "which ought to have been discharged thirty years ago."

At the date of this communication from the Board there were two cases before Parliament involving claims of British Subjects against Native Princes; the one on the Zemindar of Noozed, and the other upon the Rajah of Travancore.

The Court endeavoured to convey to the President of the Board of Commissioners, and through that Right Honourable Gentleman to the rest of his Majesty's Ministers, in a letter of the 9th May 1832, the conviction which they entertain of the pernicious tendency of the principle involved in all those proceedings. It would only weaken the force of that remonstrance to quote merely a part, and we therefore rest upon the whole as presenting irrefragable arguments in support of the Court's opinion. The President waived all discussion as to the merits of the claims of the Lucknow Bankers, but expressed dissent in every respect from the view taken by the Court, and the requisition, that the Court would prepare a despatch was repeated. The Court not having prepared instructions to the Bengal Government, the Board, on the 15th December (seven months afterwards) sent down a dispatch with directions that the Court should forward the same.

The Court still felt that the question as to the policy, as well as the right of the British Government to exert its authority with the Sovereign of Oude for the satisfaction of the claims in question, was long ago "accurately considered, "deliberately decided, and solemnly and finally closed;" and they represented to the Board the strong apprehension which they entertained from establishing such a precedent, and concluded by expressing their full assurance, that the considerations urged by the Court against the Despatch sent down by the Board would receive careful and deliberate attention, and "judging by the conviction

"they have produced in themselves, they cannot but entertain the strong hope and expectation that they will make a similar impression on the minds of the Commissioners."

We trust that the arguments of the Court have not been urged without effect, as the Board have paused in enforcing their order of December; but, what, we may ask, would have been the case, had there been a President of the Board of Commissioners determined, without awaiting such representation, or giving attention to it when made, to enforce the transmission of the Despatch?

It is against such a possible exercise of power, and in the event of such power being exercised, that the facts shall reach Parliament, that we contend for a rule of publicity.

The case also of Messrs. William Palmer and Co. forms another instance in which the exercise of absolute power may compel the Court, under the proposed scheme, to send out a Despatch, although contrary in their opinion to every principle of justice, and which may be calculated to lower the character of the British Government throughout India, without the same coming before Parliament.

The right of appeal which the Court at present possess, affords the means, though not in our judgment sufficiently ample, to get the matter of a Despatch, on which an extreme difference of opinion shall exist, before the Public; but this will cease under the new order of things.

Objections on the score of political expediency may be urged against the proposition; but we think the provisions might be sufficiently guarded to prevent any ill effects, whilst its very existence would, in our judgment, tend more to insure an abstinence from acts which would bring the authorities within its operation, than any other measure which can be devised as a substitute; whilst promptness in decision would be promoted, justice would be readily afforded, and heavy law charges avoided.

It is not without feelings of sincere regret that we find ourselves placed in opposition to the opinion of so large a majority of our colleagues; but we think that we should not discharge our duty to the Company, to India, or to the British public, were we not thus to express our conviction as to the necessity of instituting means, whereby Parliament shall, in certain cases, acquire a direct knowledge of the measures of that branch of the Executive Government of this country, under whose control the Affairs of India are administered.

(Signed) C. MARJORIBANKS,
W. WIGRAM.

East-India House, the 10th June 1833.

Letter from GEORGE SMITH, Esq. to the COURT OF DIRECTORS.

● GENTLEMEN: East-India House, 12th June 1833.

Having been unavoidably absent from the Court on Monday last, I was prevented signing the Dissent delivered in by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman from the Resolution passed by a Secret Court on the 7th instant on the subject of the Company's Charter. Entirely concurring in the view taken by the Chairs of that question, I beg to be considered as a subscribing party to the opinions so forcibly expressed in their Dissent.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE SMITH.

The Honourable Court of Directors,
&c. &c. &c.

Paper signed by JOHN MASTERMAN, Esq.

Having been unavoidably absent from the General Court held on Monday last, I was prevented from joining in the recommendation signed by the majority of my colleagues regarding the last proposals relating to the renewal of the Charter by his Majesty's Government; and although it would have been much more satisfactory to me to have obtained a larger Guarantee Fund, as also the required publicity, I should, under all the circumstances in which the

Company is placed, have joined in the said recommendation, and therefore beg to take this opportunity of recording my opinion accordingly.

(Signed) JOHN MASTERMAN.

East-India House, 12th June 1833.

Dissent by HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Esq.

The respect which I feel for the judgment of my Colleagues, impels me to explain the grounds on which I declined to concur in the resolution of a great majority of the Court, passed on the 7th instant, and having for its object to recommend the propositions of his Majesty's Ministers to the favourable attention of the Court of Proprietors. No resolution could well have been more cautiously worded, and no recommendation could well have been conveyed in terms better calculated to place the whole question before the Proprietors, in a way to leave them at liberty to deal with it at their own good pleasure in its progress to Parliament, by whom the final decision must be pronounced.

But I had been previously called upon to vote on a proposition of the Chairs for declining to recommend the plan of his Majesty's Government to the acceptance of the Proprietors, on two grounds:

First. That the proposed Guarantee Fund of two millions was insufficient; and,

Secondly. That we should have no satisfactory assurance of good government without *publicity*; and as I concurred in this opinion, I voted accordingly, although highly appreciating the praiseworthy endeavours of my colleagues to bring this great question to an early and amicable settlement with his Majesty's Government,

I will state concisely the grounds of the vote which I gave, and which I thought precluded me from concurring in the Resolution subsequently proposed and adopted by a great majority of the Court.

We have, I admit, obtained some very important concessions from his Majesty's Ministers, for which we owe them our cordial acknowledgments. The Guarantee Fund has been extended from £1,200,000 to £2,000,000:—it has been made applicable to the payment of the Annuity of £630,000 under certain circumstances:—we are allowed to raise money by the issue of Bonds, or other securities, to supply any temporary deficiency in our remittances from India:—the Dividends are to take precedence of all other territorial demands on the Home Treasury; and the Proprietors are to be at liberty, at the expiration of twenty years, to demand payment of the principal of twelve millions on giving three years' notice. These are valuable concessions certainly; and his Majesty's Ministers, in continuing to us the power of recalling the public Functionaries from India, have given another proof of their readiness to acquiesce in our just pretensions.

But I attach very great importance to the object of obtaining English Security for our Indian Annuity; and it appears to me not only that three millions must be regarded as *the very smallest sum* which ought to be taken from our Commercial Assets for that purpose, but I am prepared to maintain that a much larger sum might be set apart without public inconvenience.

I will not insist on the possibility of insurrections and internal convulsion, which might, for a time at least, destroy the very sources of our Indian revenue. The occurrence of war (no very uncommon event) must absorb the local revenue, and perhaps exhaust even our credit. This has actually happened in repeated instances, and it may happen again, notwithstanding all our prudence and all our care. A state of war must not, then, be put out of sight in looking forward to the future; and if war supervene, it would be impossible to avail ourselves of our right to priority of payment when demands of a more urgent nature should come upon the Home Treasury. Nor, indeed, would it be just to the present Territorial Creditors, while any of them may be entitled to receive their interest in this country, to set them aside, and to claim a preference of payment on occasions when the public Treasury may not be in a condition to satisfy all the various demands upon it.

To the English capitalist *security* and *punctuality* of payment are, or ought

I think to be, the main object; and it has always appeared to me that the term of the Annuity, the period for continuing to us the Territorial Administration, and the period at which the Guarantee Fund might be expected to reach its maximum of twelve millions, ought all to have been regulated with reference to each other.

Admitting, however, that the Territory furnishes sufficient security for the Annuity, I cannot yet satisfy myself that the means of a safe remittance to this country will be provided by the plan of his Majesty's Ministers. Not a word has yet been said with respect to the question of our being continued as the organ of remittance by means of the Tea trade, and we are left to conclude that our commercial functions will cease altogether in April next, when we must depend upon the private trade as the channel for realizing the Territorial Surplus in this country. Now we have actually made the experiment which Mr. Grant points at in the course of his correspondence, and which is much insisted upon by some gentlemen who have given their evidence before the two Houses of Parliament. We have advanced money in India for Bills upon the security of goods, but this expedient has already exposed us to much embarrassment. Impressed, then, with the conviction that no means of effecting with safety the political remittance from India to this country to the extent of three millions annually have yet been devised, or are likely to be within our reach, I could not, in a state of ignorance on this and other points, venture to recommend unreservedly to the Proprietors an unqualified acquiescence in the proposals of his Majesty's Government, although fully admitting, at the same time, that their plan has been greatly improved.

I do not ask his Majesty's Ministers to abandon the doctrine of free-trade as an abstract proposition; but, I submit, that it cannot be received for practical purposes as a rule of commercial policy without certain conditions and limitations.

First. The parties dealing together must act upon the principle of perfect reciprocity. This is not likely to be the case in China.

Second. There must be on both sides security for person and property. This is not the case in Japan, nor indeed in China, at all times.

Third. There must not be a great inequality between the quantity of labour brought into action in the course of producing the commodities interchanged, or the benefit will not be equal. Fifty years ago labour was held to be the source of national wealth; but we have now a redundancy of manual labour, creating individual poverty and distress; and it is one great and most difficult part of the business of legislation and government, to find the means of employing labour innocently if not usefully, and to make it applicable to the purpose of distributing the general produce. If this distribution cannot be effected in such manner as to admit that labour can command food, the people will take by violence that which is necessary to their subsistence.

Fourth. There is something in *distance* or the remoteness of countries trading together, which may produce some disturbance in applying the doctrine of Free Trade.

In a very few days we learn the variations in the principal commercial markets of the Continent, and the supply may be adjusted to the demand with a great degree of accuracy, so as to prevent any material loss from the violent fluctuation of prices; but six months, or twelve months, may elapse before we obtain certain information of what is passing in China, and different merchants, proceeding in ignorance and without concert, may engage in the most hazardous speculations.

This happened to the inconsiderate adventurers who first embarked in the trade to Buenos Ayres, although the distance was comparatively small!

This happened to the Free-Traders who have prosecuted the commerce with India since 1813; and to an extent which has spread ruin throughout the Indian community, as well as in some of the manufacturing districts of this country!

An attempt was made by us to open a trade with Japan while we held possession of Java, and it ended in total disappointment, entailing upon the Government a heavy loss. This was not to be referred to *distance* alone, but

to the jealous feeling of an arbitrary Government. And does not the Government of China act in that arbitrary, capricious, and unsteady manner, which is calculated to create uncertainty in the management of commercial operations? The trade in that country exists only by sufferance from day to day.

I contend, that sufficient allowance is not made for the disadvantage of distance and uncertainty in applying the doctrine of free-trade to China. It was the risk and uncertainty attending long voyages, and the necessity for a large capital, which first led to the incorporation of our own and other Public Companies. Exclusive privileges were necessary for their encouragement; but with these privileges they were enabled to supply remote markets, whose wants they could generally estimate with a great degree of certainty, and supply with regularity and without extraordinary risk; but individuals, who run a race of competition, cannot guard themselves against the imprudence of each other.

On the second point of difference with his Majesty's Ministers, I shall confine myself to a very few remarks. We do not yet know the exact plan which is to be submitted to Parliament. A change in the constitution of the Court has been proposed, and that change may materially affect its power and efficiency. I am willing to hope that his Majesty's Ministers intend to render the Court a useful and efficient organ of administration; but, at present, I cannot perceive how that object is to be accomplished while all real power is reserved to the Board. We shall only, I fear, become a screen interposed between the Government and the British people. The Government will not have the direct responsibility which ought to attach to the exercise of power, and we shall have the discredit of measures which we may have disapproved and opposed.

It is not easy, I admit, to point out a safe and unobjectionable course, for there are difficulties inherent in the nature of the thing to be obtained:—good government, by a mixed agency and a judicious distribution of powers. The Court were of opinion, that *publicity* would afford the best security against mal-administration, since men acting under the public eye may be expected generally to act with caution and correctness. The *right* to appeal to another tribunal may be expected to produce good, although rarely exercised. All we have contended for is the privilege of laying our Protests before Parliament in particular cases. This could only be done on great and important occasions; and if the privilege should ever be abused by factious men, the remedy would rest with Parliament itself. A vote of censure would strip them of all credit, and render it impossible for them to retain their places. An appeal to the Court of Proprietors could scarcely produce the same effect, although I am sensible that an appeal to the public through this channel would not be without its use.

I repeat, that we have gained much in the course of our negotiation with his Majesty's Ministers; but more might have been conceded to us without public inconvenience, and not only with advantage to the Proprietors, but with benefit to the national interests, which, I am persuaded, would have been best consulted by continuing the East-India Company as the organ of the Territorial remittance, and as the instrument of supplying the British consumer with the article of Tea. But we are now in the hands of Parliament, and must submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, the guardian of the national welfare. I still hope that the two points at issue may be conceded to us. The extension of the Guarantee Fund, although of importance to us, cannot be matter of importance to his Majesty's Government. The privilege of resorting to Parliament where two authorities are supposed to exercise a concurrent jurisdiction, might no doubt produce inconvenience if abused, but there is no reason to apprehend abuse; and as the Court of Directors will be stripped of all that influence which their commercial character gave them, as they have now little connection with Parliament, and as their Patronage, which also conferred influence, will probably be placed on a different footing, it appears to me that the independence of the Court ought to be better secured, and its power to be strengthened rather than curtailed, if it is to perform any useful office in the administration of India. I cannot lift up the veil which hangs

over the future ; it may conceal from us sunshine or storms. The plan of his Majesty's Ministers has not been fully disclosed to us, and it may not yet have received its last finish ; but viewing it, as I must do, in the form in which it has been presented to us, my impression is, that it must fail, and that its failure will produce financial, commercial, and perhaps political derangement. His Majesty's Government have been urged forward by the popular voice to take from the East-India Company every part of the China trade ; but public opinion on this subject appears to me already to have undergone a change. The merchant is already calling for our protecting shield, and the manufacturer for our fostering care. Let not truth and reason come too late. I do feel a most anxious solicitude on this subject, and it is that strong feeling which has impelled me to place my opinions upon record.

(Signed) H. ST. GEO. TUCKER.

East-India House, 11th June 1833.

A PICTURE.

—— and she was fair
 As you are when you smile ;
 And her two eyes refreshing were,
 As two trees in an Indian isle ;
 And her voice came forth like summer air,
 With a tone that did beguile.

Moultre.

Thine eyes are like two crystal fountains,
 Hidden in some pleasant place,
 Upon whose stream the April flowers
 Pour the beauty of their face ;
 For so upon thy lucid eyes,
 Gleams thy young heart's timid grace.

Thy face upon my soul doth shine
 Like sun-light upon cloudy skies,
 And like the dews of magic wine
 Falleth thy breath upon mine eyes,
 Steeping them in a trance divine
 Till every thought of sorrow dies.

Speak to me with thy voice of love !
 The south wind in the spicy leaves,
 That rustle round the sleeping dove,
 In the quiet balmy eves,
 Hath no sound softer—while above
 The sun his red pavilion weaves.

When all without is dark and drear,
 And foes are nigh, and friends do flee,
 No gentle voice my heart doth cheer,
 No pitying face I see :
 Still, dearest, thou art ever near,
 In tears and mourning still with me !

W.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. V.—TRAVELLING BY DAK.

A GREAT number of persons, who go out to India to seek their fortunes in the various departments of commerce, or who practise at the supreme courts either as counsel or attorneys, or who have obtained permanent employments at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, frequently spend their whole lives in the Company's territories, without penetrating farther than the presidency to which they may be attached. But it is otherwise with the civil and military servants of the state : a more unfixed, unsettled, floating community cannot be imagined. If not compelled to change their abodes by virtue of government-orders, the pursuit of health, or the urgency of private affairs, occasions frequent journeys, and with the exception of a few hardy individuals, who actually appear to take root in the soil to which they have been transplanted in early youth, a propensity to rove seems to characterize the whole body of Anglo-Indians.

The three modes of travelling in India are, by *dák* (post), by marching, and by water in a pinnace or budgerow. The cold season is the only period of the year in which a march can be performed without great inconvenience. The rains offer the most favourable time for a voyage, the rivers being very low in the dry weather, while it is generally practicable to travel by *dák*, except when the country is completely under water, in which case this method is subject to much discomfort and considerable delay. In a *dák* journey, the traveller must apply to the postmaster of the place of his residence to furnish him with relays of bearers to a given point, a preliminary which is called "laying the *dák*:" the time of starting is specified, and the different places at which it may be expedient to rest. Three or four days' notice is usually required to enable the *dák*-master to apprise the public functionaries of the different villages of the demand for bearers: the traveller must be provided with his own palanquin, and his own *banghies* (boxes), ropes, and bamboos. Will it be necessary, in these enlightened times, to describe a palanquin? It would be an affront to the reading public to suppose it ignorant of the shape and construction of the conveyances employed in Lapland, Greenland, Kamschatka, or Timbuctoo, but it is content with very superficial information respecting the East-Indies, which usually presents itself to the mind in an indistinct and gorgeous vision, seas of gold and minarets of pearl, or shining in all the variegated hues of Aladdin's gem-decked garden. Some writer of an Eastern tale, in an Annual, has represented a native prince travelling with his daughter in her magnificent palanquin, a vehicle in which there is scanty accommodation for one, even when formed upon the most roomy plan. An oblong chest will convey the truest idea which can be given of this conveyance; the walls are of double canvas, painted and varnished on the outside, and lined within with chintz or silk; it is furnished on either side with sliding wooden doors, fitted into grooves, and when unclosed disappearing between the canvas walls; the roof projects about an inch all round, and is sometimes double, to keep off the heat of the sun. In front, there are two small

windows furnished with blinds, and beneath them run a shelf and a shallow drawer. The bottom is made of split cane interwoven like that of a chair, and having a mattress, a bolster, and pillow covered either with leather or chintz: some are also supplied with a moveable support for the back, in case the traveller should prefer sitting upright to reclining at full length. The poles jet out at each end near the top; they are slightly curved, and each is long enough to rest upon the shoulders of two men, who stand one on each side, shifting their shoulders as they run along. Could the palanquin be constructed to swing upon springs, no conveyance would be more easy and agreeable; but mechanical art has made little progress in India; no method has yet been struck out to prevent the vehicle from jolting. It is said that the pendulous motion, which would be the least unpleasant to the traveller, would distress the bearers; but when the makers shall be men of science, this difficulty will vanish.

The preparations for a *dák* journey are simple. The necessary baggage is packed into *petarrahs* or *banghies*, which are sometimes square tin boxes of a particular size, fitted for the mode of conveyance with conical tops; at others, round covered baskets sewed up in painted canvas. These are slung with ropes to each end of a bamboo, which is carried across a man's shoulder, two *banghie*-bearers being usually attached to the *dák*. A desk may be placed upon the shelf before-mentioned, and other small packages stowed in the palanquin, which should be supplied with biscuits, a tumbler, a bottle of wine or brandy, and a *serai* (a long-necked porous jar) of water wrapped in a wet cloth, which may be tied to one of the poles outside. Eight men attend to carry the palanquin, who relieve each other by turns, the four off duty running by the side of the vehicle. At night, two *mussaulchees* (torch-bearers) are added. These men are all Hindoos, and belong to one of the poorest, though not the lowest castes; they bring with them their cloths, *lotas* (drinking-vessels), and provision for a meal, which they pack upon the top of the palanquin, and retaining a very scanty portion of drapery upon their persons, present an exceedingly grotesque appearance. When all is ready, they take up their burthen and set off at a round pace, going, when the road is good, at the rate of from three miles and a-half to four miles an hour.

The stages vary from ten to fourteen miles, and a change of bearers is often effected in the midst of a wide plain. The relay, which is generally in waiting for some time, kindle a fire, groupe themselves around it, and beguile the interval with smoking or sleeping. When drawing near to the appointed spot, the traveller is made aware of the circumstance by the shouts of his own people, who exclaim, in loud but musical accents, "*dák wallah, dák wallah, tiar hi?*" (*dák* men or fellows, are you ready?). The welcome response is joyfully received, and in a few minutes more the palanquin is put down amid the cries of "*Ram! Ram!*"* an expression which, when thus used, conveys both salutation and thankfulness. The tired traveller will often echo the "*Ram! Ram!*" of his weary bearers, who, if they have received the customary *buxies* (present) of an eight-

* A contraction of *Rama*, one of the numerous gods of the Hindu mythology.

anna piece, take leave with shouts of "*salaam, Saib.*" In preparing for a *dák* journey, care should be taken to secure a halt of eight or twelve hours, at stated distances, certainly not exceeding a hundred miles, while a lady will find it expedient to rest after she has traversed fifty or sixty. On the great road, from Calcutta to Cawnpore, there are government-bungalows at the end of every stage, built purposely for the accommodation of travellers; but on other routes, they must depend upon the hospitality of individuals. It can always be previously ascertained when and where it may be advisable to rest, and notices to the persons whose houses lie in the road can be conveyed at the time that the bearers are summoned, though in no instance would a *dák* traveller be refused admittance, and it is only necessary to go up to the gate and ask for shelter. In the hot season, persons who brave the heat of the day, in a palanquin, venture at the risk of their lives: they should always take care to be housed by twelve o'clock. Not a few, who have unadvisedly set out upon a long journey without the necessary precaution of breaking it by remaining under some friendly roof during the sultry hours, have been found dead in their palanquins, and others have escaped with very severe fevers. In the cold weather, it is more agreeable to travel by day, the nights being very piercing. As the doors can only be partially open until after sunset, very little of the country is to be seen from a palanquin; however, the eye may still find amusement in contemplating the passing objects, and, particularly in Bengal, the gambols of the monkeys crashing amid the boughs of the trees above, and the fire-flies irradiating the leaves of whole groves, shooting in and out in coruscations of emerald light, afford gratification to those who are willing to be amused.

A journey by *dák* is the only rapid method of travelling which has yet been devised in India, and the rate, compared with that in European countries, is slow indeed. It is also very expensive if the distance be long, the charge made by the postmaster being a shilling per mile. There is also a demand for a deposit, under the name of demurrage, which the traveller forfeits should he detain the bearers in places not specified in the route. The *dák* traveller experiences considerable inconvenience in being deprived of the attendance of his own servants, who must follow in a much more tedious manner. While actually upon the road, the want of domestics is not felt, the bearers being particularly attentive to the comforts of the traveller: even persons totally unacquainted with Hindoostance may trust themselves to a long journey, secure that the different sets of natives, who may be employed to carry them, will endeavour, with the most earnest zeal, to comprehend and obey their commands.* On one occasion, a lady, who did not know ten words of the language, obtained a very comfortable breakfast by pointing to a bottle of tea which she had with her in the palanquin, and making the bearers understand that she wished to have it heated. They kindled a fire, warmed the tea in an earthen pipkin purchased for the purpose, and catching a goat presented her with a tumbler-full of its milk. The place selected for the *déjeuné* gave evidence of their good taste: they put the

* A very few words will suffice to carry a *dák* traveller over India. *Ootow* (lift up), *jeldie jow* (quickly go), *pinnakoe panee tow* (drinking water bring); and in answer to all questions, *dustoor ea maffie* (do according to custom).

palanquin down under a cluster of trees which crowned a slight elevation in the road; a few Moosulmanee tombs lay scattered around, with a well in the distance, whence groupes of females, bearing the graceful gurrâh on their heads, passed to and fro from the neighbouring village.

In most cases where complaints are made of the bearers, the fault, upon investigation, will be found to lie with the traveller. Raw young men, and sometimes even those who have not the excuse of youth and inexperience, are but too apt to amuse themselves by playing tricks with, or beating, their luckless bearers, who are not unfrequently treated like beasts of burthen. They have it in their power to retaliate, and when provoked to excess, punish the offender, by putting the palanquin down, and making off to the jungles. A three or four hours' detention upon the road, perhaps under a burning sun, is the consequence, and it would require a very vivid imagination to conceive a more disagreeable situation, especially to a person wholly unacquainted with the country, and the means of procuring a new set of bearers to carry him on. The chance of falling in with a European is very small indeed, and few of the passers-by would consider it to be their duty to offer their assistance. Natives do not trouble themselves about the affairs of strangers, and they would consider it to be the will of heaven that a Saib should lie upon the road, and would not think of interfering unless especially called upon to do so. As there is only one particular caste who will carry burthens upon their shoulders, the palanquin would remain in a quiescent state for ever, before men who were not bearers by birth and profession would lift it from the ground: they would ejaculate upon being hailed, and pass on, confining their services to the report of the affair to the *cutwal* or *jemadar* of a neighbouring village, who would send bearers if they could be procured, which is not always the case under several hours' notice.

It happened to the writer that, upon a *dâk* journey, the *bhangie* ropes broke, and were useless. The *bhangie*-bearers could not be prevailed upon to carry the boxes on their heads, and at every stage a considerable delay took place in procuring *coolies* to convey a burthen rejected by persons belonging to a different class. *Sirdar*-bearers, *chuprassies*, &c. will carry a *guttie*, or bundle, but will upon no account submit to the disgrace of a box. They sometimes insist upon taking out a crape or gauze dress, and wrapping it in a towel, to the utter destruction of its furbelows; and many are the lively discussions which occur between them and the *ayah* upon these occasions.

But to return to the discomforts of a *dâk* journey. Polioy as well as humanity should teach Europeans to treat the natives of India with kindness; they have frequently the power (though, to their credit be it spoken, they rarely avail themselves of it) of avenging their injuries, and the advantages of a good name can in no country be of higher value. The *bhote utcha Saib*, or the *bhote utcha Bebec*, who have procured the commendations of the natives around them, will find their fame very widely extended. They are secure of meeting respect and attention wherever they may go, while those of a contrary character are equally certain of being shunned by

all who are not actually compelled to render them unwilling service. The repose obtained in a palanquin is liable to many interruptions; at the end of each stage there is the clamour for *buxies*, and when the vehicle gets into the hands of a set of bearers who are either ill-matched in size, or who do not step out well together, the jolting is tremendous.

The pleasantest period of the year for *dák* travelling is immediately after the breaking-up of the rains, when the waters have subsided, but the earth remains moist and free from dust. The sun is then not too oppressive to be borne during the day, and the nights are cool without being chilling. Unfortunately, the season for these enjoyments is very transient; at the expiration of a month, the dust and the cold become extremely disagreeable, the wind whistles through the palanquin, and at night blankets are necessary to guard the person from the frosty air. A *dák* journey in the rains is attended with many difficulties and some dangers; but if the palanquin can be kept dry, the fatigue and annoyance are confined to the bearers, for the individual who is conveyed sees the country to the greatest advantage. The charms of a cloudy sky can only be truly estimated by those who have lived under sunshine and glare until they are nearly blinded. The palanquin-doors may be thrown open, and the various beauties of the jungles display themselves to view; every spot is covered with the richest verdure, and creepers of luxuriant growth, studded with myriads of stars, fling their bright festoons from tree to tree. Those beautiful little mosques and pagodas, which in every part of India embellish the landscape, look like gems as they rise from the soft green turf which surrounds them, and the traveller who has passed, in a less propitious season, over an arid tract of sand, would scarcely, save for these landmarks, be able to recognize the country, so changed does it appear. An enchanter's wand has been over it, and laughing meads and valleys green are substituted for burning wastes, where not a single floweret deigned to grow. The floods, though rather too abundant for comfort, are exceedingly picturesque; all the low grounds are inundated, and the bearers are obliged to wade, sometimes knee-deep, and at others up to their waists, in water. In dangerous passes, they are compelled to raise the palanquin upon their heads, and the utmost vigilance is necessary to secure the live cargo from a ducking. The men proceed cautiously, for a single false step, or an unexpected plunge of the foot into a hole, would occasion a serious upset. But such accidents rarely occur; the *mussaulchees*, in places where the flood is deep, precede the palanquin, and the bearers follow in the track which they have found to be safe, while the four off duty assist their comrades by giving each a hand: this is also done when the roads are very slippery, and the palanquin, literally handed along like a lady, would present a very ridiculous spectacle to a person unacquainted with the necessity of the case. The traveller is, however, little inclined to laugh at the droll appearance which his equipage affords, for it is rather a nervous thing to calculate the chances of a dipping, while making a slow progress through apparently interminable sheets of water, rising within half an inch of the floor of the palanquin, where one of those little tilts which so frequently occur unheeded on dry ground, would inevi-

tably ship a sea, the consequences of which might be, in addition to the discomfort of wet clothes, a serious attack of fever and ague.

The country during the rainy season is intersected by *nullahs*; every channel of the ravines is converted into a rapid river, and the greater number being unfordable, they must be crossed in boats. Ferries are established upon the principal thoroughfares, and there is usually a group of natives assembled on the bank. Time does not appear to be of the slightest value to the people of Hindoostan; they will wait for days together at an unfrequented ghaut for the chance of getting a free passage, in a boat engaged by some more wealthy traveller, rather than pay the few pice demanded for their transport. The instant the palanquin is safely lodged in the boat, the crowd upon the bank embark, and if the owner should be so rash as to ask for his fee, the intruders enquire with great indignation if he be not satisfied with the *burra buzies* (great present) he has already received, declaring to a man that, after the Saib's extraordinary liberality, they will give him nothing: the boat belonged to the Saib, to whom their thanks are due. Apparently, this reasoning is conclusive; at least the boatman takes nothing by his motion.

The *jheels*, which sometimes assume the appearance of large lakes, are crossed with more trouble and difficulty. They are too extensive to be skirted, and are seldom provided with a boat. A raft is the substitute, and that is usually of the frailest description; a few bamboos are tied together, covered with grass, and floated upon kedgerree pots, with their mouths downwards. At night, the passage of one of these *jheels* is really terrific, and might be seriously alarming to a person of a timid disposition. The writer retains a very vivid recollection of the wild and almost awful scene, which presented itself upon crossing a *jheel* of very considerable dimensions, in a *dāk* journey, undertaken during a season of heavy rain. Fortunately, though new to the country, both the writer and her companion reposed perfect confidence in the resources of the natives, and, satisfied that every care would be taken of them, submitted themselves entirely to the direction of their conductors. In consequence of the state of the roads, and the difficulties which two ladies might experience in traversing a country by night, flooded in every direction, the judge of the district had directed the attendance of a *chuprassee*, who with the bearers was relieved at every stage. The presence of this person certainly gave additional security to the party, who, divested of fear, lost the sense of discomfort in the novelty of the situation. The night was as dark as a romance-writer of the Radcliffe school could desire; not a single star was to be seen along the murky sky, and, black as Erebus, a dismal waste of waters stretched its pitchy waves far as the eye could reach. A lurid light moved along the surface of this truly Stygian lake,—the torch of a *mussaulchee*, who ventured over, up to his neck in water; this red speck settled into a point at a considerable distance, and in a short time, a large, nondescript, funereal object was dimly descried moving across. The travellers were then civilly requested to leave their palanquins, and found better accommodation than they had expected upon a *charpoy* or bedstead, which had been brought

down to the edge of the water for them to sit on. While watching the progress of the palanquins, which were taken over, one at a time, the raft not being strong enough to bear them both at once, there was ample opportunity to contemplate the landscape. It was darkness made visible by the red glare of a few torches, which gave indistinct glimpses of the surrounding objects; sometimes they threw their waving flames upon the swart faces of a wild groupe, apparently struggling in the water, round the shapeless raft,—fiendish forms, well-suited to the murky depths whence they seemed to have emerged from abysses still more fearful. At length, the floating mass a third time approached the shore, and half a dozen men, taking up the charpoy, carried it a few yards into the water. The side of the raft being obtained, the passengers were placed upon it, and they found themselves fairly launched on a sea of sable hue; blackness was above, around, below, and should any accident occur to the slight vessel, if such it may be called, which bore them on, there would be little chance of a rescue from the dingy flood. The passage was fortunately achieved in safety, and most gladly did they quit their damp couch upon the wet grass, for their comfortable palanquins, whence they cast a parting glance upon the dreary expanse they were leaving behind. After an absence of eight months, the travellers returned; not a single vestige remained of the lake, of the dismal swamp, which had been transformed into a basin of deep sand, bare, barren, and thirsty. The *nullahs* also were dry, the grass had disappeared, and with it nature's loveliest charms.

It is only when night spreads its mysterious spell over the scene, that an Indian landscape, during the dry weather, can captivate the eye, however luxuriant the foliage may be, and that never appears to be scorched by the sun. However romantic the temples, when springing from an arid soil, more than half their charm is lost; but starlight or moonlight can invest it with a divine aspect: the barren sands become soft and silvery; and the parched desert, cool and refreshed, cheats the vision with a semblance of verdure. To a *dák* traveller, the changes produced by the approach of night are particularly striking: his eyes have been wearied for many hours with dust and glare, and he hails the first shadows cast by the setting sun with joy. So extraordinary is the illusion, that it would not be difficult to fancy that he was entering upon some new country; some enchanting paradise hitherto undiscovered, whence all unsightly things have been banished, or where they never found a place. An Indian night is superb; excepting at intervals during the rains, it is always light enough to distinguish objects at a considerable distance; the heavens shine with stars, and the moonlight descends in floods. Beneath the midnight planetary beam, the most simple and unpretending building is decked with beauty; the mud hut of some poor native, with its coarse drapery of climbing gourds, shews like a fairy bower, and the barest sand-bank, topped with the wretched habitations of humble villagers, assumes a romantic appearance, outlined against the dark blue sky spangled with innumerable stars. The stately elephant never attains so grand and imposing an attitude as at night; pacing singly over the plain, his crimson trappings gleaming in the starlight, he is far more majestic than under any other

circumstances, and when three or four are seen in a bivouac together, they look like masses of black marble; some huge monumental effigy sacred to the departed genii of the land. A well, a *kafila*, with its sleeping bullocks stretching their weary limbs around their burthens, or an express camel suddenly emerging from the shade, and striding again into darkness, fill the mind with pleasing images. Daylight dissolves the spell; squalid objects re-appear; dust and dilapidation abound amid the dwellings of man; the too glorious sunshine envelopes the distant scene in a dazzling veil, and the only resource is to shut up the doors of the palanquin, and endeavour to bear the heat and the dust with patience. During the hot winds, both are dreadful throughout the day, and nothing save the most extraordinary exigence should induce an European to expose himself to the sultry atmosphere around. Attempts are made to cool the palanquins by means of tattees, an expedient which materially heightens the expense of travelling, as *bheesteers* must be engaged to supply the water, and which frequently fails in the desired object. The air is made damp but not cool, and few constitutions are strong enough to be proof against the exhaustion, or the fever, which, according to the peculiar temperament of the body, will be the result.

In some of the jungley districts of India, a *dak* traveller may be surprised by the unwelcome appearance of a tiger. In this event, the bearers, justly considering self-preservation to be the first law of nature, usually betake themselves to flight; leaving their employer to do battle in the best way he can with the monster of the wild: conduct which excites a higher degree of indignation than it merits, since they are certainly more exposed to a sudden spring than the person inside the palanquin, and are also less able to defend themselves. It is much easier to escape without their burthen, and it does appear rather hard that they should be expected to risk their lives in defence of a stranger, who has merely hired them to carry a palanquin. When so disagreeable an interruption to a journey may be expected, the traveller is of course upon his guard. Upon approaching a dangerous pass, gentlemen usually alight, and producing pistols, threaten to shoot the first man who shall make an attempt to quit his post. As they have a better chance of escaping the tiger, the measure is generally effectual, although were the animal to make a sudden appearance, perhaps even a pistol at the head would be insufficient to arrest their steps. Many instances are recorded of imminent risks sustained in an undesired meeting with an enemy of this description. A gentleman, seated with his palanquin doors open, espied, in broad day, one of these monsters stretched at full length beneath a tree, not very far from the road-side; fortunately, he was not perceived by the bearers, who kept steadily upon their way, and he, either being asleep, or too well gorged to require an additional meal, allowed the whole *cortège* to pass unmolested. At another time, the palanquin being very unceremoniously deposited upon the ground by its convoy, the agitated inmate, who had nothing to guard him from the huge paws of his expected assailant, save slight canvas walls, both heard and saw the animal's approach; happily, instead of cracking the net and helping himself to the

colonel, the tiger merely walked up to it, and, having examined it at leisure, marched slowly and majestically away. It is said that, when the palanquin is to windward of a tiger, a sure method of effecting the security of the bearers, is to make them place it on the ground and ensconce themselves behind it; but it would be rather difficult to convince them of the efficacy of this plan; in nine cases out of ten, they would prefer trusting to flight, the most obvious means of escape, and the traveller must think himself well off, if they should return to see how he had fared when they might deem all peril to themselves to be over. There is little or no danger to be apprehended upon the common thoroughfares, but in the savage forests of Rohilcund, and the wild passes of the Rajmhal hills, besides other places of inferior note, the chances are very much in favour of an encounter. In some of these infested districts, accidents very frequently happen to the unfortunate persons employed to carry the *dák* or letter-bag. They are usually attended by torch-bearers and others, who keep up a discordant noise by sounding long trumpets; but these precautions are not always successful, and not many years ago, at a notorious defile, one man at least was certain to be carried off every night. In some countries, such catastrophes would have knocked up the post entirely, and put an effectual stop to the soft intercourse of soul with soul through the medium of a letter; but amongst a race of predestinarians and believers in talismans, the fate of comrades is not heeded. No ghaut, known to be haunted by an alligator, is deserted, and men are always to be found to take up the letter-bag dropped by their predecessor, while in the deadly grasp of a tiger.

In traversing the wild wide plains of India, an opportunity sometimes occurs of seeing a large snake to the greatest advantage. On a moonlight night, the monster may be descried at a considerable distance, and his free unfettered movements afford a grand spectacle: wreathed in magnificent coils, he darts over the broad expanse of sand, gliding along the ground with almost inconceivable rapidity. In this situation, they are easily avoided or destroyed, and though these very large snakes are seldom venomous, when discovered, they generally meet the fate of more dangerous reptiles. Shoes and bamboos are vigorously applied to head and tail, and if not killed, they are scotched and disabled. To guard against the attacks of smaller kinds, the bearers never trust themselves to carry a palanquin, on the most brilliant moonlight night, without flambeaux, which are always pointed to the ground; and in case of an accident of this nature, the traveller by *dák* should be provided with a bottle of *eau de luce*, which, if administered immediately, will in most instances be found an effectual remedy. A bottle of cholera mixture is also extremely useful; in all journeys, the poorer classes of natives being very frequently taken suddenly ill upon the road, they are easily cured if the progress of the complaint should be speedily arrested; and as they place implicit faith in European prescriptions, and all castes have a dispensation in favour of medicine, they will always take the doses that may be offered to them.

A *dák* journey of any very considerable length is seldom performed without the occurrence of some incident, either agreeable or the reverse; de-

tention upon the road is the most common, the bearers, the traveller, or the *dāk*-master, being to blame. Upon arriving at the end of a stage, if the relay should not be in readiness, there is no alternative but to await its arrival; the old bearers cannot be induced to proceed a step farther; they are fatigued, and it would take them too long a distance from their homes. While the unfortunate traveller, impatient and out of humour, is lamenting over his ill-luck, the people, who have just been released from their duty, are enjoying themselves with great relish. Excepting in the rains, they do not seek a shelter, a tree affords sufficient shade by day, and at night they require no other canopy than the sky. They kindle a fire upon the ground, and while some are cooking or smoking, the remainder fall asleep. The traveller might sleep also were he not tormented by the fear of losing his *banghies*, which are given up and placed under his care. As there are numbers of petty thieves upon the watch for any stray article which may come across them, he is compelled to keep a sharp look-out after his property, and if the palanquin should remain for some hours upon the ground, there is the danger of an invasion by a rat or a snake.

When a village is the scene of the delay, some amusement may be obtained, especially at night, by a survey of the interiors of the huts. The window-shutters and doors are well-provided with chinks; both are frequently dispensed with, lattices of bamboo supplying their places, and as there is a lamp always burning in the poorest tenement, the whole economy of the apartments is distinctly visible. They are generally, though merely plastered with mud, extremely clean and neatly kept. The furniture is simple and scanty; a chest standing upon four or six feet and clamped with brass, to contain clothes and articles of any value; a charpoy, a mat, and a few brass vessels, frequently composing the whole. Others are of a superior description and have the walls decorated with small looking-glasses and pictures in gilt frames, either miserable designs, miserably executed, of native subjects, or gaudy scripture-prints, such as are still sometimes to be found in the cottages of England, and which have found their way to the most distant parts of Hindoostan. In some of these houses may be seen, at a late hour, a venerable old man, with a beard flowing down to his waist, handsomely attired in white muslin, seated upon the floor, and employed in writing with a reed pen upon vellum, by the light of a small *chiraug*: a *moon-shee*, calculating, perchance, the expenses of the day, or engaged on some more abstruse subject.

At some periods, when there are several persons proceeding up or down the country, at the same time, by *dāk*, two palanquins meet or pass each other on the road. Upon such occasions, it would be supposed that solitary Europeans, even though previously unacquainted, would exchange some friendly greeting, especially if detained for a few minutes in the same place; but even in the wildest districts, English reserve is strictly maintained. Two palanquins may be put down upon a desolate plain, with only a few yards of sand between them; yet the inmates will keep themselves closely shut up, never enquiring whether they can render any assistance to each other, or offering to share the refreshments they may have in store.

It is rarely that they even ask the name of the person with whom they have been placed in such close contact, and brothers long severed might have the opportunity of an interview of an hour's duration, and lose it from too close an adherence to the unsocial pride which is the characteristic of an Englishman. Many fear to make advances lest they should be repelled; and others, enveloped in a strong sense of their own dignity, consider every intrusion as an insult. Etiquette ought to be banished from the jungles of India by universal consent, and *dūk* travellers especially should be released from its trammels, since so many who are strangers to the country are compelled to make very long journeys to join their relatives or friends, perfectly alone, and subjected to various inconveniences and considerable alarm. Ladies have usually less of this unamiable reserve than gentlemen, but a feeling of delicacy deters them from making overtures, which might be misconstrued: when, however, they meet with individuals of their own sex, they are not tardy in shewing them small courtesies, which cost so little, and are so gratifying to the receiver.

THE DANCING GIRL.

There's a shadow in her eye,
A languor on her frame. *Hervey.*

SHE leaps forth with a burst of song
From the glittering crowd,
Like a sunny glimpse of autumn light
From behind a darkening cloud.
Her oft-suspended foot doth throw
Its shadow on the earth;
And her burning eyes are turn'd to heaven,
As to the region of her birth.
That bound—that bound—when Venus sprung,
Eve of the waters, into light,
And round her breast her tresses clung,
A garland of delight;
With lip, and cheek, and eye, like thine,
And motion breathing music sweet,
She made the purple sea her shrine,
'The white foam lilies for her feet.
Once more! once more! the silver fawn
Of moonlight through the sapphire sky,
After the fading summer eve,
With lighter feet doth never fly.
Thy wreath of dewy blossoms shakes
Its perfumes rich around,
And thy bird-like footstep makes
Soft music on the ground.
Rest, sweetest, rest, for faint and weary
'The spirit of thy feet must be;
Rest, sweetest, rest, and give repose
Unto thy melody.
The flower-bird floats not all the day,
But, when the red sun gilds the west,
Like a bright summer evening ray,
It creeps into the lily's breast.

MR. HOOK'S LIFE OF SIR DAVID BAIRD.

LETTER V.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—While about to despatch a letter I had prepared, embracing various events (the siege of Seringapatam inclusive) in the progress and operations of the army, led by General Lord Harris to the conquest of the kingdom of Mysore, circumstances occurred that compelled me to suspend the transmission of that letter. I shall, nevertheless, proceed to take a passing glance at a few more of the glaring misstatements, scattered through the “biographical memoir,” respecting those operations: one or two have been already adverted to, and others may, perhaps, be noticed hereafter.

Determined, as Mr. Hook has shewn himself, “by hook or by crook,” to force Sir David Baird into *prominence* as a first-rate performer, even on occasions where he was little beyond a spectator, it could scarcely be expected of him to let slip the opportunity which a battle seemed to present for clap-trap display; and, accordingly, he has furnished a fresh specimen of that obliquity of perception so frequently derided. He has given a statement (p. 182) respecting General Baird's share in the battle of Malavelly, so entirely at variance with fact, as to render it expedient for him to explain whence he can have culled it. To suppose that it exists in any manuscript, the autograph of Sir David, is not credible: I had ever regarded him to be one who disdained falsehood.

It would be offering a gratuitous insult to the understanding of military men to go into a refutation of the nonsense contained in the statement in question. Let it be considered that the 74th Regiment was then composed of steady veterans, in the highest state of discipline, all of whom, officers and men, had served throughout the whole of the campaigns of Sir William Medows and Marquess Cornwallis. That such a regiment, and under the command of such a man as Colonel Wallace, should have conducted themselves so unlike soldiers, as to rush out of the line to meet a body of horse rapidly charging, conveys a flagrant calumny. Who, that served with the army under General Harris, has ever before heard of these manœuvres, during the battle of Malavelly, by General Baird? The historian of the campaign, Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson, moved close in the rear of this brigade; he saw nothing of all this. How indeed could he, when nothing of the sort happened? The unmilitary rush is said by Mr. Hook to have been occasioned by General Baird's having ordered three companies of this regiment to advance, give fire, and retire. But General Baird could not have ordered any such movement, and for a plain and unanswerable reason; namely, that it must have subjected him to punishment for disobedience of orders. The orders given to him and to the other brigadiers of the right wing, by General Harris, through Major General Bridges, were mainly directed to the avoidance of *openings* or *breaks*. It was specially enjoined to keep their brigades in line, while obliquely moving to the front and right, to form upon the pickets: a precaution rendered necessary by its being known that the enemy's horse were on that flank. This indeed was soon made manifest by the rapid approach of a dense mass of the enemy's cavalry, charging down the ridge upon the 12th Regiment. At the moment of the charge, General Harris himself chanced to be with the 12th, and he immediately took the personal direction, calling out not to fire until they came close. This regiment, the 12th, more than two-thirds being raw lads, displayed the

greatest steadiness in the presence of this formidable body of horse. They aimed so well, and poured in their fire so effectively, that, in a very short space of time, the mass were seen wheeling round and going off at speed.

When adverting to Colonel Wellesley's division in this battle, Mr. Hook quite misconceives Colonel Beatson's narrative, and confuses himself and his readers concerning its operations. He supposes *that* division to have moved in line simultaneously with the right wing. This was not so: it never closed up with the right wing; it remained separated from the right wing, by a greater space considerably than the left wing would have occupied had it been in position; neither could it be seen from the right wing. The mention of this division recalls the great feat of the day.

General Harris, having given his orders to Major General Bridges respecting the disposition of the right wing, despatched an aide-de-camp to take a look at the situation of matters to the left, and to make known to Colonel Wellesley the movements in progress on the right. The division commanded by Colonel Wellesley, stood nearly opposite the enemy's extreme right, which was strongly posted on the elevated crest of a rocky ridge. On receiving the message, the colonel at once said, in his habitually plain and somewhat *brusque* tone: "then my plan is to attack that height—the 33d leading in column, preceded by two brass 12-pounders; and if I be supported by any corps of cavalry, the enemy's right is turned, and the battle won." These, it is confidently believed, were pretty nearly the very words spoken; they require no comment; they will be readily appreciated, as indicating qualities appropriate to the mind of a great commander, a clear and sound perception, and a prompt decision. Upon their being spoken, the aide-de-camp galloped to the rear, to inform General Floyd of the projected movement by Colonel Wellesley, and thence proceeded with all speed to General Harris, to receive his further commands. The general was pleased to signify his entire approval of the movements, and directed his aide-de-camp to return and convey it both to General Floyd and to Colonel Wellesley. Some little delay occurred to his getting back, as a few straggling horsemen, under the influence of stimulants, had scampered through the interval between the right wing and the reserve division. He reached it just in time to witness the complete success of Colonel Wellesley in forcing the enemy from his strong position; upon which they were charged by General Floyd at the head of the cavalry, Major Dallas (now Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Dallas) leading the charge.*

The next matter to glance at occurs at pp. 192 and 193, respecting the failure of a night-attack by Colonel Wellesley upon the Sultanpettah tope,—"dash'd and brew'd," as usual. General Baird is there represented as manifesting a degree of magnanimity and generosity, which might have merited some of the praise lavished upon him, had the case been as there described. But it was not; nay, the narrative itself of Mr. Hook, when attentively examined, contaminates his evidence, and proves him to be egregiously in error. He admits that "General Harris had ordered a detachment to be formed, *under Wellesley's command*, to make a second attempt upon the tope." He admits that General Baird's appearance on the parade was accidental. Now, let it be recollected, that the adjutant general, by directions from the Commander-in-chief, had already circulated an order, detailing the party for a special service to be commanded by Colonel Wellesley. This having been

* A thorough soldier, a man of the coolest courage with the highest daring; whose valourous and heroic deeds, in the view of admiring armies, throughout the wars of Coote, Medows, Cornwallis, and Harris, will be long remembered in India.

published to the army, in morning-orders, can any military man bring himself to believe that General Harris would have thus capriciously set Colonel Wellesley aside—in fact, degraded him—for no other reason (according to Mr. Hook) than a little delay in his appearing on parade? If any man there be, who can credit so utterly improbable a tale, and so odious an imputation upon General Harris, peace be with him!

No doubt, Colonel Wellesley was disappointed at the unavoidable failure of the preceding evening; but he felt unconscious of blame, nor was any imputed to him by General Harris, or by those the best acquainted with the circumstances that caused the failure. But Mr. Hook's informant, whoever he may be, is at one time found ascribing to General Harris the commission of injustice, by preferring Colonel Wellesley, rather than General Baird, to the command of the Nizam's division; at another time, as suits the malevolent purpose of the hour, imputing to General Harris still grosser injustice, in arbitrarily punishing the same Colonel Wellesley, in order that he himself might escape from some irritable impatience—a species of infirmity from which there never lived a man who was more thoroughly exempt than General Harris. Under the influence of this impatience it is, that he is stated by Mr. Hook to have desired Major General Baird to take the command of the party, *which had been assigned to Colonel Wellesley* by orders made public to the army not an hour before! No, Sir, this could not have been; even on the biographer's shewing, it is a fiction,—aye, and a clumsy fiction to boot.

The above would suffice to discredit Mr. Hook's statement; but there is a material question at the bottom of the whole; namely, this:—did General Harris appear that morning upon the parade?—if he did not,—and that he did not is pretty certain,—what becomes of the whole story—of Mr. Hook's assertion, “that the affair occurred *on parade and in the face of the whole army*?” What becomes of the *magnanimity* of General Baird?

What follows is substantially extracted from notes taken at the time:—“an officer, Captain — of the general staff, was on horseback in the head-quarter line at the time of parading the detachment to the right of the encampment for the re-attack of the tope. Being seen from his tent by General Harris, he was called in, and charged with a message to Colonel Close, who was to the right with Colonel Wellesley. He reached the colonel, and rode on with him a short distance. He returned to head-quarters, and Colonel Close accompanied Colonel Wellesley. On the completion of the service, Colonel Wellesley having driven off the enemy and occupied the tope, Colonel Close came back to report the issue. His words, on entering the general's tent, were: “Sir, it has been done in high style and no loss.” So much for that affair!

We now proceed to another fiction, flagrant and glaring as any in this very extraordinary work. It is a supposed conversation, in dialogue, between General Baird and Colonel Agnew; in which words are put into the mouth of Colonel Agnew, which Mr. Hook, from documents in his own possession, must have known him incapable of uttering, unless he believed him to be a thorough-paced liar. The truth is that neither party spoke to the other one word of what is there put down. The whole scene is as unreal as the air-drawn dagger of Macbeth, and as stupid as the weasel in the clouds of Polonius.

After adverting (p. 200) to an explosion in one of our own batteries, it is said that General Baird and Colonel Agnew walked forth to view it. “In looking at this affair,” says Mr. Hook, “General Baird saw,* in an instant, that the

* That is:—

“He had eyes where other folk are blind;
As pigs are said to see the wind.”

whole strength of the enemy's fire came from a number of guns *planted all round the breach*. This he observed to Colonel Agnew, and also observed that, under the circumstances, he thought it would be better to give the breach an additional four-and-twenty hours' firing, in order to knock off those defences, and prevent the needless loss of a great number of men in the assault." Colonel Agnew replied,—‘ if you knew our actual situation as I do, you would not think so: we have but *two days' rice* in camp for the fighting men, and if we do not succeed to-morrow, we must go!’ ‘ I am answered, Sir,’ said General Baird; ‘ either we succeed to-morrow, or you will never see me more!’ ”

This speech of General Baird's is merely an imitation—but a miserably tame and vapid imitation—of the farewell words spoken by the conspirator Fiesco to his wife at Genoa!

Of the stupid nonsense of *the guns planted round the breach*, I certainly acquit General Baird: the officers of engineers and artillery were the best judges of the state of the breach and its defences. General Harris had no thought of hurrying on the storm before they reported all to be ready.

The celebrated historian De Thou justly remarked, “ that the concealment of truth was as much a crime in an historian as the promulgation of falsehood.” Before whatsoever jury the dialogue given by Mr. Hook was tried, a conviction on a charge for *both crimes* would be certain. He had before him, as his work proves, Colonel Beatson's narrative of the war, in which (at p. 257) it is recorded; “ that a quantity of rice remained in camp sufficient to maintain the whole of the fighting men of the army until the 20th of May!” Colonel Agnew, who was of the staff of the Commander-in-chief, being cognisant of this fact, could not possibly have said, on the 3d of May, “ we have but two days' rice in camp;” consequently, General Baird's answer is fabulous. No doubt, the biographer hugged himself in the notion that so monstrously *pretty* and *feeling* a sentiment would make a marvellously dolorous and touching impression upon old ladies and boarding-school misses in the land of cakes and bannocks; in the land where the memorable obelisk,

—— pointing to the skies,
Lifts its tall head.

These and other like foolish tales may have been retailed at second-hand through the little railers of the army, or of the press; but it was reserved for Mr. Hook to *embellish* a bulky biographical memoir by pilfering from such channels the piddling trash.

Mr. Hook, it is quite clear, has never been a soldier, at least evinces nothing of the soul and lofty sentiment of a soldier, when he ascribes great merit to Sir David Baird for volunteering his services on the storm of Seringapatam. It is not true that General Baird was the only officer who volunteered on that occasion. What then?—officers are not selected or rejected because they do or do not offer their services. The commander of the forces it is, who, well knowing the arduousness of all, and the fitness of each, makes his choice of the officer to command a division or an assault without reference to offers. Major General Baird was known to be active and brave, and was considered in all respects fully competent to the special duty to be confided to him. Accordingly, he was sent for by General Harris, and desired to prepare himself. In this, where is the merit and whence the claim to praise? If there be any, I confess myself too dull to perceive in what it consists. It may, perhaps, be affirmed of every British army, that, among the field-officers serving at any siege, scarcely one

could be found who would not be delighted to be chosen to conduct an assault : their device would probably be, in the spirit of the noble rant of Percy,

Send danger from the east unto the west,
So honour cross it from the north to south,
And let them grapple.

Into the detail of the storm it is of course unnecessary to enter. General Baird performed the task assigned to him ably and well—what is said of him, ludicrously enough, in a note, p. 207, that “ he went forward with a cool steady intrepidity ‘ as if he bore a charmed life,’ while the shot fell around him in every direction like hail,” might be equally affirmed of every officer and soldier engaged who escaped being shot : such maudlin sentimentality should be reserved for a scene in a novel.

With respect to this boasted storm, an opinion has been already pronounced. In truth, General Baird met with little or no resistance. The noon-day attack came by surprise upon Tippoo and his garrison ; consequently, the defence was of the feeblest kind ever witnessed in a great fortress on a great occasion. Let it be contrasted with the storm of Badajoz, in 1812, or that of St. Sebastian, in 1813, and its insignificance will be rendered far more palpable and striking. The attempt to hold up *the operation* as any indication whatsoever of distinctive eminence, or of comprehensive talents, in General Baird, is futile, and beyond measure extravagantly childish.

A cry has been raised by men, already designated as *little railers*, against General Harris, for having, according to their vocabulary, *superseded* General Baird in the command of Seringapatam. But General Baird not only did not command that fortress, but the notion of appointing *him* to the command was never entertained : how, then, could he have been *superseded*? He was in no respect fit for that command. On the death of Tippoo Sultan, the destinies of an empire being in the balance, a most weighty responsibility attached to General Harris, who thence became the sole guardian of the high interests involved in the momentous change, until the Governor General in Council should decide upon the future policy to be pursued. A kingdom had fallen, and a kingdom was to be reconstructed ; delicate difficulties, of various and conflicting kinds, might in the mean time come into operation ; thence the imperative necessity of confiding the principal station to those alone in whose talents and integrity reliance could safely be placed, with whom the most unreserved confidential intercourse could be maintained, without a shadow of suspicion as to motives. Thus circumstanced, General Harris would have ill-discharged his high duties and deep responsibility, if, at that anxious and dubious crisis,—while uncertainty rested on the course which some of the influential sirdars of the fallen dynasty might pursue, and while some even of Tippoo's sons were at large,—he had not instantly decided on placing in charge of the capital, the officer whom he considered the best-qualified in all respects to uphold and protect the national honour and interests. His choice, therefore, wisely fell upon the Honourable Colonel Wellesley.—I am, &c.

13th May 1833.

INVESTIGATOR.

P.S. Sir James Mackintosh, in his letter to Dr. Olinthus Gregory, recently published, reprobates “ the modern practice of writing huge narratives of lives, in which there are no events,” which he calls “ a tasteless parade, and a sure way of transmitting nothing to posterity.” It cannot be said that the life of Sir David Baird was void of events : a memoir embracing those events, comprised in a few dozen of pages, if done with modesty and candour, would have

appeared to advantage as a portion of a little volume in Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*; but "a huge narrative," with much irrelevant and much doubtful matter—the writer himself ignorant of every circumstance he narrates, striving by the help of encomiastic bombast to force into the foremost rank a *mediocre* man, of no enlarged views either as a general or a statesman—obviously partakes of bad taste.

THE OOIGOOR CHARACTER.

It is well known that, prior to the time of Chingheez Khan, the Mongols had no written character of their own. This conqueror, after having vanquished the Naymans, a tribe of Turkish origin, inhabiting the country traversed by the Upper Irtysh, caused his subjects to adopt the Ooigoor character, derived from the ancient Syriac alphabet, which had been imported into upper Asia, a long time previous, by Nestorian monks and other emigrants from Syria. M. Klaproth was the first to promulgate the fact, from Chinese historians, of the introduction of this character amongst the Mongols. Mr. I. J. Schmidt, now a member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, having found no mention of this fact in the Mongol works he had consulted, was of a contrary opinion, supposing that the Ooigoor alphabet had been adopted by the Mongols much later. The discovery of an authentic monument, of the very date of Chingheez Khan, has decided the question in favour of M. Klaproth. It is a tablet of stone, which was found in the territory of Nerchink, in Siberia, amongst some ancient ruins on the banks of the river Kondooi, and which, after being long preserved at Nerchink, has been transmitted to St. Petersburg, where it has recently arrived. The tablet is of grey granite, about five feet high, and upwards of a foot wide; it is broken in the middle. The inscription is in four perpendicular lines, written from left to right. Mr. Schmidt has given the following translation of the inscription:

"Chingheez Khan, on his return from subjecting the people of Sartagol, and having entirely extinguished the inveterate enmity amongst all the tribes of Mongols, to all the three hundred and thirty-five *Eliyas* as an exorcism."

The word wanting has not yet been decyphered.

The country of *Sartagol* is the kingdom called by Musulman historians *Kara Khatay*, which was situated in Central Asia; its capital was the modern city of Kashgar. Gooshlook Khan, prince of the Naymans, and enemy of Chingheez Khan, got possession of it, and endeavoured to sow discord amongst the Mongols, and to excite them to revolt against Chingheez. The erection of the monument in question must, therefore, have been between 1219 and 1220. It appears that it was designed to serve as a talisman against the influence of the *Eliyas*, winged demons, of malignant disposition, who, according to the creed of the Mongols, took delight in propagating enmity, hatred, and revolt. As this inscription is written in Ooigoor characters, which are those of the modern Mongols, and in the Mongol tongue, there can remain no doubt that this alphabet, of Syriac origin, was in use in the time of Chingheez Khan.

J A P A N.

MEMOIRS OF MR. VAN OVERMEER FISSCHER.

THE eastern extremity of Asia is bounded by a vast archipelago, which forms the Japanese empire. The nation inhabiting it consists of the most interesting and the liveliest people of Asia. Their civilization is Chinese in its origin, but it has been perfected by the energy and nobleness of character of the people who have adopted it. The Japanese have been less stationary than their masters the Chinese; and although considerations of sound policy have induced them to close their country against the access of Europeans, the Dutch only excepted, they do not disdain to enlarge the circle of their knowledge by the intellectual acquisitions which European literature is capable of affording them. Many Japanese scholars learn Dutch and even Latin, in order to qualify themselves to read and translate works written in those languages. The manners and institutions of Japan deserve, therefore, to be better known amongst us; but unfortunately we are without the means of studying them, and the employés of the Dutch factory at Nangasaki are the only persons in a condition to furnish us with exact details respecting this mysterious country.

The progress of knowledge, and the general thirst for instruction, which characterize the present epoch, have produced the happy effect of inspiring some of the members of the Nangasaki factory with the desire to become better acquainted with a country in which they commonly take up their residence for five years, or even for a longer period. We are gratified at being able to announce the approaching publication of the works of Mr. Van Overmeer Fisscher and Dr. Siebold. The former, who has been kind enough to communicate to us the sheets of his work, which have been already sent to press, resided in Japan from 1820 to 1829; and in 1822, he made a journey to Yedo, the second capital of the empire. His work, which is written (it is to be regretted) in Dutch, will be accompanied by a variety of plates and portraits. He will treat of the geography of Japan, the state of the sciences there, antiquities, painting, luxury, the military art, the different religious creeds, the mode of living amongst the people, their arts, trades, and divers other subjects. He adds a history of the establishment of the Dutch in Japan and a description of the Dutch factory at Nangasaki, as well as a journal of his visit to the court of the *Seogoon*, the real sovereign of Japan, although he does not bear the title of emperor.

Our readers will not be displeased with a few extracts from this curious and interesting work. The following is the picture of the general aspect of Japan as traced by Mr. Fisscher.

In this mountainous country, he observes, most of the inhabited spots are found in the finest situations, on the shores of the sea, or on the banks of rivers or lakes; they are consequently well-situated for commercial intercourse. The mountains themselves are as well-peopled as the towns, and we rarely meet with a plain of any extent in Japan without towns, villages, and ham-

lets upon it. We are not there, as in Europe, warned of our approach to a city by the appearance of lofty spires and steeples; we perceive it by the crowds which cloak up the road, and which would induce a stranger to imagine that the whole population proceed daily out of the city in order to enjoy the beauty of its environs. Up the steepest mountains, roads are made, which are kept in admirable order, and commonly so wide, that the suites of several princes or grandees of the empire, in travelling, may pass at the same time, without difficulty. Most of these highways are bordered with very handsome rows of firs, cedars, chestnut-trees and cherry-trees. In the flat country, we observe, on the rivers and lakes, innumerable craft on their way towards populous cities, contributing powerfully to the animation of the scene. The temples are usually the most remarkable edifices. Being almost invariably situated upon hills, under the shade of cool groves, these large structures afford a favourable idea of the wealth and importance of the towns to which they belong; for the Japanese construct them with much skill and furnish them elegantly.

The cities, in which the princes reside, are surrounded with ditches, walls, and ramparts, strengthened with towers from three to four stages high. The gates are fortified and in a condition to resist a sudden attack. These places are accessible on two or three sides only. The entrance, as well as the different quarters of the city, is closed by a simple grating, and guarded by a picquet of troops. The cities are often intersected by canals, over which stone-bridges are thrown. The walls are at right angles, and care is taken to keep the fronts of the houses in a line with each other: they must not be of more than one story, but castles and forts have several. The proprietor of each house is bound to keep in repair, at his own expense, and in good condition, the stone pavement in front of his house. All the ground of the city is covered with flag-stones, or fragments of pebbles beaten in very hard, in order to form a solid mass. The exterior of the houses is, in general, without ornament, for the Japanese lodge their domestics on the street-side, and live themselves in the most retired part of their habitations, which adjoins the garden and commonly forms a very agreeable retreat.

The peasants and foreign merchants in the city bring their commodities to market on fixed days; hence there is an influx, which produces a considerable diminution in the price of the prime necessities of life. Quacks, who sell wonderful remedies; fortune-tellers who cast horoscopes, venders of victuals and jugglers, impart to these markets the gay appearance of a fair. The police, however, is excellent, and placards in large letters, affixed on stone or wooden pillars, acquaint the public with the rules and orders issued by authority. Here and there, in the streets, occur images of Buddhist divinities, placed on stone pedestals, in small chapels, which are lighted up at night on festival-days, and in which are placed offerings of flowers and rice. In the mountain-levels, water is conducted from one to another by aqueducts; though pumps and cisterns are frequent, and they employ immense jars of earth baked till they are vitrified, in order to preserve water. It is chiefly in the province of Fisen that those are ma-

manufactured which contain as much as two pipes, and which form an article of annual exportation to Batavia.

When a Japanese town is observed from the height of a mountain, its regular construction may be best seen; its white walls and the black roofs of the houses, however, give to it a too uniform and by no means agreeable aspect. As the Japanese houses have no chimneys, and are in general built of very combustible materials, it is not surprising that fires are very frequent in Japan. Entire streets are not unfrequently consumed, when the wind is strong and increases the intensity of the flames. Moreover, the magistrate of each quarter of the town, besides fire-engines and other machines of this kind, has several barrels always full of water, piled in a pyramidal form on a frame of timber, in front of his place of residence, as well as a large heap of sand, which, according to the Japanese, is equally adapted to extinguish fire. It is alleged, that in the large cities, and especially at Yedo, the populace are often guilty of wilfully causing fires, which afford opportunities for robbing, and are the means of furnishing profitable labour, when the houses burnt down are to be rebuilt, inasmuch as the ordinary wages are then increased. The punishment of incendiaries, however, is extremely severe; for when they are taken in the fact, or when their guilt is manifest, they are burnt alive.

A stranger can scarcely form an exact idea of the number and variety of the shops, or of the elegance and wealth of the warehouses, which are open on every side to the throngs flocking to make purchases. The artisans, whose work-shops project into the street, open them at break of day, and pursue their labour with assiduity, their wives taking care of household-affairs, or endeavouring to add a little to the joint income by the labour of their hands. The private houses are well-closed; commonly, the lower part of the windows is shut up with shutters or wooden lattices. In front of the house, is a kind of court, surrounded with a wall or wooden enclosure, which separates it from the street. This little square is usually paved with pebbles, and serves to contain the attendants of high functionaries when they visit the mansion.

No city or town in Japan, however small it may be, is unprovided with those large and handsome edifices known under the name of *Tsiaya*, or 'tea-houses,' which are places of debauchery; their interiors are provided with every convenience, and here any one may enjoy himself as much as his purse will permit. The highest amusement of the Japanese is to pass the evening in these places, in company with young girls, called *Takakie*, who are commonly children of indigent persons, by whom they are consigned at a very tender age to the privileged keepers of the *Tsiaya*. When they attain the age of fourteen or fifteen, they are obliged to submit to the choice of the frequenters of the house; but on reaching the age of twenty-five, they are at perfect liberty and return to their parents. It is not seldom that they are redeemed by some person prior to this period; but, in most cases, these poor creatures remain lost to society.

Another class of women; who may be termed public, are the *Ghako*,

or players on the *sâmsie*, which is a guitar of three strings only. They are young women, often very handsome and well-educated, who are induced to come to the tea-houses, in order to amuse the visitors with music and dancing. They do not decline the *sake*, or Japanese wine, nor the different dainties offered to them.

The tea-houses are so numerous, that in large cities they form entire streets. The practice of going there is so general, that, amongst the men, no secret is made of it, and there are individuals who even take their wives there, in order that they may be sharers in their amusements. It is said that the origin of these houses is to be traced to the seagoon Yoritomo, who, at the end of the twelfth century, traversed Japan at the head of a formidable army, and granted large privileges to those who set up such establishments on the grand routes, which might be available as inns for travellers.

The most prominent trait in the character of the Japanese is ambition. The princes voluntarily make the greatest sacrifices in order to obtain from the seagoon new titles and more elevated rank; and their vassals likewise employ every expedient to procure honours and advancement from them. The different gradations in society are consequently very distinctly marked. A prince who goes abroad in state exhibits a most pompous spectacle, as imposing on account of the order of its arrangement, as from the splendour of the various sized flags ornamented with his arms, emblazoned in gold, quartered in different colours. His guard carry lances, halberds, muskets, pistols in cases of silk, &c., as well as plumes and white horse-tails, placed on long staves adorned with apples of gold and tufts of silk. There are bows and arrows in quivers and cases covered with the finest varnish, saddled horses, dogs and implements for the chase, trained falcons, musicians, *norimons*, or palanquins of peculiar richness and beauty. Each prince, and it may be said, every private person, whatever be his rank or condition, has a coat of arms, which is placed upon all his furniture and every article in his possession: he bears it woven upon the breast of his upper garment. Not only the 'lord,' as the princes are called in Japan, but each of his principal councillors, his governors, his physicians, and his valets de chambre, has a suite more or less numerous. The superior classes alone have a right to be carried in a closed palanquin; those of the subordinate ranks, in travelling, can use only a kind of sedan-chair, termed *kango*. The *fasambako* are two boxes in which clothes are put on a journey. Etiquette is rigidly observed in everything, and no one dare refuse to a person of superior rank the honours he owes him. Notwithstanding the wealth of the mercantile class in Japan, traders are held in no esteem; they therefore strive, by rendering financial services to the princes and grandees, to obtain some post in their suite, which gives them a title to wear distinctive signs.

The next class is that of shop-keepers and artisans, labourers, and lastly peasants, who are the poorest of all. The latter are rarely the proprietors of the field they cultivate; they usually farm it, and give the owner of the soil three-fifths of the produce. The peasants dwell mostly in miserable huts, which they construct themselves. Generally speaking, there are no

beggars in Japan. The lowest class is that of the slayers of animals; who follow also the trade of curriers, and who are compelled to serve the office of executioner. This class forms in each province and in every city a species of corporation, with the privilege of asking alms.

With respect to the Japanese government, a very false idea of it is commonly formed in Europe, where it is looked upon as an absolute despotism, which prevents its subjects from living contented and happy. It is undoubtedly a despotism, but which does not degenerate into arbitrary power. The laws are severe, it is true, but every individual knows what they are, what they permit, and what they prohibit. No one, whatever be his rank, can by illegal acts intimidate an inferior and force him to comply with his desires. The laws of Japan, like those of every country, are not perfect, but they are executed, and he who conducts himself well, and whose conscience cannot reproach him, has no reason to fear them. No individual in Japan is above the law, and all its institutions tend to secure person and property, to a degree which is rarely found in Europe. The Japanese are perfectly free and independent; slavery is a term unknown in the country, and they are not compelled to perform any labour without remuneration. An active workman enjoys a high degree of esteem; the inferior classes of the people have few wants. The mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil give to Japan the advantage of having all the necessaries of life in such profusion, that they would suffice for double its present population; so that indigence and pauperism are unknown there, and the relations between superiors and inferiors, founded on mutual harmony, produce real content and universal confidence. Each individual is happy in his position; the servant does not seek to elevate himself above his master, and youth does not study to abuse its talents, in order to undermine the authority of the aged. That country is surely well governed, in which we recognize no other authority than that of the law, before which all are equal, where everything conspires to guarantee the security of person and property, and the superior treats the inferior with that deference which makes the latter forget the distance that separates them.

If we are constrained to eulogize, in general, the institutions which govern Japan, certain usages of the country cannot fail to shock European ideas. It is, for instance, revolting to see a young girl, on attaining the age of from sixteen to twenty, embellished with all the attractions of nature, voluntarily relinquish them for the sake of fashion. Her teeth, which rival ivory in whiteness, are blackened; her eye-brows are shaven; her lips are painted green, and she covers her face with a layer of white. A woman, who wishes to pass in society as well-bred, must necessarily submit to all these obliterations of her natural charms. If we add to them, the immoderate use of the warm bath, by the Japanese ladies, at all seasons, it may easily be conceived that, at the age of twenty-five, they appear at least ten years older.

The women of Japan are faithful wives and tender mothers. They take pleasure in the fulfilment of their domestic duties, in which they place all their happiness. Their husbands, however, do not always repay this ex-

emplary conduct with corresponding tenderness. They take pleasure in resorting to houses of debauchery, or in keeping concubines at their own houses. The latter practice is sanctioned by law, but must inevitably disturb domestic felicity. Nevertheless, it must be said to the praise of the Japanese women, that in spite of the frequent opportunities which offer, they rarely fail in their duty towards their husbands, even in revenge for the slight and indignity put upon them, when they are deserted for other objects.

Amongst the higher classes, contracts of marriage are made when the parties are of tender age, for policy and other considerations often suggest to powerful families the utility of mutual alliances, and in such cases, the inclinations of the young couple are rarely consulted. This circumstance is probably the reason for the law which allows concubines, the number of whom is not fixed; but it seldom exceeds two. A Japanese in easy circumstances very seldom fails to avail himself of this law; his first and legitimate wife does not always feel hurt at it; on the contrary, in many cases, she lives on very amicable terms with the other wives of her husband, whom she treats as sisters. On the other hand, the master of the house always takes care that his wife is treated with deference by his concubines, over whom she exercises a decided superiority, and who are compelled to wait upon her. The concubines do not shave their eye-brows, but the custom of blackening the teeth is so common, that every female, who attains the age of eighteen, conforms to it.

Where there are no children, the husband can obtain a divorce without difficulty, and the situation of his wife is then deplorable, since by law she has no right to claim anything from her husband. Generally speaking, the law is very harsh towards women in Japan: they are not even allowed to appear as witnesses. To whatever class a female belongs, she invariably depends upon her parents; the law, however, protects her, and requires the latter to take care of her. In other respects, in social life in Japan, a wife is placed nearly in the same scale as in Europe, though she partakes, perhaps, more of the pain and toil of her husband than of his pleasures.

The mode of travelling in Japan is less expeditious than in Europe; yet posts are established there upon a footing as regular as all its other institutions. Although the country is mountainous, the use of carriages might be very easily introduced, at least on the level roads. It would appear that ancient custom has hitherto prevented the Japanese from adopting this improvement, for in Japan, travelling is commonly performed in a close palanquin, the baggage of the traveller being conveyed by men or on horseback. Besides, the employment of carriages would deprive a portion of the population of the means of subsistence. The Japanese are fond of this slow but safe mode of travelling, and enjoy traversing the delightful landscapes of their country with a large suite of attendants. The posts are public establishments, which each prince is obliged to maintain in his territory, and which, on the high roads, are superintended by special officers. The relays are from one hour and a-half to four hours apart, according to the nature of the road; bearers and horses are then changed, and the tra-

veller may, if he pleases, resume his journey in a few minutes. The politeness and attention of the pretty damsels at the inns, however, generally detain the traveller much longer, although it be only to take a little tea or some refreshment. When the traveller is accompanied by a numerous suite, couriers are usually sent forward to get ready the requisite number of bearers and horses: all this is done with the utmost order and without noise and bustle. Along the coasts and on the lakes, regular communications are kept up by passage-boats, which transport travellers and goods. These vessels are provided with every necessary convenience, and are so arranged, that in the event of a calm or contrary wind, they can be dragged along, so that they are always in progress and the voyage is rarely retarded. The transmission of letters is performed by messengers, who carry on their shoulders a long rod, to which the box of letters is attached. They run one behind another, and are accompanied by a person belonging to the post-office, who, on their arrival at the relay, transfers the letter-box to another bearer ready to start. In this manner, letters are conveyed twenty hours a-day. A flag bearing the imperial arms, or those of a prince, stuck upon the letter-box, is a signal for all persons who meet the messenger to stand aside, and leave the passage free. The letter-carriers are also, in many instances, provided with bells, by which they announce their approach.

We are impatient for the appearance of Mr. Kischer's work, which will afford a complete view of Japan and its inhabitants, drawn by one who seems to have made good use of the opportunities his long residence in the country has afforded him, and who describes with accuracy what he has observed with diligence and attention.

THE LAND OF THORNS.

"Another said, 'I saw a strong city in the mountains, in which dwell the wise, and in silence they had raised their heads towards heaven; but nobles and servants went out of the city down into the plain and came into a *Land of Thorns*. On a sudden, there was a loud cry; fire had come forth, and great apprehensions seized the souls of all. That city, said Zal, is the House of Continuance, the *Land of Thorns*, the abode of evil here below, where together are mingled joy and pleasure, pain and woe; in yonder tower are numbered the respirations of thy bosom. A storm cometh thence; an earthquake rocks the ground; loud sounds ascend from the deep, but all evil remains in the *Land of Thorns*, and man goeth to the city in the clouds.'

This singular passage is extracted from the recent abridged translation, by Mr. James Atkinson, of the *Sháh Námeih* of Firdausi. In the accounts given by Henry Zwick and Godfried Schill of the Buddh religion among the Calmucs, a superstition somewhat analogous may be discovered. I allude to the fabulous *Mount Summer*, supposed to stand in the centre of the surface of the earth, surrounded by seven golden hills, inhabited on its summit by the pure angels, and at its base by the wicked angels, who perpetually wage war with each other.—See the interesting travels of these friends in Calmuc Tartary.

We too have left our place of birth,
The land of birds and trees;
We have left our blessed childhood hearth,
Our holy father's knees.

We have come down from the mountains,
From the city built of old;
From the land of silver fountains,
The woods of flowering gold.

We have left the blue unclouded sky
And its ever radiant morns,
With weary step and weeping eye
To wander in the Land of Thorns.

And Joy, the child that used to fling
Her flowers our dancing feet before,
And Hope, the bird that used to sing
Its lay of gladness o'er and o'er ;

Oh ! both are fled, nor bloom nor flowers
About our feet are shed :
The song that cheered our gleeful hours
In our pining hearts is dead.

We will not sorrow, nor repine,
Though lone and drear our journey be—
Thine eye of mercy still doth shine,
Father of Love ! we still have Thee !

We still have Thee ! our groans and sighs
By Thee are numbered, Lord of All,
And not a tear from our sad eyes
Unseen by Thee doth fall !

And in the night-time, round our bed,
When old familiar friends are flown,
Thy arm uplifts our aching head,
Our half-breath'd words to Thee are known.

We grieve not that, in former years,
Poor players on Sin's flowery brink,
Thou gavest us the bread of tears,
And Sorrow's bitter fount to drink.

The Persian poet fondly thought
That, when the storms of life were past,
Into a bower of beauty brought,
His happy soul would rest at last.

To us a brighter hope is given,
When Death this mortal frame unshrouds,
We have our garden in the heavens—
Our city in the clouds.

W.

POPULAR TALES OF HINDOOSTAN.

STORY I.

WHAT can be more delightful, in a hot climate, than to recline at ease in some palmy shade, beside a fountain, and listen, while in a dreamy state of existence, to a fairy tale ! This amusement is still as popular in India as during the reign of Sultan Shahriar of inhuman memory, and dark-eyed Sheherzadehs are to be found in every mansion, with memories richly fraught with legends of the marvellous.

It is a pleasant sight to see a group of natives collected round a story-teller. Some with eyes closed, while imbibing long and delicious streams from the "fragrant weed," drink in the wonderful tale at the ears alone, and betray no outward sign of gratification save the extreme placidity of their countenances ; others listen open-mouthed, catching every word with eager joy, and giving loose to the exuberance of their delight by frequent exclamations of *wah ! wah !* while a third party, as they chew the finely-harmonized condiments delicately wrapped up in a bright green *paan* leaf, only betray by the flashing of their eloquent eyes the deep interest they take in the fortunes of some beautiful prince or princess, beloved by one of the genii.

The traveller through Hindoostan could easily collect a volume of legends, which, though manufactured out of the staple materials of eastern fairy lore, present new combinations of romantic events, which impart an air of novelty to our oldest acquaintance. In one of the favourite tales narrated by Hindoostanee story-tellers, there appears a very curious mixture of incidents, or rather portions of incidents, taken from those old and well-known fictions, which have been given to the world in many versions, but which owe their modern celebrity to the pens of Shakspeare, Marmontel, and Mrs. Tighe. We are reminded of the first act of King Lear in the commencement of a series of adventures, of which the heroine is the Psyche of the nursery, and her acquaintance with a genius is brought about in nearly the same manner as that of Selima with Azor. All more or less resemble some well-known story ; but they all possess features peculiar to themselves, and the stories current in Hindoostan could not be added to the *Tales of the Genii*, the *Persian Tales*, or the *Arabian Nights*, without betraying their foreign origin, less perhaps by their inferiority than by the very perceptible difference in their structure and the form of the narrative.

And now, those readers, who have not survived their childish tastes for the gorgeous legends of the East, have only to fancy one of many pictures. A spacious marble pavilion, open at the sides, looking into a stately garden watered by rivulets fed from sparkling fountains ; a beautiful lady, richly attired, reclining on cushions surrounded by her attendants, all clothed in white muslin, and one a little apart from the rest, who, with her veil drawn aside and her countenance all lustre and animation, recites the following tale.—Or a wide plain, illumined by the splendid moonlight of the East ; a male group seated around a fire, which burns brightly on the earth ; camels

in the back-ground, reposing from their toils.—Or the deck of a budgerow, gliding up the Ganges with a fair and steady wind, all the crew being collected beneath the wide sail, which spreads like an awning above them.—Or an interior, with a motley throng assembled on the matted floor, Hindoos and Moosulmauns gathered together, khidmutghars, bearers, and ayahs, surrounding a fair-haired European child, who, as the story proceeds, claps its little hands, and echoes the *wah ! wah !* of its dusky attendants.

“ There was a certain King who had seven sons, and they being all arrived at a proper age, he was desirous to provide them with suitable marriages; but being unwilling to sow dissension among the brothers by shewing any preference for one, he consulted with his wuzeer respecting the wisest course to pursue, so that each should be satisfied with the choice made for him. The wuzeer, who was a sage man, and unwilling to embroil himself in so delicate an affair, considered a little, and said, ‘ Oh ! king, if you would proceed successfully in this matter, proclaim a solemn feast day; march out of your palace at the head of all your nobles, the princes your sons, and a great army, to the neighbouring plain; declare your intentions through the mouth of your servant to the assembled multitude; then cause seven bows and seven arrows to be brought; let the seven princes each choose one, and shooting hither and thither, wheresoever each arrow shall alight, search in that direction, and a fitting wife will be found.’

“ This counsel pleased the king; and accordingly he assembled a great army, and mounting his elephant, proceeded, at the head of his nobles and great officers of state, to the neighbouring plain, and all the city came out and encamped around it, with troops of horses, and camels, and bullocks innumerable. Then, on the day appointed, the multitude being assembled together, the wuzeer in a loud voice declared the intention of the king, and the princes having expressed their assent and taken the required oath to abide the result, seven bows and seven arrows were brought forth, and each of the brothers chose one. Some flew hither and some thither; one in the direction of the wuzeer’s house, who was reported to have a handsome daughter, and five towards the palaces of other nobles; but the arrow of the youngest lodged in a tamarind-tree.

“ Great was the consternation at this circumstance. The king consulted with the wuzeer, but that sage counsellor, anxious to avoid all responsibility, recommended his master to take the opinion of the soothsayers and holy men of his court, as persons more competent to judge how far the prince had engaged himself upon this unfortunate occasion. The king’s summons was obeyed, and a vast concourse of the learned and pious assembled in the royal presence. They weighed and considered the matter very deeply, and after due deliberation declared that the prince was bound to fulfil his contract, and that it were better that he should be married to a tree, than that he should become perjured and forsworn, by refusing to take the wife allotted him by the arrow, to whom he must consider himself to be as solemnly affianced as the princes his brothers were to the living brides which their happier destiny had decreed to them. The king saw the justice of this decision, and though grieved that his most beloved son should be con-

demned to espouse a tamarind-tree, he resolved that the same honours should be paid to this inanimate object as to the daughters of the nobles who were about to enter his family. The politic wuzeer comforted him by observing that it was a mere form, calculated to give the people a very exalted idea of his nice sense of honour at a small expense; for after the performance of a few empty ceremonies, the prince would be free to choose a more suitable partner. The king acquiesced in this view of the case, and set about the preparations with a lightened heart.

“ On the day appointed for the delivery of the presents to the daughter of the wuzeer and the five other ladies of the court, the same number of trays, containing the same bridal offerings, together with a contract of marriage handsomely engrossed upon parchment, were carried in state and placed by the proper officers under the tamarind-tree. Upon this occasion, the embassy remarked that the scene possessed beauties which had passed unobserved before. The tree itself was of magnificent proportions, loaded with delicious fruit, and beneath its spreading branches they perceived a well. The next morning, upon revisiting the spot, they found other and handsomer trays in the place of those that had been left at the foot of the tree, filled with the finest shawls that had ever been seen, pieces of gold and silver stuff far superior to the brocades of Kashee, jewels of the first water, and fruits surpassing in beauty and flavour those which that country produced. In the accustomed place, a letter was also found, written in a very fine character, signifying the intention of the tamarind-tree to accept the proposals of the prince, and directing him to come at the appointed time, with a proper train, to conduct the bride to her future home.

“ These extraordinary nuptials caused a great sensation, and became universally the theme of conversation. None who heard of the well could doubt that it was the abode of a fairy; but no person knew who this fairy was, or what sort of a bride she was likely to bestow upon the prince. At length, the wedding day arrived; the young bridegroom mounted his horse, and rode at the head of his attendants to the tamarind tree. There he found a splendid cavalcade in waiting, and numerous palanquins covered with scarlet cloth, the curtains of which were lavishly adorned with gold, and the poles enamelled with bright colours, which shone like gems in the sun. They were all closely shut up, and not the slightest glimpse could be obtained of the bride or her ladies. The prince rode by the side of the most gorgeous of the palanquins, being anxious to manifest the highest degree of respect towards the unknown person who had honoured him by the acceptance of his proposals; and while pondering over his chances of happiness, did not at first perceive that the train had deviated from the road which led to the palace allotted to him by his father. He soon, however, found himself in an unknown path, and a little time brought him to a high wall enclosing a space of prodigious extent. The cavalcade stopped before a massy gateway, and a grave person, apparently of some rank, intreated him to dismiss his attendants, alleging as the reason for his compliance, that those belonging to the lady whom he had espoused were sufficient in number for both. To the gallant prince, the wish of his mysterious con-

sort was a law ; he sent away his people, and followed the stranger-party alone. He was ushered through two or three spacious quadrangles, surrounded by cloisters of finely-carved work, raised about a foot from the ground, leading to the apartments of the principal officers, into a luxuriant garden planted with fruit and flowering trees, and filled with innumerable bright-plumaged birds of the rarest species. In the midst of this delightful place there arose a marble palace, which for the splendour of its construction surpassed every building that the prince had ever seen before. On entering, he found it richly furnished with mats, carpets, gold and silver plate, mirrors, perfumes, and baths lined with the finest porcelain. But all this splendour was but slightly glanced at by the youthful lover, who rather impatiently traversed the richly-decorated apartments, opening into each other in almost interminable succession, and having at last gained the chamber of his bride, was struck with horror at perceiving that she was a monkey.

“ The prince, who to very courteous manners united a kind heart, dissembled his grief and disappointment, and assuming a cheerful air, paid his respects with a better grace than could have been reasonably expected. The lady returned his compliments in very choice language, and indeed displayed so much wit and liveliness, tempered with so large a portion of discretion, that in spite of himself the prince became insensibly charmed, and after a time seemed to forget that he was conversing with a very ugly animal, belonging to a species particularly revolting to his mind. The lady’s attendants, he discovered, were likewise monkeys, and he now perceived the wisdom which suggested the dismissal of his own train, whose domestication in such a family would have been any thing but desirable.

Occasionally, fits of melancholy clouded the brow of the youthful bridegroom, but these were speedily banished by the gay sallies and sportive humour of his bride, who was not more distinguished for her good sense than for those accomplishments the most pleasing to the other sex. She discussed the driest topics in a lively pertinent manner ; there was nothing alarming in her wit, and her droll fancies, always allied to good sense and good feeling, never failed to raise those gladdening laughs which have not a touch of bitterness in them. She played divinely upon several instruments, and sang to perfection.

“ The prince found himself very happy in her society, and becoming reconciled to his lot, felt only anxious to conceal the misfortune of his wife’s shape from the knowledge of his family. He appeared at court with a joyous countenance, and was careful to let nothing escape him which could give any intimation of the real truth ; but unwilling to tell more falsehoods than were absolutely necessary (for, contrary to the general habit, he was rather nice about such things), he evaded many of the questions put to him, and strove to repel curiosity by careless answers, instead of inventing a tale which might have obtained credit. The prince, his brothers, did not fail to be closely questioned by their respective wives concerning their unseen sister-in-law, and the only accounts which it was in their power to give, being vague and confused, proved by no means satisfactory to these ladies, who immediately concluded that something very extraordinary lurked

under this strange concealment. Dying with impatience to be acquainted with the truth, they formed a thousand devices to obtain an interview with the unknown bride, but in vain ; she neither received nor paid visits. Other arts were practised with as little success ; old women, more prying and inquisitive than themselves, despatched to the palace under specious pretences, notwithstanding all their adroitness, failed to gain admittance. Pedlars, conjurors, and minstrels were dismissed from the gate, and even people who were subject to fits, and who were taken suddenly ill in the full view of the porter, received no assistance, and were compelled to recover without the least attention being paid to their ailments. The ladies were at their wits' end ; at last, however, they hit upon a plan by which, though they had little expectation of satisfying their curiosity, they hoped to revenge themselves for the slights which their advances had met with.

" They persuaded the king their father-in-law to give a splendid entertainment to the brides of his sons, and wondered with each other what excuse would be made for the absence of one of the guests. The prince was not slow in discovering their intention to mortify him ; but not knowing how to defeat their malice, he became melancholy. The change in his aspect could not escape the anxious eyes of his attentive wife, and in answer to her enquiries touching the cause, he expressed his vexation that she, who so far surpassed them in her mental accomplishments, should be unable to appear in the presence of his brothers' wives without exciting their contempt. The amiable monkey, penetrated by the affliction of her beloved husband, whose delicacy in abstaining from noticing her personal deformity she had fully appreciated, paused for a moment in deep thought. He looked anxiously upon her, as if expecting that her ready ingenuity would extricate him from this dilemma, and then again pondering the matter over, she commenced a speech by assuring him, that although she was perfectly happy, and attached no sort of value to the opinions and prejudices of the world, yet as it would gratify him to shew his family that he had not made an alliance of which he had any reason to feel ashamed, she would for once assume her natural shape, and take her place at the feast. Saying which, she slipped out of her skin, and appeared before the ravished eyes of the prince under the most beautiful female form imaginable, attired in garments of the richest design, and of incalculable value. ' I have not cast my monkey habiliments before,' she continued, ' because they cannot be discarded without danger, and so immaterial a change is certainly unnecessary. We have enjoyed perfect happiness in our union despite of this supposed drawback, and need not incur risks for the sake of a mere outward form, which cannot be of the slightest consequence in the eyes of rational persons. Take charge of the monkey's skin, which I very reluctantly quit, and be sure to keep it strictly in my absence ; its loss will involve us both in misery, and I cannot be too careful to enjoin you not to let it out of your sight.'

" So saying, she departed, before the prince could recover from the delightful astonishment into which her sudden metamorphosis had plunged him. He remembered very exactly the words of the princess ; but, in reflecting upon them, he was by no means disposed to admit that it was a

matter of perfect indifference whether she appeared to him as a beautiful woman or in the loathsome disguise of a monkey; and not being able to endure the idea of her return to that disgusting form, he, after considering the nature of her charge, came to the conclusion, that, although the loss of the skin menaced their wedded happiness, no threat had been held out in the event of its destruction. Acting upon the persuasion that he should effectually prevent his beautiful bride from concealing her charms beneath so vile a covering, he determined to burn the skin, and made preparations for that purpose.

“ In the meantime, the wives of the six princes, assembled at the palace, were not a little astonished by the unexpected entrance of their sister-in-law, who took her place at the feast with such easy dignity, that they knew not which to admire most, the beauty of her person, the splendour of her garments, or the grace of her demeanour. But, though dazzled for a time, the involuntary homage which they paid to her superior attractions was speedily tainted with envy. They contrasted their own figures with her queenlike proportions, and shrunk under the scrutiny. But before their jealousy of the stranger’s fascinations could assume any definite form, a new cause for astonishment presented itself. In the midst of the feast, the beautiful guest started up in dismay, and exclaiming ‘ I burn ! ’ disappeared from the wonder-struck assembly in a moment.

“ This catastrophe was announced to the prince by a terrible crash. No sooner did he cast the monkey’s skin upon the flames, than it shrivelled up and was consumed; at the same instant his palace came tumbling about his ears, his gardens vanished, and nothing remained of all the splendours which had so lately surrounded him, except a silver lute, which his beloved wife had laid aside when she perceived that it had not the power to charm away his dejection. He seized the delicate instrument just in time to prevent its escape with the remainder of his goods and chattels, which melted into air, and flinging the chain of rubies round his neck, he rushed to his father’s palace to learn the fate of his bride. The information which awaited him there was very scanty, amounting in fact to nothing at all: she was lost—how he could easily guess—but where she was to be found it was impossible to divine. He visited the tamarind tree with as little success; there it stood, and there was the well, but no voice replied to his passionate adjurations; neither fairy nor monkey appeared to bless his aching and anxious eyes.

“ The unfortunate prince yielded himself up to despair; never had his charming companion appeared so amiable to his sight as now that he had lost her perhaps for ever. The great reverse which his fortunes had sustained was no light affliction; and though at present he might not be inclined to confess, even to himself, that the pain caused by the flight of his wife was aggravated by the disappearance of his palace, with all its gorgeous appurtenances, there can be little doubt that his grief would have been moderated much sooner had the fairy left her splendid gifts to console him, and had he indulged his sorrows, stretched upon velvet cushions in a hall of marble inlaid with gold, instead of the present scene of his lamentations, an arid plain, a fathomless well, and a tamarind tree.

“Eager to recover his bride, and perhaps unwilling to appear at court in the dilapidated state of his finances, the prince determined to search throughout the world for the gentle being of whom his rash experiment had deprived him. He journeyed through many countries, and met numberless monkies, but none either could or would give him any tidings of the lost object of his affections. At length, being exceedingly weary of travelling, and not a little disheartened, he permitted himself a short repose.

“Disinclined to mingle with the world during the period allotted for the recovery of his strength, he determined to take up his abode in some very retired place, and was fortunate in finding a spot which suited him in every respect. A deserted pavilion stood upon the skirt of a large garden, which surrounded the country-house of a merchant. This now ruinous retreat had got an ill name, being supposed to be the haunt of evil spirits; consequently, no one came near it, and the prince remained for some time undisturbed. As the grief and distraction of his heart would not allow him to sleep very profoundly, the slightest noise sufficed to awake him; and one night, while dreaming of his monkey bride, he was startled by an unusual agitation of the air. Looking through the apertures of the roof, he perceived a dark object between it and the sky, and presently the loud rush of wings announced the approach of some strange visitor. The prince drew himself deeper into his dark recess, not knowing the sort of company with whom he might be associated. Soon, however, he perceived that he had nothing to dread from the personage who seemed inclined to take up his quarters in the pavilion. It proved to be a genius of rather a clumsy shape, and by the sighs and groans which he uttered, the prince concluded that he was in love. Though sympathizing in this malady, he did not deem it prudent to reveal himself, and remained therefore perdue, watching from his obscure corner the proceedings of his pensive companion. The genius, after smoothing down his wings and putting his garments in order, employed himself in arranging a quantity of delicate fruit, which he had brought wrapped up in a corner of his robe, upon a silver tray. The prince had no difficulty in recognizing the delicious productions of paradise, on which he had so often feasted with his beloved, and which she had assured him only grew in the gardens of heaven. While the genius was busy polishing the tray, he contrived to abstract a part of his stores, and hiding them under his mat, he stole out softly into the garden, following the stranger’s footsteps, who walked straight to a window in the zenana.

“The prince overheard all the conversation which took place between the genius and the merchant’s wife. The former made a great merit of bringing the fruit, which he averred no mortal but herself had ever tasted, and which could only be plucked from the gardens of the blessed by genii of distinction. This discourse made some impression upon the lady, who, like the rest of her sex, doated extremely upon foreign rarities; but it soon appeared that, although she scrupled not to accept his presents, she entertained no affection whatever for the donor, and only consented to grant him another interview at the window for the sake of a fresh supply of fruit. The prince hoped to turn the folly of the enamoured genius and the ambition

of the merchant's wife to some account. The next day he put on the dress of a gardener, and throwing himself in the way of the women belonging to the zenana, shewed his fruit and offered it for sale. It was eagerly purchased, and the following night the stupid genius, who had not missed that which had been stolen, met with a very ungracious reception. The incensed lady vehemently accused him of a gross deception, of pretending to gather fruit from the gardens of paradise which in reality had been plucked from common trees. In vain the perplexed lover protested that he had not been guilty of any imposition, and that the fruit actually grew upon trees whose leaves were of emeralds and whose trunks were of pure gold. She would not be convinced without better proof than his asseverations, even though they were confirmed by oath. The genius, who was not blessed with persuasive eloquence nor fertile in expedients, was much at a loss to remove her doubts of his veracity; at last, after a long cogitation, he offered to introduce a mortal to the enchanted gardens of heaven, who should see him pluck the fruit and mark the trees on which it grew. The difficulty now was to procure a person willing to undertake the adventure. In this dilemma, the prince stepped forward, and offered his services, which were eagerly accepted by the contending parties. He was soon snugly wrapped up in the long robe of the genius, who flew with his burthen through the air, and alighted in one of the most charming of those regions of which heaven is composed.

“It happened to be the celebration of a gay festival, and Bilmerie, the only absentee upon the occasion, having shewn himself, was compelled out of respect to remain. Contrary to his usual custom, he made choice of a seat in a remote corner, keeping his companion still closely concealed in the folds of his robe. The prince, however, had arranged a loop-hole, from which he could view the whole assembly; and what was his joy, when he perceived his beloved monkey-queen seated in all the splendour of her beauty upon a diamond-throne, but wearing an air of melancholy, which assured him that she also bewailed their separation! He restrained his impatience as well as he could, until a fitting opportunity should occur to make himself known.

“Meanwhile, he listened attentively to a conversation which took place between Bilmerie and a little monster of a genius of a still uglier description. ‘What is the reason,’ inquired the latter, ‘that our court is so dull of late? I protest that I shall die of *ennui*, and if matters do not speedily mend, I must positively send an excuse to the next of these *triste* reunions.’ ‘The cause of the languor of which you so justly complain,’ replied Bilmerie, ‘must be imputed to the queen of the monkeys; she has lost her spirits, and what is worse, in this absurd *liaison* of hers with an Indian prince, both her monkey's skin and her silver lute likewise. The former is of little consequence, since she is the only sufferer, by being deprived of the means of taking her annual tour on the earth; but the latter affects us all, for our king can endure no music without the accompaniment of that silver-toned instrument, and you well know that, when he is in the blues, it does not become us to appear unconcerned.’

"The prince required no other hint; slipping away from the robes of the genius, he placed himself at the back of an orchestra, and touching the strings of the lute, a strain of enchanting music stole round the bowers of heaven. The king of the genii was electrified, and the queen of the monkeys fainted away.

"The possession of the magic lute ensured the prince a most gracious reception, when he advanced to pay his respects to the lord of the feast. He was contented to relinquish his family and kindred for the sake of the beautiful being who had languished vainly to return to his arms, and Bilmeric, the cause of all this happiness, was the only disappointed person; he could not persuade the prince to revisit earth, and whether he ever succeeded in convincing the merchant's wife of his veracity no one can tell."

CASE OF RAM RUTTON MUCKERJAH.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: An article, under the signature A. B., with regard to rent-free lands in India, in the *Asiatic Journal* for June, requires further illustration of the subject.

With a view to justify the measure adopted by the Bengal Government, for the purpose of dispossessing owners of rent-free lands of their landed property, A. B. first states that "the chief portion of the public revenue of India has always been derived from the land, the Government being entitled to a share of the produce of every acre, except in special cases, in which it may see fit to transfer that right to others."

In reply, I beg to observe, that the Government of India, Moghul or British, has had no right in any portion of the *Lakheraj*, or rent-free lands, whatever its right might be in lands of other descriptions. The term *Lakheraj*, implying 'rent-free,' suffices to prove this assertion. Besides, numerous authorities, including the Regulations of the Government of Bengal in 1793, prior or subsequent to that period, as well as revenue records, may be safely quoted. Even A. B. himself confesses, though in an obscure manner, that the Government of India has a right in a portion of the produce of land, "except in special cases in which it may see fit to transfer that right to others."

He secondly advances that, "in the year 1793, however, Lord Cornwallis considered it to be safe and expedient to transfer, under certain restrictions, the cognizance of such questions from the revenue officers to the, then, recently established court of justice, and to provide that the occupiers of lands, claimed to be rent-free, should not be subjected to the payment of revenue until their titles should have been adjudged invalid by a final judicial decree."

A. B., who seems so well versed in the state of affairs in India, cannot be supposed to be ignorant of the system of the revenue and judicial services kept up until 1793. The revenue officers of the Bengal Government then used to fill judicial benches, and, consequently, collectors of land revenue, being judges and magistrates, naturally exercised unlimited local power within their respective jurisdictions. The injurious consequences, frequently arising from the immense power vested in a single person, induced the government of Lord Cornwallis, in 1793, to separate the judicial functions from revenue authorities, and to place the life and property of its subjects under the protection of

the former; not only to guard against any tyranny on the part of their influential fellow natives, but also to provide against oppression by the revenue and commercial officers of Government. I now beg to ask, whether it is just and consistent in the Government of Bengal, to authorise every collector of land revenue, after an interval of about thirty-five years, to *take possession* of rent-free lands at *his own discretion*, and to leave to the option of the owners of such lands to appeal to a judicial court, should they feel dissatisfied with his proceedings.

The system of empowering a revenue officer to search out lands free from rent, to prefer an action before himself as a judge against the owner of it, and to adjudge and take possession of the same as the property of Government, is so grossly arbitrary, that the Court of Directors, notwithstanding its ardent desire to augment the finances, commercial and territorial, expressed in 1821 its disapprobation of this system, then in the contemplation of the local government, observing that, "what you have done is constituting yourselves, by your own act, defendants instead of plaintiffs," &c. (*vide Bengal Selections*, vol. iii. p. 105). But as this arbitrary practice was by no means considered as a losing concern, the Court, so far from finally requiring the local government to relinquish the adoption of the system, tacitly left it to their discretion. I am not, however, a little surprised to find that A. B., in his endeavour to justify the conduct of the Bengal Government and that of the Court of Directors, has deviated from the principles of justice to a greater degree than the parties themselves. Would the British public remain in a state of quiescence were Government to direct its collectors of taxes to attach, at their own discretion, rent-free lands in possession of the nobility and gentry of the country, and to assess revenue upon them?

A. B., thirdly, advances that "the Regulation above noticed" (enacted by Lord Cornwallis) "failed to secure its object, and underwent various modifications."

I must confess that the modifications subsequently introduced, in Regulation III. of 1828, are amply calculated, as A. B. insinuates, to secure the financial object of the present Government of Bengal; but to the entire disregard of public faith and to the ruin of the respectable portion of the native community in India, who so dreadfully felt the severity manifested in the above Regulation, as to deem it necessary to approach the Government of Bengal with the following language.*

"Your petitioners, without fear of contradiction, can plead their past and present conduct as a proof of their unshaken loyalty and attachment to the British rule in India. They have cheerfully entertained the hope of daily amelioration in their condition, from the augmenting and established power and possession acquired by the wisdom of their rulers; but they feel painfully disappointed in that expectation, when, on comparing with each other the language used and the spirit manifested, on one and the same subject, in Regulations XIX. of 1793, II. of 1819, and III. of 1828, your petitioners perceive, with inexpressible grief, a gradually increasing indifference exhibited towards their rights and interests."

Besides; all the contracts made and the pledges given by the government of Lord Cornwallis in 1793, with regard to the landed property, having been approved of by the authorities in England, are by no means liable to subsequent alterations or modifications.

A. B. fourthly states, that "a reference to the Regulation itself will show

* *Vide* the copy of the petition on the subject, presented to the Government of Bengal by its native subjects, now in the records of the East-India Company.

that it provides for the establishment of special commissioners for the exclusive purpose of adjudicating claims of the above description, as well those then pending as those in which the future decisions of the revenue officers might be contested." And he thereby insinuates that Ram Rutton Muckerjah, the complainant, has intentionally omitted to state this important fact. But a perusal of the memorial presented by the complainant to the Court of Directors, and another laid before the Board of Control, as well as of the small printed pamphlet now before the public, will fully exculpate the complainant from this indirect accusation.

Ram Rutton Muckerjah verbally quotes in them the petition delivered to the Government of Bengal by a numerous and respectable body of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; which, among many other details, contains the following sentence:—

"But your petitioners, with the deepest regret, feel compelled to entreat your lordship will refer to clause v. sec. 4, of the present Regulation III. 1828, *virtually denying* your native subjects all means of self-defence. Though the above clause justified, in theory, an appeal to a special commissioner against the decision of a collector, yet it has rendered such an appeal, in almost two cases out of three, absolutely impracticable; since numerous individuals, possessing small pieces of land of the above description, are so occupied in the pursuit of their livelihood, as to make it practically impossible for them to leave their respective families and occupations, to proceed to a distant station, for the purpose of conducting an appeal before a special commissioner."

Supposing A., an owner of a small piece of free land, occupied in the pursuit of his livelihood, residing at a distance of fifty or one hundred miles from the station of the special commissioner (Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Dhacca, or Patna), is unjustly dispossessed of that piece of land by the collector, and his means of subsistence be thereby curtailed, how would he institute an appeal within two months? Is he to give up his occupation, to proceed to that enormous distance, for an appeal to and a decree of the special commissioner? How will he maintain his family, whom, according to the usages of the country, he must leave in his native place? How is he to defray the expenses attending an appeal and his residence in a large and remote town? A. B. may be pleased to decide whether the provisions for an appeal to a commissioner, prescribed in the above Regulation III, are or are not, "in almost two cases out of three, absolutely impracticable."

Fifthly, A. B. acknowledges that "the revenue officers *were directed to conduct the primary investigation.*" He further agrees, that "they were to ascertain the amount of revenue to which the owner of the land was liable, and to *require payment for the same.*" But, in conclusion, he asserts that the revenue officers, nevertheless, do not "deprive him" (the owner of rent-free land) "of his possession." I should wish to know, whether enforcing payment of rent from an owner of a piece of land held rent-free for years, or centuries, in the same family, is not considered as depriving him of his free possession as an owner of that piece of land? Can he any longer be reckoned an owner of landed property, or a mere tenant on payment? Is he not brought down to a level with the common tenants around him, from the right he and his family enjoyed as owners of land?

A. B., sixthly, says, "nor was he" (the owner of land) "compelled to pay the amount assessed on his land until the case was judicially decided on appeal."

In reply, I quote the very language of the Regulation in question (Reg. III. 1828), that the public may judge of the accuracy of the above assertion:

"It shall and may be lawful for the collector, whether an appeal *be filed or not, immediately to carry into effect his decision by attaching and assessing the land.*" (Cl. iii., sec. 4, Reg. III. 1828). While the local government has imposed upon the collector the practice of "attaching and assessing the land," as a legal duty, "whether an appeal be filed or not," it recommends "that, in cases appealed to the commissioner, it shall be competent to that authority to stay execution of the collector's decree, and to cause the attachment of the land to be suspended or withdrawn, on *due security* being tendered by the appellant for the payment, from the date of the collector's decision, of the revenue which may ultimately be assessed on the land." (Cl. iii., sec. 4, Reg. III. 1828.) That is, although the commissioner, from a reflection on the nature of a case, may deem it fit to stay the execution of the collector's decree, he is, nevertheless, declared unfit to execute his intention, unless the appellant produces *due security* for the *whole amount* demandable by the collector. Will not A. B. admit that *due security* for the whole amount is virtually equivalent to the payment of the same amount?

Seventhly, A. B. asserts that "the judgments of the special commissioners were declared to be appealable to the King in Council, on the same conditions as those from the highest judicial court in India."

The above statement is so carefully worded, that it cannot fail to mislead such as are not thoroughly conversant in the judicial Regulations of the Government of Bengal, by conveying to them the erroneous idea, that *all* the judgments of the commissioners are appealable to the King in Council. To guard against falling into such an error, I here quote the plain language of the Regulation in question, without any comment on my part: "In *all* cases decided by a special commissioner or commissioners, whether on appeal by individuals from the decision of the collector," &c., "the decision passed by the special commissioner or commissioners, shall be final" (cl. v. sec. 4, Reg. III. 1828); except in a case the amount of which comes to, or exceeds, £5,000, which only (like similar cases in the Sudder Dewany Adawlut) is "appealable to the King in Council." From a reference to the register of rent-free lands, in the offices of the local government and the East-India Company, it will appear that the proportion of such cases, concerning rent-free lands amounting to £5,000, when compared with cases, under the same classification, below that sum, is about one to a hundred. If any one feels a desire to ascertain the encouragement held out by Government for an appeal of such a case, out of a hundred, I will quote the Regulation itself: "provided, however, that such decisions *shall be immediately executed* and enforced, *notwithstanding* the institution of the appeal." (*Vide* clause above referred to.)

After a perusal of the defence by A. B., and of this brief reply, the public may judge where the charge of "grossly misrepresented" and "disguised" lies, and whence shift and evasion have sprung.

In defence of the system introduced and hitherto continued by the Court of Directors, of refusing to receive complaints from individuals against its local governments, except through the channel of those governments, A. B. finally states, that "the practice adopted by the Court of Directors, in requiring that individuals, complaining of the acts of their government abroad, should forward their complaints through the channel of those governments, surely needs no defence. Is it desired that the Court of Directors should decide on the conduct of their governments on an *ex parte* statement from any of the eighty millions subject to their authority, at a distance of 10,000 or 12,000 miles? Surely not." It is, indeed, a new theory inculcated by A. B., that by merely

receiving a representation of complaint against an inferior authority, a superior power should be in duty bound to decide it "on an *ex parte* statement," without calling upon the former to explain the case thus brought before the latter. Whatever A. B. may advance in favour of this theory, common sense and principles of justice, I presume, will censure such a practice. Does not Parliament receive, from near and remote places, representations of grievances, and institute inquiries upon good grounds, without deciding "on an *ex parte* statement?" Does not the colonial secretary allow complaints to be brought before that authority against its governments abroad, without being obliged to pass its decision "on an *ex parte* representation?" Do the judges of a higher court decide an appeal from an inferior tribunal by "an *ex parte* statement?" Have the above authorities produced mischief in disregarding the theory admired and recommended by A. B., or have they been furthering the ends of justice by admitting complaints against inferior authorities and instituting an investigation of them? As to "eighty millions of subjects," and "10,000 or 12,000 miles distant," the greater the population and distance, the more responsibility is, I think, attached to the superior authority, of examining local events through different channels, and remedying the evils detected, especially when the Government abroad is absolute as regards the people placed under its control.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. D.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

SIR JOHN MALCOLM belongs to that fortunate class of men who, during a long and active life, have found no reason to complain of services inadequately recompensed, or praise reluctantly awarded. There are few individuals in whose history chance seems to have conspired more with merit, and the balance of reputation and the services by which it has been acquired, more equitably preserved. But had his lot been in this respect a less favoured one, and honour, or more substantial rewards than honour, been grudgingly dealt out to him, such is the constitution of his nature, that he would have been easily enabled to supply what was withheld from an inexhaustible fund of self-complacencies. We have heard, and have no reason to doubt the fact, that he is truly a good-humoured man. He is unquestionably, at all times, in the best possible humour with himself;—and this happy element of his composition is abundantly manifested in the work before us.

The announcement of a new book upon India from the pen of a practised writer, familiarly acquainted with the details and general principles of his subject, at a time when the keenest minds are exploring the policy by which that great member of our empire has been hitherto administered, and investigating the plans recently proposed for its amendment, must have excited much expectation; and in that expectation we shared largely. Whether our disappointment is the result of having looked for too much, or of not making sufficient allowances for the declining powers of an author who has arrived at a period when he may fairly claim the privilege of

* The Government of India, by MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G.O.B., K.L.S., F.R.S., &c. &c. London, 1833. Murray.

calling for his night-gown and slippers, and retiring from the public stage, we presume not to determine. We certainly expected to see the question between the Government and the East-India Company clearly propounded, and its merits on each side fully discussed. We never bargained for a *refacimento* of all that Sir John Malcolm has been writing for the last fifteen years on the same subject; nor for an Appendix, occupying more than half of the volume, filled with the official sweepings and scrapings of the Bombay Government,—certainly not for the interminable minute of the Honourable the Governor, of the 30th of May 1830, consisting of 103 closely-printed pages, and, like the tragedy that wearied the Roman satirist,

—— *summi plenâ jam margine libri*
Scriptus et in tergo, necdum finitus Orestes.

Nor were we quite prepared for the liberality with which the petition of Sir John Peter Grant to the King in Council, in the matter of Moro Ragonath and Pandoorung Ramchunder, and the elaborate and endless minute of Sir John Malcolm in reply to that petition, are thrown as make-weights into the scale. A great deal too much was said on that now forgotten subject at the time. Two judges stupidly misunderstood the plain words of a charter that limited their jurisdiction, and reams of law-jargon were written on one side to vindicate, and on the other to expose, their blunder. The question was determined, and the surviving judge recalled. To reprint such documents, at a crisis of eager controversy, when real information on the subject at issue between the Government and the Company is on all sides anxiously required, is an abuse of book-making, which will not be permitted even to Sir John Malcolm. The public, the proprietors of East-India stock, the members of both Houses of Parliament, expected from such a name some lights at least to guide their judgments on topics of more immediate importance:

The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed.

But it is worth remarking, that the honourable governor's minute not only stretches its leviathan length across the Appendix, but lies "floating many a rood" along the book itself. The other documents, particularly those relative to the revenue, are no doubt valuable as statistical papers, but they appear so unconnected with any leading proposition, and the reader is so perplexed in discovering the argument to which they are subsidiary, that the re-publication of them, in a work of this kind, appears to be quite useless. What was required was a systematic disquisition, not a collection of records.

The Anglo-Indian settlement at Phoolsheher has not yet been much heard of in this country. As that class of natives have been lately objects of much solicitude to the local governments, and their claims have excited some sympathy in England, our readers may feel an interest in the benevolent expedients adopted by that of Bombay to ameliorate their moral and civil condition:—

There is no measure taken during the period I was governor of Bombay, to which I attach more importance. On the nature of the means that are afforded to men to enable them to work their own way in life, much more than on any learning or science imparted at schools and colleges, will depend

the character of individuals and the community. The colony of East-Indians planted at Phoolsheher is small, but it is capable of gradual increase to any extent. Besides the elements of knowledge, the useful arts of life are taught; and what is of more consequence, the youth are trained to labour for their own support, and habits of sobriety, frugality, and industry are maintained in practice, at the same time that they are inculcated by precept. The duties of religion are strictly observed at this settlement, as well as rules which preserve good order and obedience to superiors.

To carry this plan into effect, a useless and unoccupied palace of the ex-peishwa, with about forty acres of ground, containing a fruitful garden, was granted* to the society for a period of years. A very small aid of money, amounting to between two and three hundred pounds, was also given, and this, with their own means, has enabled them to commence their establishment in a manner which leaves no doubt of the success of a measure calculated, in its gradual extension and imitation, to make good and useful subjects of a class, for whom it has been found most difficult to devise employment; nor is it the least good of this plan that it mixes them in early life with the people of the country, on terms which are likely to prove equally beneficial to both parties.

They will have, as I have stated, advantage over the natives in their greater means, from early education, of acquiring science and knowledge from English publications, while they will successfully compete with European artizans and workmen, from their having fewer wants, and more frugal habits of life.

Upon the subject of the proposed changes, Sir John is very unsatisfactory. He recommends that whatever alterations may result from "taking away the Company's trade to India and China, the public offices in England, as now established for the details of our Indian executive, should be as little altered as possible, because, being conducted with great talent, they have rendered the Directors as complete a check upon the India Board, as the latter are upon them." (P. 261.) He considers this mutual check, though interposing considerable delay in the executive administration of India, as the most valuable part of the existing constitution. He thinks that if the duties now executed by the Court of Directors be taken away from them, serious questions would arise as to the just settlement with those individuals and bodies that are likely to be most affected by the change, as to the extent of their future patronage and the degree of respect and consideration they would command when their character was wholly altered, and their ancient relations with India completely subverted. This change in the constitution of the Directors would involve a correspondent change in the Court of Proprietors. The only motives likely to actuate the stock-holders in future will be the value of their stock and the interest payable on it. Individuals connected with the commercial interest will no longer aspire to the situation that gave them an active share in the affairs of the Company. The same qualifications will be no longer requisite in a Director. Persons of high reputation, combined with a practical knowledge of India, ought therefore exclusively to be chosen. The diminution of patronage, leaving their services unremunerated, would render adequate salaries necessary, particularly to the Chairman and Deputy, whose continuance in office ought not to be less than five years. He hints, moreover, that if, in addition to the right of electing directors, the Proprietors had that of *electing members to repre-*

* The sacrifice of revenue by this grant did not exceed fifty or sixty pounds per annum.

sent India in the House of Commons, "they would assume a political influence in Indian affairs, which would greatly aid in securing to them that constant attention and fair and open consideration which they require;" and that, unless some such system is adopted, the Court of Proprietors will sink into disrepute and inutility as a part of the Indian government. Under this scheme, he proposes that no proprietor should have more than one vote either for a member of Parliament or a director. The name, as well as the present privileges of this body, he thinks, should cease when this new modification is adopted, their chief function, that of confirming pecuniary grants or remunerations for services, being transferred to the India Board.

He thinks also that, under any alteration of system, the Board of Control would be better changed into a secretary of state's office, with two under-secretaries, one parliamentary the other stationary; and all its subordinate establishments, the paid as well as honorary members, could in such case be dispensed with. Whatever may be the efficiency of our author's plan, as to the modification of the Board of Control, and which we fear is deferred to that era which is to mature so many projects equally ingenious—the Greek Kalends—its present constitution is a clumsy and absurd anomaly. For its functions, though apparently divided amongst the several members that nominally constitute a board, and implying also divided responsibility, notoriously reside in the president alone. The board is a mere fiction;—an abstraction similar to that which, on reading a review, the pronoun *We* suggests to us of a board of critics sitting round a green table, and holding their inquest on a literary work.

Sir John observes, that it would be better either to abolish the Company altogether, or to give it a broader and more solid foundation. "The Court of Directors themselves must be convinced of this fact; and acquiring, as they will do, additional power to supply the place of the weight and influence they now derive from their commercial concerns, they will compromise their own character and the interests committed to their charge, if they are led, from any consideration, to acquiesce in arrangements which leave the intermediate body betwixt the throne and India too weak for its great responsible duties." (p. 272.)

Whilst we were writing these strictures, the intelligence of Sir John Malcolm's death was announced to us. But we considered that this event did not impose upon us the necessity of retracting or qualifying our opinion of a volume which may be considered to be his *novissima verba*. The author acquired his reputation, as a writer, by works of higher importance and more skilful execution. That reputation is an inalienable possession, and will not be injured by the animadversions which it would be an abandonment of the first duties of criticism to withhold from what is evidently a hasty and undigested compilation for a temporary purpose. To this able and zealous public servant and gallant officer the voice of praise or of censure is now alike indifferent; but were he still living, we are persuaded he would be too much above the petty vanity of authorship, to complain of the freedom with which we have discharged our duty.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The tenth annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on the 11th May; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., President, in the chair.

The Report of the Council on the proceedings and state of the Society for the year 1832-33 was read.*

The reading of the Report of the Council was followed by that of the auditors, which is in substance as follows:—

Receipts for 1833	£1,148 10 4
Disbursements ditto	£850 13 10
Balance due to the treasurer on the 31st December 1831	137 5 4
	<hr/>
	987 19 2
Balance in favour of the Society 31st December 1832	£100 11 2
Estimated receipts for 1833	£1,297 18 8
Balance of cash in hand 31st December 1832	160 11 2
	<hr/>
Estimated disbursements for 1833	1,458 9 10
	1,165 5 0
Estimated balance of cash in favour of the Society 31st December 1833	£293 4 10
	<hr/>
Assets of the Society 31st December 1832 :	
Value of libraries, museum, &c. estimated at	£1,500 0 0
£3,192. 17s. 1d. 3 per cent. Consols at the cost price	1,076 19 9
Cash in hand	160 11 2
	<hr/>
	£3,537 10 11

Besides arrears of subscriptions.

The Report concluded by bearing testimony to the order and regularity of the treasurer's and secretary's books and accounts, and was signed by

A. Macklew, auditor, on the part of the Council.
W. Blackburne, ditto, on the part of the Society.
H. Harkness, ditto, ditto.

It was then moved by John Goldie, Esq., seconded by Capt. Wm. Gowan,

That the thanks of the Society be given to the auditors, and that their Report, together with that of the Council, be received and printed; which was agreed to unanimously.

Andrew Macklew Esq. returned thanks on the part of the auditors.

The Report of the Committee of Correspondence was next read; it is as follows:

The Committee of Correspondence begs leave to report to the Council, that it has directed its attention since the last anniversary to the following subjects:—

First. To an examination into the character and tendency of all the different works which are used in the different parts of British India by the several classes of Hindus, for the education of their youth.

Second. To the collection, in different parts of India, of such materials as may be necessary to enable the writers upon political economy in this country to write a statistical account of the whole of British India. Mr. Mac Culloch has furnished the Committee with a series of inquiries on this subject.

Third. To the collection, in different parts of India, of such materials as may be necessary to enable Professor Ritter to complete the work he is about to publish, on the geography of Asia.

Fourth. To the history of the different usages and customs which have prevailed in different parts of British India from the most ancient times, with respect to the right of the sovereigns of the country to call upon their subjects to labour on particular occasions; and also with respect to the right of a master over his domestic slave, and also over the slave who is attached to the soil.

Fifth. To the history of the particular form of representative government which, according to the Mackenzie and other MSS., appears to have prevailed in one part of Malabar for three or four centuries.

Sixth. To the histories of the provinces of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rannad, Timmelveily, Carore, Coimbatore, Travancore, and Cochlin; and of the towns of Poniary, Cochlin, Tuticoreen, and Devicotta, as connected with the trade to Europe and other quarters of the globe.

Seventh. To the history of the pearl and chank fisheries, as well those which are off the coasts of Timmelveily and Rannad, as those which are off the north-west coast of Ceylon.

Eighth. To the nature of the instructions which are to be sent to Lord Nugent at Corfu, and to the Chevalier Clot Bey at Alexandria, for the Auxiliary Asiatic Societies which they are respectively about to establish at those places.

Ninth. To the various means which ought to be adopted for exciting, both in England and in British India, an interest in favour of the different objects for the attainment of which the Royal Asiatic Society was established.

The reading of the Report being finished, Sir A. Johnston, chairman of the Committee, delivered an address, in which he developed more fully the views of the Committee.†

Richard Clarke, Esq. then rose, and after expressing his regret that the resolution he was about to propose had not been intrusted to abler hands, proceeded to observe,

* As the Report, which is of great length, is now printed and published, its insertion here is unnecessary.

† We are favoured with a copy of this speech, but as it would fill eight or nine pages, we are compelled to omit it, the less reluctantly, inasmuch as the reader will perceive it will not be lost to the public.

that it was needless to dwell at great length on Sir Alexander Johnston's claim to the respect and esteem of the members of the Society, since his merits were known and appreciated in all parts of the world where the progress of civilization excited either interest or attention. That the vote of thanks would be unanimously agreed to there could be no doubt, but as it would be a matter of deep regret if the instructive observations of Sir Alexander should be lost, he would beg to add to it a request that Sir Alexander would reduce them to writing; and accordingly proposed,

That the thanks of the Society be given to Sir Alexander Johnston for his able Report; that he be requested to reduce his observations to writing, and that they be printed, together with the Report of the Committee, in the Appendix to the Transactions of the Society.

The resolution being seconded by Colin Rogers, Esq., M.D., was put, and unanimously agreed to.

The Right Hon. the President then addressed the meeting, observing that he should not detain the members long, as the principal topics of any moment had already been detailed in the several reports which had been laid before them. After a glance at the contents of those Reports, the President remarked that on the whole he saw great reason to congratulate the Society on the prosperous state of its affairs, which he felt bound to state, was principally owing to the unremitting exertions of his friend the secretary. The financial statements especially exhibited great improvement, and owing to the great attention which had been paid to this subject by the treasurer and secretary, the Society had this day a balance in hand of upwards of £250, which was of material consequence, as a flourishing state of the funds was one of the principal means on which the Society could rely for extending its sphere of utility; and he was happy to be enabled to state that there was every prospect of the Council being enabled to keep the expenditure within the receipts. The President, in the next place, alluded to the loss of many valuable members by death, as recorded in the Report of the Council, but expressed a hope that these privations might in some measure be made up by the constant supply to be calculated on from those gentlemen who return from India: it was impossible, he observed, for instance, not to anticipate great advantage from the co-operation of such men as Sir Charles Grey, Professor Wilson (the late president and secretary of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta), and other distinguished labourers in the field of Oriental literature.

The President stated, that he entirely concurred in the observations which had been made relative to that most beneficial object of the Society, the cultivation of the talents of the natives of India and the encouraging them to make known the fruits of their researches and reflections. The essay by Ram Raz, on the Hindu System of Architecture, the President cited as a strong proof of the correctness of these views; for the opinion entertained of this work by European architects was such as to render its publication in reality a national work; and he stated that it had been the subject of conversation at the dinner of the Royal Academy, a few days before, on which occasion Sir John Soane, who had probably pursued the study of architectural science with a zeal greater than that of any other individual, had expressed himself strongly in favour of it, as an object of deep interest.

With reference to the statistical inquiries which had been pursued by the Committee of Correspondence, the President suggested the propriety of an inspection of the manuscript reports, which are placed in the Library of the East-India Company. From the vast quantity of valuable information contained in those documents, he considered that most advantageous results would follow from a selection being made and published. It was not probable that this could lead to any inconvenience; and when it was considered that these stores contained the treasured knowledge and experience of such men as Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm, to whom this country already owed so much, it must be considered an object which it was most desirable to accomplish; and if no more appropriate means could be devised, he would even wish to see it effected by the publication of portions in the *Transactions* of the Society, and he trusted that some gentlemen would find leisure to undertake the task. The President concluded by expressing his hope that every future annual meeting might take place with prospects as favourable as the present.

The President then stated, that he had to propose for the consideration of the meeting the new regulation mentioned in the Report of the Council, relative to receiving the resignations of members; at the same time briefly explaining the reasons for its introduction. The regulation, which was put, and carried unanimously, is as follows:

"That the resignation of no member shall be received until he has sent in a written declaration, and has paid up all his arrears of subscription."

It was then moved by Godfrey Higgins, Esq., F.S.A., seconded by Captain James Michael, and resolved unanimously,

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Council for its management of the Society's affairs during the past year.

The thanks of the Society were then moved by Sir Alexander Johnston to the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president of the Society, for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and his attention to the interests of the Society on all occasions; Sir Alexander remarked, in proposing this resolution, that the right honourable gentleman, who had filled the office of president ever since the institution of the Society, had invariably been ready, whenever called upon, to further its views, and, whether in office or out of office, exhibited the same earnest care for its prosperity.

The motion was seconded by Sir Ralph Rice, who stated the gratification he felt at discharging, as a member of the Society, a duty so congenial to his own feelings of respect and esteem, as an individual, for the right honourable gentleman who was the object of it.

The resolution having been carried unanimously, the president, in returning thanks, expressed his grateful sense of the manner in which the vote had been passed by the meeting; and observed that he had always been deeply impressed with the conviction of the importance and advantages of the institution, and had supported it on the ground of public duty not less than personal interest in its successful progress. He begged to return his best acknowledgments for the honour he had just received.

The Rájá Rammohun Roy, in rising to propose the vote of thanks to Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., director of the Society, said that he could not allow himself to do so without stating his high opinion of Mr. Colebrooke's talents and character; he might indeed say, that he never knew any person who stood higher in his estimation than that venerable gentleman. It had long been the opinion of learned Hindús, the rájá observed, that it was impossible for Europeans to acquire a profound and accurate knowledge of the Sanscrit language, and it was Mr. Colebrooke's translations of the *Dáya Bhága* and the *Mitáshará*, the two most esteemed commentaries on the Hindú law of inheritance, which first convinced him of the contrary, and proved to him that it was possible for Europeans to acquire a knowledge of Sanscrit equally comprehensive and correct with that of the natives of India. The rájá next alluded to the unfortunate state of Mr. Colebrooke's health, which, he said, he found in a declining state on his arrival in this country; he had hoped for its restoration, but that had not been the case, and it was now much worse: "however," the rájá remarked, "though Mr. Colebrooke is a mortal creature, and we cannot expect him to live for ever, his works will live after him, and he will leave behind him a reputation which will last for ages. I hope that he may yet recover and do as much good to his fellow creatures as he has done in the course of his past life."

The rájá concluded by proposing the resolution as follows:—

That the thanks of the Society be presented to Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., director of the Society, with the expression of its deep regret at his continued and severe indisposition.

The resolution was seconded by William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., who stated that he entirely agreed in all that had fallen from the Rájá Rammohun Roy in reference to Mr. Colebrooke, than whom he never knew a man more venerated by all who knew him.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

It was moved by Thomas Alcock, Esq., seconded by Colonel William Blackburne, and resolved unanimously,

That the thanks of this Society be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., and Sir Alexander Johnston, vice-presidents, for their services during the past year.

Sir George Staunton returned thanks on behalf the vice-presidents, stating that he considered it a proud circumstance to have been associated with Mr. Colebrooke in the establishment of this Society; and although he had not been able to give such constant attendance at its meetings latterly as he wished, he had never ceased to take a deep interest in its proceedings.

It was moved by John Brenton, Esq., seconded by Colonel W. G. Patrickson, and resolved unanimously,

That the thanks of the Society be given to James Alexander, Esq., treasurer, for his services during the past year.

Mr. Alexander returned thanks.

Sir George Staunton, in moving a vote of thanks to Graves C. Haughton, Esq., secretary, for his services during the past year, announced that the council had received an intimation from that gentleman of his wish not to be proposed for re-election to that office on this occasion; and that the council had in consequence resolved that it should be recommended to the Society to adopt this resolution, *viz.*

That this meeting has received with deep regret the notification of Mr. Haughton's wish to resign the office of secretary: that it feels deeply sensible of the injury which his health has received from his zealous and indefatigable exertions in the service of the Society; but it indulges the hope that he may

hereafter, at no distant period, be enabled to resume his situation, and that in the mean time the Society may still be favoured with the advantage of such literary assistance as he can conveniently bestow upon it; that on the present occasion it can only record its grateful thanks to Mr. Haughton for the distinguished ability with which he has filled the office of secretary, and for the incessant attention which he has devoted to promote the interests and prosperity of the Society.

Sir George expressed his cordial concurrence in the sentiments conveyed in this resolution, and the sense he entertained of the loss which the Society would sustain from the withdrawal of Mr. Haughton's valuable services.

Lieut. Colonel Doyle, in seconding the motion, observed that he felt authorized to state that every member of the council, who had been in the habit of meeting Mr. Haughton in his official capacity, had been highly gratified by the gentlemanly manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

Captain Gowan rose to support this resolution, and expressed his deep regret at finding the Society was about to lose Mr. Haughton's services as secretary. From his personal acquaintance with him, having often heard of him in India, he was well aware how competent he was to the discharge of the duties of that office, and considered that it would be extremely difficult to find any gentleman capable of adequately replacing him.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Haughton, in returning thanks, said that he could find no terms strong enough to express his sense of the distinguished approbation with which the Society had been pleased to mark his services; and the peculiarly gratifying manner in which it had just been recorded would never be effaced from his recollection. He had intended to quit office some months ago, but he felt anxious to leave it, if possible, at a more convenient opportunity than that would have been. Mr. Haughton then observed, that the gentleman, who was proposed by the council to take charge of the office of secretary, would be found in every way qualified for the situation, not only from his extensive and intimate knowledge of the languages and literature of India, particularly of the southern peninsula, but also from his long practice in official situations of a similar nature; and he felt quite sure that the result of the next anniversary would verify this opinion.

The Honourable Charles Shore, in moving the vote of thanks to Lieut. Colonel James Tod, librarian (who was unavoidably absent from indisposition), for his services during the past year, took occasion to advert to the gratifying fact of the increase visible in the contents of the library, which would speedily render more ample accommodation for it absolutely necessary.

The resolution, being seconded by Richard Horseman Solly, Esq., was carried unanimously.

John Goldie, Esq. and John Forbes Royle, Esq. having been appointed scrutineers, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the council and officers for the year ensuing.

At the close of the ballot, the following gentlemen, *viz.*

The Right Honourable the Earl of Caledon,
The Right Honourable Holt Mackenzie,
The Honourable Robert Henry Clive, M.P.
The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone,
Colonel William Blackburne,
Captain Henry Harkness,
John Hodgson, Esq., and
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

were declared to be elected members of the council, in the room of

The Right Honourable the Earl Amherst,
The Right Honourable Lord Bexley,
Sir William Ouseley, LL.D.
Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq.
Colonel John Baillie (deceased)
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.
Colonel James Law Lushington, C.B., and
David Pollock, Esq.

Captain Henry Harkness, late secretary to the College of Fort St. George, was elected secretary to the Society, in the room of Graves C. Haughton, Esq., M.A. resigned. All the other officers of the Society were re-elected.

College Examinations.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

RESULT OF GENERAL EXAMINATION, Thursday, 30th May 1833.

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College.

Fourth Term.

John Innes Schank, prize in classics, medal in mathematics, medal in political economy, medal in law, prize in Bengali, prize in Hindustani, and prize in drawing.

Second Term.

Charles Chapman, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Lautour, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished, &c.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Thomas Clarke, prize in classics, prize in political economy, and prize in Sanscrit.

Geo. M. Swinton, prize in law and prize in Hindustani.

Jno. M. Hay, passed with great credit.

Second Term.

William Hart, prize in classics, prize in law, and with great credit in other departments.

H. B. E. Frere, prize in mathematics, second prize in law, prize essay, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in drawing.

Geo. Loch, prize in mathematics, prize in history, and highly distinguished, &c.

Samuel Mansfield, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and great credit, &c.

S. J. Young, great credit.

First Term.

Alex. Stuart, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, prize in Hindustani, and prize in Arabic.

H. C. Bagge, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished, &c.

Jno. Lawrell, prize in Bengali.

Hy. G. Astell, highly distinguished, and prize in English composition.

Brooke Cunliffe, great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College.

BENGAL.

1st Class, 1st in rank, Schank

2d do. 2d do. Lautour.

3d do. Chapman.

BOMBAY.

1st Class None.

2d do. Do.

3d do. Stracey.

Wednesday, the 24th July, is the day appointed for receiving petitions at the India House from candidates for admission into the College, for the term which will commence on Saturday the 27th July 1833.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY.

THE half-yearly examination of the cadets educated at Addiscombe took place on the 11th June, in the presence of W. Wigram, Esq. (deputy chairman), the members of the Military Seminary Committee and Court of Directors. Several distinguished persons were invited on the occasion; among those who attended were Lord Arthur Hill, Major General Millar, Sir Howard Douglass, Bart., Sir James Shaw, Bart., Sir Augustus Fraser, Sir Alex. Johnston, Colonels Drummond, Williamson, Robertson, &c. &c. &c.

The proceedings of the day commenced with the parade, when the corps of cadets, under the command of the Lieut. Gover-

nor (Col. Houstoun, c.b.), went through the manual and platoon exercise, the artillery practice, and broad-sword exercise, in a style which showed that the practical duties of soldiers had been well attended to.

The cadets constituting the first class were then severally examined in mathematics, by Sir Alex. Dickson (the public examiner and inspector of studies), and were further required to demonstrate various problems.

In Hindustani, the examination was conducted by Dr. Wilkins, the learned orientalist and librarian to the Company. This consisted of reading and translating various passages from Hindustani selec-

tions, and submitting specimens of writing in the Persian and Nagari characters.

Fortification followed, in which Sir Alexander elicited the degree of information possessed by the senior cadets by proposing various questions connected with this art, the answers to which were accompanied by explanations from diagrams which were exhibited for the purpose.

The joint report of the public examiner and lieutenant governor was then read by the clerk to the Military Seminary Committee, the purport of which was, that while the latter had great pleasure in reporting the conduct of the whole establishment to have been at no previous period superior to the present,—a circumstance ascribable to the good example of the first class generally, and to the admirable qualities of the corporals in particular,—the public examiner was enabled to recommend, in consequence of their mathematical attainment, the following seven gentlemen for the scientific corps, *viz.*

Corporals Allardyce, Pollock, and North, engineers.

Corporals Hodgson, Strettell, Penrice, and Tucker, artillery; and the remaining twenty-three of the class to the infantry line of service.

The distribution of the prizes by the deputy chairman, agreeably to the award of the public and oriental examiners and the lieutenant governor, next followed, and constituted an interesting part of the spectacle.

Allardyce, first mathematical prize.

Pollock, second fortification, second military drawing and surveying and second French.

North, first fortification, first military drawing and surveying, first civil drawing, and first general good conduct.

Strettell, first French.

Hamilton, second general good conduct.

Penrice, second mathematical.

Rt. Tudor Tucker, second Latin.

The rest of the class, with some of the second and third classes, received prizes correspondent to their respective proficiency in various branches of study.

The business of the day was concluded by an address from the deputy chairman, in which, with reference to the joint report above alluded to, he complimented the cadets upon the gentlemanly feeling which had pervaded the establishment, regretted that a deficiency of mathematical attainment, as compared with former Terms, had prevented a larger selection of cadets for the scientific corps, urged upon those who had not yet qualified greater perseverance in connection with this object, which, he informed the cadets, the court intended should be the result not of *relative*, but superior merit, and reminded them that the native army of India, which was justly celebrated for gallantry and efficiency, would be ever found faithful followers of those who set them a good example and treated them kindly.

The directors, together with those visitors who had received cards of invitation, and the professors and officers of the institution, proceeded to the painted saloon to partake of an elegant collation.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette. Cape Town. Bridekirk.

WE have but lately formed a personal acquaintance with this African Miscellany, which has existed since 1831; its *abode* has much prepossessed us in its favour. It is published in monthly parts or numbers, and consists of a judicious and varied selection of the flowers of European periodical literature, interspersed with original articles by no means deficient in talent. We observe, not only in this publication, but in the newspapers of the Cape, a maturity of taste and ability, which affords a decisive criterion of the intellectual refinement of this colony.

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Vol. II. Edinburgh, 1833. Cadell.

THIS volume consists of a continuation of the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," in which the seeds of Sir Walter's poetry and delightful romances may be not dimly discerned.

The volume, like the first, is enriched with curious notes, historical, legendary, and glossarial, which afford the reader ample means of comprehending and appreciating the

originals. Prefixed to the second part, "the Romantic Ballads," is an elegant ode from the pen of Dr. Leyden, on the eve of his projected departure from India.

Characteristics of Goethe. From the German of Falk, Von Müller, &c., with Notes, original and translated, illustrative of German Literature. By SARAH AUSTIN. In Three Vols. London, 1833. Wilson.

Mrs. AUSTIN's happy style of translating the German language, or rather of trans-fusing the powerful conceptions, with which German literature abounds, into that of England, is eminently exemplified in the present work, which relates to one of the most extraordinary characters of the present age. To those who, like ourselves, have acquired a relish for the inimitable beauties of Goethe, this work will afford a delectable enjoyment.

The Works of Lord Byron; with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. In Seventeen Vols. Vol. XVII. London, 1833. Murray.

Finis coronat opus. We have now before us the concluding volume of one of the most elegant collections which have issued from the English press. It is scarcely necessary to speak of the original works contained in this collection (which, however, in the aggregate, exhibit a striking psychological history), further than in connection with the notes and illustrations which accompany them; and taking them together, we scruple not to assert that the work will stand as a model for future editors. The Index is a very copious one. The article "Lord Byron" fills about three pages, and it is rightly observed by the editor, that we "should look in vain for any apology for Lord Byron more impressive than that which is presented by the brief summary of a life of thirty-six years."

A Treatise on Astronomy. By SIR JOHN W. HERSCHELL, K. Guelp., F.R.S., &c. Being Vol. XLIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This is a splendid digest of all the most material parts of the science of astronomy, by one of its most eminent professors. Philosophy has, in modern times, been taught to descend, without loss of dignity, from the almost inaccessible heights where she was formerly enthroned, and to "dwell with men." Amongst the number of those who have contributed to diffuse a knowledge of science, by divesting it of all superstitious sanctity, Sir John Herschell would deserve to be included, if he had done no more towards that object than this successful effort to familiarize and adapt the study of astronomy to ordinary minds.

The Last Gifts of Mary Queen of Scots.

This is a finely-executed mezzotint to print from a picture by Colin, which, until the "glorious three days" at Paris, formed the centre ornament of the boudoir of the Duchess of Berri in the Tuilleries, when it was torn from the walls by the mob, and sold for a few francs in the streets; subsequently it was reclaimed, and eventually sold to its present possessor, Mr. Alaric A. Watts. The subject of the picture is Mary taking leave of her favourite attendants, and pledging them in a cup of wine.

A Popular History of Priestcraft in all Ages and Nations. By WILLIAM HOWITT. London, 1833. E. WILSON.

THE object of this little work is stated to be "to present a concise and concentrated view of universal priestcraft, to assist and strengthen the present disposition to abate that nuisance in England." The author admits he is a dissenter, and proclaims the maxim "*fiat justitia ruat cælum.*" He thinks he has proved "that priestcraft is one of the greatest curses which has afflicted the earth." There is much truth and much exaggeration in the work.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, January 29.

John Henry Palsgrave, v. Henry Lechmere Worrall.—This was an action brought by Mr. Palsgrave, an assistant surgeon on this establishment, against Captain Worrall, of the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, for criminal conversation with Mrs. Palsgrave. The trial, being very unusual in these courts, excited much interest. The damages were laid at Sa. Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Turton stated the case for the plaintiff. He represented it to be one that called for heavy damages, as he thought he should be able to prove that there existed in the mind of Capt. Worrall a long premeditated design to inflict this injury upon Mr. Palsgrave; that he had violated the friendship and abused the hospitality of the plaintiff to accomplish his ends, and that long before Mrs. Palsgrave eloped with him, he had made inquiries and consulted him (Mr. Turton) respecting the probable consequences of such a step (the marriage not being according to English law), so far back as December 1831, five months before the elopement. The learned advocate then detailed the facts, and afterwards called the following witnesses.

The Rev. H. R. Shepherd, a clergyman at Dacca, performed the marriage ceremony for the plaintiff at the church of that place. They left the station on the day of the marriage, 5th Dec. 1828. Mrs. Palsgrave's name before marriage was Maria Clementina Foulkes; she was about eighteen years of age at that time. Mr. Crockroft, her uncle, was present at the ceremony. The plaintiff was about twenty-seven years of age.

Col. E. Barton was at Cawnpore in 1829; was at that time dep. quarter-master-general. The plaintiff and his wife came to the station; they resided in a small bungalow. Capt. Worrall was living at the station; he is a married man, about thirty-three years of age, and has several children. Mrs. Worrall was there at that time. The plaintiff and his wife resided with witness about a year and a-half; Mr. Palsgrave appeared a most kind and attentive husband, and Mrs. Palsgrave an affectionate wife. Plaintiff and his wife left Cawnpore for Bareilly in November 1831. There appeared no change in their manner at that time. Capt. Worrall remained at Cawnpore. He quitted the station in February or March, and returned in about a month. Saw Mrs. Palsgrave after she had quitted Capt. Worrall's

house; never saw her there. Paid an account due on a promissory note from plaintiff to defendant for Sa. Rs. 1,860. Believes Mrs. Worrall left the station for England during the rains of 1830. Has no reason to think Mrs. Palsgrave was unhappy immediately after her marriage. Capt. Worrall's visits were not so frequent before as after the plaintiff and his wife arrived; he lived four miles off, but towards the latter part of Mrs. Palsgrave's visit he lived about a quarter of a mile distant. The defendant occasionally rode out with Mrs. Palsgrave, and sometimes with her husband. Witness spoke to Mrs. Palsgrave on the subject of some attentions paid to her by defendant. Capt. Worrall had a general invitation to dine at witness's house. In the evenings Capt. Worrall sometimes drove Mrs. Palsgrave out, but not more than about two evenings in a week. The attentions remonstrated about were the general attentions she received from the defendant. Witness thought they might produce observations from society. The plaintiff had an opportunity of seeing those attentions, but still suffered them to drive out together, though those attentions had excited witness's remonstrance. There were musical parties at Capt. W.'s house in the mornings; Mrs. Palsgrave and other ladies attended; they had to go home and dress for dinner afterwards. Remembers plaintiff telling him he had left his wife at defendant's house to dress; he dressed at witness's house that day. He believes that notes occasionally passed between defendant and Mrs. Palsgrave; Mr. Palsgrave was aware of those communications. The particular attentions of the defendant only became visible a fortnight previous to their leaving the station. The duties of a medical man require his attendance at the hospital at the times other persons devote to exercise. Mr. and Mrs. Palsgrave were received in society at Cawnpore. Witness never observed any improper familiarities between defendant and Mrs. Palsgrave.

Colonel B. Roope travelled with plaintiff and his wife from Dacca to Cawnpore, in December 1828; were together until separated at Cawnpore. Saw the plaintiff frequently; his conduct towards his wife was always very kind and attentive.

Rev. Ed. White, the clergyman at Cawnpore, saw Mrs. Palsgrave frequently at church. Saw her at Cawnpore after her husband had quitted the station, first in the house of the defendant, afterwards at witness's own house. Received two letters from Mrs. Palsgrave in June 1832, and in consequence went to the house of defendant. Saw her there. Capt. Worrall

was not present. Witness addressed a note to Capt. Worrall, and produced his reply. The contents of the letter was on the subject of the seduction of Mrs. Palsgrave, and requesting an immediate interview with him, that witness might impress the necessity of an immediate separation. Mrs. Palsgrave had been in the house about two months when witness saw her there. He removed her to her aunt's. Witness met the defendant driving Mrs. Palsgrave out on two occasions.

Robert Parry was called on his subpoena, but did not answer. It appeared he had been in court during the early part of Mr. Turton's opening speech, but had left the court, after informing Mr. Strettell, the defendant's attorney, that he did not wish to give evidence in this case.

Rohmany, Ayah, resided at Capt. Worrall's whilst Mrs. Palsgrave resided with him. They slept in the same bed.

The *Advocate General*, for the defendant, inquired where was the proof of premeditated design and previous consultation, threatened by Mr. Turton. The only proof of friendship had been the plaintiff's lending the defendant money on a promissory note at twelve per cent., which he might have got in the bazar. There was little evidence of the domestic happiness of the plaintiff, who appeared to be seeking damages for the destruction of what never existed. If the plaintiff had been negligent, and winked at his own dishonour, he ought to take the consequences. He had suffered his wife to be driven out by the defendant, and had even allowed her to dress at the defendant's house. He trusted the court would take the defendant's culpable negligence into consideration, and reduce the damages to the smallest nominal amount.

The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 7,000 sicca rupees.

January 31.

Mr. Turton applied for a rule that an attachment do issue against Robert Parry, who was called on his subpoena to give evidence on the part of the plaintiff in the trial of *Palsgrave v. Worrall*. The evidence of this witness would have proved the defendant's intentions respecting the seduction of Mrs. Palsgrave long before the circumstances had become known to the plaintiff, and that the defendant, some time previous to the elopement, obtained a legal opinion respecting the validity of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Palsgrave; he would also have been an important witness regarding the ability of the defendant to pay large damages.

The Court granted the rule.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAUDABLE SOCIETIES.

At an adjourned meeting of these societies, on the 19th January, was read the

following report of a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the societies:—

"I. *The Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society*.—This society commenced on the 1st of July 1832, and will close on the 30th of June 1835, at midnight.

"Your committee have first to remark on the manner in which the fundamental regulations of the Supplementary Societies have been from time to time altered by the directors. Article 10th of those societies provides that the fundamental regulations 'can be altered only by a majority of the members residing in Bengal;' but in several important instances the directors have altered the fundamental regulations by their own authority. Thus the duration of each Supplementary Society was originally for one year only, but the directors 'have deemed it expedient' to extend their duration to three years. Again; after the payment of the maximum, Sa. Rs. 10,000, to be received from the funds by the holder of a share on a lapsed life, the surplus funds were originally directed to be appropriated to the ensuing society, and to the holders of shares in preceding societies whose dividends had not equalled the sum of Sa. Rs. 10,000; but the directors have subsequently directed the surplus funds to be exclusively appropriated to the ensuing society. Further, the articles originally provided that not more than ten shares could be subscribed for on any one life, but it is now specially provided that the directors may pass an additional rule, extending the number to fifteen, should this measure be deemed by them prudent and proper. These alterations, viewed in themselves, may or may not be liable to objections, but they are important modifications of fundamental rules, and the mode of effecting them has been wholly irregular and unjustifiable. The discretion assumed by the directors, in this last-mentioned case, is what the members generally would probably never have conceded; and your committee have to add, that it appears never to have been exercised. But a similar discretion on a still more important matter has been both assumed and exercised. In the original articles of the Supplementary Societies it was provided that the funds should be laid out in the purchase of Government paper, shares in the Bank of Bengal, or on loans to be secured by a deposit of Government paper, shares in the Bank of Bengal, or a mortgage of real property; but, at a private meeting of the directors of the Twelfth Supplementary Laudable Society, held on the 29th of June 1832, for the formation of the present society, it was proposed and carried, that 'the funds of the society, as they are realized, shall be invested in Government or other securities, or on the

security of subscribers' general interest in the society, at the discretion of the directors, or in such other way as shall appear to them safe and advantageous for the society.' Of this fundamental alteration no notice was given to the public except by the advertisement of Rules in the *Calcutta Courier* on the 30th of June, the day previous to the society going into operation. This discretionary power of investing the funds on the security of subscribers' general interest in the society was exercised, in contravention of a fundamental regulation, before it was avowed; and it was openly assumed in contravention of another, which required the consent of a majority of the members residing in Bengal. These instances are sufficient to show what your committee desire to bring to your notice in this place, that the directors have broken and altered the fundamental regulations according to their own pleasure and convenience.

"The state of the funds is affected by the large discretion assumed by the directors as to the mode of investment. The sole assets of the society are two promissory notes, one granted by Messrs. Alexander and Co., and the other by Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., on the 1st of July 1832, in payment of premiums of insurance. On the 11th of December 1832, the balance due by Messrs. Alexander and Co., under their promissory note, was Sa. Rs. 7,182. 4. 8., and on the same date the cash balance in the Bank of Hindoostan was Sa. Rs. 23,025. 12. 4., making a total claim of Sa. Rs. 30,208. 1. against the late firm; and for the recovery of this amount the Supplementary Society must depend on the dividends receivable from Messrs. Alexander and Co.'s estate, and the right to retain the final dividends payable by this society on twenty-one shares held by Messrs. Alexander and Co. on lives lapsed before the 11th December 1832. The committee, however, beg to observe, that these policies do not appear to have been assigned by Messrs. Alexander and Co., or their trustees, to the society, or to any one on its behalf; though, as far as your committee are informed, they do not apprehend that the right of the society to retain can be successfully disputed.

"The balance of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.'s promissory note, remaining due on the 31st December 1832, including a small cash balance, amounted to Sa. Rs. 29,223, the security for which is the right of the society to retain the final dividends payable to the firm on account of seventeen shares on lives already lapsed, and the regulated advances and final dividends on shares held on lives that may lapse before the expiration of the society. The committee, however, remark, that the society has not

always obtained the benefit of the regulated advances already paid to the firm, for it appears by the account of the society with the Bank of Hindostan, that on the 10th of September 1832, a payment of Sa. Rs. 40,000 was made by the Bank, on account of the society, to Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., of which they paid back, on the same day, only part, viz. Sa. Rs. 20,000 to the credit of this society; and the balance, Sa. Rs. 20,000, was also paid, on the same day, on account of their debt to the Seventh Laudable Society, an arrangement which your committee consider as having a direct tendency to confuse rights which should be kept separate and distinct, and to benefit one society at the expense of the other."

The committee then attempt an appreciation of the value of a share in this society, although the data they possess are very imperfect; and, they say, the conclusion at which they have arrived can be considered only an approximation to the truth. The estimated receipts during the existence of the society, they suppose, will be Sa. Rs. 15,15,577. The number of lives insured is 711, on which 1,950 shares are held, averaging 2½ shares on each life. Of the aggregate number of shares, 327 are held on lives which will probably lapse before the expiration of the society. Assuming that no greater number of lives will lapse than are insured for 327 shares, it will make the total value of a share, including both the regulated advance and the final dividend, equal only to Sa. Rs. 4,604 instead of Sa. Rs. 8,500, which was assumed to be the probable value of a share at the commencement of the society.

"II. *The Seventh Laudable Society.*—This society commenced on the 1st of January 1832, and will close on the 31st of December 1834, at midnight.

"In this society, also, your committee have to remark on the power assumed by the directors of altering the original regulations of the Laudable Societies without reference to the general body of subscribers in Bengal, as required by the articles. Thus the duration of the society was altered from five years to three, and no reasons were assigned but their sense of expediency. This, however, is of much less importance than the direct and continued violation of that fundamental rule of the society which prescribes the mode of investing the funds. This regulation affects the safety of the society, because it contains the only provision for the security of the funds subscribed, from which dividends must ultimately be made. In the letter and form it remains unpealed and in full force, but in spirit and substance it has been wholly disregarded; and the consequence is, that, while the society has nominally funds to the extent of several

lacs of rupees, there is not a single rupee in that form of security prescribed by the regulations. The regulation to which your committee refer is contained in the 24th article, and provides that, 'as often as a sum exceeding Sa. Rs. 5,000 shall be collected it shall be laid out in the purchase of Government paper, bank shares, or in loans secured by a deposit of Government paper, to be granted under the control and authority of the directors; it being clearly understood that in all cases of loan the saleable value of the deposit shall be more than sufficient to cover the sum lent. All public securities purchased for the society shall be especially endorsed to three or more of the directors, and the interest only shall be made payable to the secretaries and treasurers.' The mode in which this essential article of the society has been systematically violated, is by receiving the promissory notes of parties having an interest in the society, for the amount of premiums due on the presumed security of the regulated advances falling due to those parties when the lives they have insured lapse, and of the final dividends which in like manner will become due to them at the expiration of this society. The advances and dividends thus falling due are set off against the amount of the promissory notes, and it thus appears that by those parties no actual cash payments have been made at all, at least to the present society. It would appear that this indulgence given to large subscribers is not of recent origin, it having been usual for many years to allow the large houses to give their notes in payment of premiums; and your committee desire to bring to the notice of subscribers that this practice, although directly contrary to the rules, has tended to increase the ultimate dividends, by giving a larger rate of interest. Even the actual cash payments made by houses of agency and private individuals to the late secretaries and treasurers have not been invested in the forms of security prescribed by article 24th, but have entirely disappeared, and now exist only in the form of bonds and promissory notes, recently deposited, of individuals from whom the amount can be realized only by legal process or by gradual instalments.

"With reference to the state of the funds, your committee find that the assets of the society consist solely of promissory notes of parties insuring lives in the society. The balance due on Messrs. Alexander and Co.'s promissory notes, three in number, including a cash balance in the Bank of Hindostan amounting to Sa. Rs. 10,511. 13. 4., was, on the 11th December, Sa. Rs. 6,00,926. 7. From a statement submitted by the accountant of the societies, it appears that the losses sustained by the late firm of Alexander and

Co. on their insurances, by the excess of premiums paid over sums received on lapsed lives, is upwards of six lacs of rupees, which may serve in some measure to account for, though by no means to justify, this accumulation of debt. But with regard to one note, which is for Sa. Rs. 2,10,935. 3. 8., and is dated the 7th of May 1830, they remark, that no regulated advances or final dividends have been set off against it till the 11th Sept. 1832, an interval of nearly two years and a-half, although during that period upwards of a lac of rupees became due to Messrs. Alexander and Co. from the society.

"Your committee find that the amount due to this society by Messrs. Alexander and Co., under the promissory notes, was wholly unprotected until the 1st of September last, when, by a formal deed, they assigned to Mr. James Cullen, the trustee selected by the directors, certain promissory notes and bond debts of private individuals as collateral security. Thus, Messrs. Alexander and Co.'s promissory note, dated 7th May 1830, for Sa. Rs. 2,10,935. 3. 8., was protected by four promissory notes of private individuals, amounting together to Sa. Rs. 2,00,000, by twenty-one shares on three lives insured in the Seventh Laudable Society, and by nine shares on one life insured in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society; the assignment of those nine shares for such a purpose being plainly prejudicial to the interests of shareholders in that society. The remainder of their debt, amounting to about four lacs of rupees, was protected by assigning to Mr. Cullen all their right and interest in 197½ shares held by them in the Seventh Laudable Society, and by depositing with Mr. Cullen, and assigning to him

A bond secured by judgment and assignment of a share in the estate of a native family under a decree of the Supreme Court, amounting to		Sa. Rs. 1,64,279 11
A bond secured by judgment for		47,460 0
Two other bonds, not so secured, for, 1,17,000 0		
And two promissory notes, now due, for		1,00,000 0

Amounting in all, exclusive of interest, to.....} 4,28,739 11

"It thus appears that, exclusively of what may accrue to the society from the 197½ shares mentioned above, the nominal amount of their securities about cover the claims of the society against Messrs. Alexander and Co.; but of their real value it is impossible for your committee to form a correct judgment. They have no hesitation, however, in saying that it would be fallacious to expect that more than 50 per cent. can be realized within the period assigned to the duration of the present society; and this opinion is given after due consideration of the communications that

have passed on this subject between most of the parties concerned and Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. To this is to be added whatever dividend Messrs. Alexander and Co.'s estate may yield to the society under their promissory notes.

"The remaining assets of the society are a promissory note of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., the balance of which, with a small cash balance in their hands, amounted on the 31st December to Sa. Rs. 56,754. 2., and a promissory note of Rustumjee Cowasjee, which, with interest, amounted on the same date to Sa. Rs. 5,196. 15. 4., making a total amount due to the Society from Messrs. Alexander and Co., Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., and Rustumjee Cowasjee, of Sa. Rs. 6,62,877. 8. 4. From this amount are to be deducted the regulated advances on nine shares on lapsed lives not yet paid, viz. Sa. Rs. 36,000, which makes the total amount of the nominal property of the society Sa. Rs. 6,26,877. 8. 4."

With a view to form a rough estimate of the value of a share, subject to the same qualifications as in the last instance, the committee find that the estimated receipts during the existence of the society will be Sa. Rs. 16,70,413. The number of lives insured is 707, on which 2,011 shares are held, averaging nearly three shares on each life. Of the aggregate number of shares, 249 are insured on lives which the committee do not consider good; but assuming that number, and dividing by it the estimated total receipts, the probable value of a share on the 31st December 1834, will be Sa. Rs. 6,708, without allowing for the stipulated payment of 10 per cent. to the succeeding society, and including both the regulated advance and the final dividend.

"III. *Concluding Remarks.*—From the past management of the societies two questions arise, one relating to the validity of certain shares which are registered in the books of the societies, and the other to the responsibility of the directors.

"The first question is founded on article 9th of the Supplementary Laudable Society, and article 10th of the Seventh Laudable Society, which provide that 'if any promissory note received in payment of subscription-money shall remain unpaid after the expiration of the second month from the commencement of the society, the amount of such note shall be forfeited to the society, and the subscription cancelled;' and on the 19th article of the Supplementary Laudable Society, and the 20th article of the Seventh Laudable Society, which also provide that 'all subscriptions (except the first, which is to be paid on admission) shall be paid within one month of the time at which they become due. If not paid within that time, a penalty of

two per cent. on the amount of the instalment shall be added, and any member, who shall not have paid his subscription together with the said penalty within two months of the day on which such subscription shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his share or shares.' From the investigations of your committee, as already explained, it appears that the parties mentioned in the statement of the funds have not paid their subscriptions within the prescribed period, but have granted promissory notes, which have remained unpaid after the expiration of the second month from the commencement of the societies. The question, therefore, is, whether in conformity with the regulations, the amount of such notes shall be forfeited to the society, or the subscription cancelled, and the share or shares absolutely and entirely forfeited.

"The second question arising out of the past management of the Seventh Laudable Society is founded on the 24th article of its regulations, which directs that "as often as a sum exceeding Sa. Rs. 5,000 shall be collected, it shall be laid out in the purchase of government paper, Bank shares, or in loans secured by a deposit of government paper, to be granted under the control and authority of the directors; it being clearly understood that in all cases of loan, the saleable value of the deposit shall be more than sufficient to cover the sum lent. All public securities purchased for the society shall be specially endorsed to three or more of the directors, and the interest only shall be made payable to the secretaries and treasurers.' It has been already shown that this article has been wholly disregarded; and as loss may arise to the society from its violations, the question is whether the society is entitled to demand from the directors that they shall make good that loss.

"On the present position of the Laudable Societies, your committee will only remark that the failure of the late secretaries and treasurers, being a case wholly unprovided for by the articles, the appointment of provisional officers by the directors was a proper exercise of discretion; but they further think, that in the then circumstances of the society, the directors ought, on the failure of Alexander and Co. to have called a general meeting of subscribers at the earliest possible period, for the purpose of laying before them the condition and prospects of the societies, the more especially as no time was lost in publishing the usual intimation of premiums being due.

"With reference to the future, the questions arise, whether the Laudable Societies should be continued; and, if so, under what modifications? On the former of these points your committee re-

mark that, according to the constitution of both societies, the representatives of deceased subscribers only are entitled to derive benefit from the funds; and that if the societies were dissolved no surviving subscribers could have any claim. The entire funds would be divisible among the holders of shares on lapsed lives; and surviving subscribers could not recover any portion of their subscription. Such a dissolution, moreover, would involve a great injustice to subscribers and holders of shares residing at a distance from Calcutta, or, if residing near, too old and infirm to obtain a renewal of their policies in any new society that might be formed. Your committee, therefore, are of opinion, that the societies must be carried on, although it of course rests with every individual subscriber, or shareholder, to exercise his own discretion, by paying the half-yearly premium, and thus continuing his interest in the societies, or by withholding it and forfeiting that interest."

For the future conduct of the Laudable Societies, the committee recommend that the offices of secretary and treasurer should be separate and held by different persons; that the secretary should give ample security for the protection of the society's interests, exclusively devote his attention to the business of the society, and receive a fixed allowance for his services. The committee consider that the services of a qualified and reasonable person may be remunerated at less expense than has hitherto incurred, which it is estimated has not fallen short of 20,000 rupees per annum. They suggest that the funds of the society should be invested in one or other of the modes prescribed by the 24th article of the Seventh Laudable Society, and that the cash balances of the societies should be always kept at a public bank; that that clause of article 10th of the Seventh Laudable Society and article 11th of the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, which provides that "no questions shall be proposed to the members at large without the concurrence of the whole of the directors," be annulled; that general and public meetings of the subscribers in Calcutta shall be annually convened, at which the directors for the ensuing year shall be elected by ballot; that the accounts shall be made up and audited annually, submitted to the general meeting and published; that there should be a new and amended distribution of votes, according to the number of shares held by each member, but so as that no person or firm, however numerous the shares held, shall have more votes than ten on any one question.

The report of the directors was then read as follows:—

"In the very few observations which the directors wish to offer upon the report of the committee appointed to inquire into

the state of the Laudable Societies, they have studiously avoided entering into any long or controversial arguments upon the various points which it embraces. They do not certainly acquiesce in all the views, the reasoning, or the calculations of the committee, and they estimate much more highly the probable out-turn of the societies; but where they have nothing of denial to offer upon the main charge against their management, they are unwilling to enter into collision with the committee on minor matters of detail. They think, however, that the following explanations are material to the formation of a correct opinion upon the present state of the affairs of the Laudable Societies, in which light alone they offer them.

"The origin of these societies was a mutual insurance amongst the commercial community; the supplemental societies being instituted subsequent to the others, in consequence of the time of final settlement of the original societies being found by some to be inconveniently protracted. Individuals were subsequently admitted to subscribe to them; but from the commencement, the entire management has been left in the hands of the principal houses, who have seldom held less than about three-fourths, directly or indirectly, of the whole interest of the societies. It is perhaps from this circumstance that the private subscribers have never in a degree before the present period shown a desire to interfere with the directors. The rules of the respective societies have from time to time been altered, as appeared to the framers most likely to conduce to the general advantage of the subscribers. Thus, originally the Laudable Society was framed for five years. In 1815, the institutors of the society then commenced, altered its duration to seven years. That being found inconveniently long, the succeeding society was reduced to five years. The directors on the institution of the present societies fixed upon six years as the most convenient period for each. The result of the Supplementary Laudable Society of 1825, owing to the Burmese war, evinced the necessity of the average being extended beyond one year.

"The rule enabling the directors to extend the numbers of shares to fifteen was adopted originally in 1825; nine-tenths of the private subscribers have subsequently commenced their subscriptions, nor has it ever been acted upon.

"In altering the rules, to allow of the directors lending the funds upon the security of the shares or other private securities, the institutors of the Thirteenth Supplementary Society at least guarded the interest of the subscribers to a certain extent, by introducing a clause giving a prior claim to the society upon the lapses occurring for all debts due from the persons en-

titled to any lapses. And to the objection that these alterations were only published on the day previous to the commencement of the new society, the directors would reply that in fact one month, or indeed it may be said two, being given for the payment of premiums, full and ample notice must have been given for all parties to acquaint themselves with the rules of the new society. That alterations have at all times been introduced on the formation of the new societies will be seen by reference to the rules of each.

“ It is not, however, by their legal responsibilities alone that the directors seek to be judged. As the directors of an institution into which the public have been partially admitted, they feel that they have a duty to perform to others from which their own extensive personal interests, amounting to at least two-thirds of the society, will not in fairness exonerate them. By allowing the funds due from Messrs. Alexander and Co. to continue on their notes at the commencement of the society; and by the subsequent accommodation granted them, rather than by pressing them to cause their immediate stoppage, the directors, however actuated and however justified in law by the letter of the rules which were made before the commencement of the societies, took upon themselves a heavy moral responsibility to all who with themselves were interested in the out-turn of the funds. If the societies continue and the directors still retain the management of the securities which they have taken upon that expectation, they do not hesitate giving it as their opinion, that they will realize an amount greater than the unfortunate firm's debt to the societies long before their expiration. Should however the frame of the societies be altered, they know not how the views with which they took such securities may be realized, and must confine themselves to such legal responsibility, if any, as may attach to any part of their conduct.

“ The directors cannot but feel some surprise that delay in calling a meeting upon the present state of the society should have been objected against them. Messrs. Alexander and Co. failed on the 12th day of December last, on the 21st of the same month, the advertisement issued for a meeting on the 31st. To have called it previous to the failure would have been inevitably and wilfully to occasion, or at least precipitate, that event. Whilst there was a hope of averting it, the directors feel assured that few members of the *Laudable Societies*, even if satisfied that their interests would have been protected by any meeting, would have desired such a step to have been taken. That the ordinary advertisement from the secretary to remind the shareholders of the period when their subscriptions would be due should receive

earlier insertion in the papers, cannot be a matter of surprize, of blame, or of injury to any one. And they beg to observe that this is the first instance since the formation of the *First Laudable Society*, as they believe, in which any meeting of the members at large has been convened.

“ The directors are not less alive to the possible evil consequences of the system of accommodation which has prevailed more or less for many years, if not from the commencement of the societies, than the committee themselves. They think an effectual check and control should be provided against any recurrence to the system. The balance of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.'s note, and Rustoomjee Cowasjee's note have been paid off, invested, and disbursed on account of subsequent lapses and current claims since the directors' report was submitted to the meeting, so that whatever now remains out on security is comprised in Messrs. Alexander and Co.'s debt.

“ The directors do not think that the affairs of the society would be conducted either better or cheaper by a paid establishment, and a secretary confined to the mere business of the societies, than by a respectable agency house; and whatever difference of opinion may be entertained by one of them upon other grounds, upon the recommendation of the committee of a paid secretary, the others cannot but think that an adequate security against any misapplication of the funds, and against any system of accommodation, would be provided by the following modification in the management, which they have been informed has been already suggested by one of the members of the committee, and which they presume to think might be adopted under the power vested in the directors, without requiring the delay which the collection of the majority of votes in Bengal compels in any alteration in the original frame of the institution, namely:

“ That the secretaries and treasurers, or any partner of their firm, shall not act as director, or have any voice in the direction; that two new directors, in the room of two about to retire, shall be chosen from classes unconnected with commerce; that the directors shall in future grant no accommodation to any subscribers in the payment of their premiums beyond that pointed out by the 10th rule of the *Seventh Laudable*, and the 9th rule of the *Supplementary Laudable Society*; that weekly meetings of the directors shall be held to audit the accounts, and see that the surplus funds are invested, according to the rule, in Company's paper, Bank shares, or other readily realizable securities, and that the statement of accounts shall be circulated among the directors on the following day, and signed by them.

"The directors are willing to pledge themselves to carry into effect these measures, which seem to them as much as can be effected until the expiration of the societies. It may become a question at those periods, whether a general revision of the rules and provisions may not be expedient for the formation of any fresh institution. To attempt it now they conceive would endanger the very existence of the present societies. Before the consent of the majority of subscribers in Bengal could be obtained, every insurance would be forfeited unless the premiums are paid up."

The meeting adjourned till the 26th, when Mr. Turton's motion, for continuing the secretaryship with Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., was carried by a very large majority.

PARTIALITY TO NATIVES.

The *Meerut Observer*, which opposes itself to what it considers an excessive benevolence to natives of India, has the following remarks on the subject:—

"There is not a greater vexation in life than the infliction, on a shallow mind, of the *spirit of speculative benevolence*: of all modern fallacies, this seems to us one of the most prevalent in India, and therefore we shall advert to it as an amiable proof of a weak judgment operating on a kind heart. In this country, the speculative benevolent are marked by certain paradoxical opinions and *outré* notions, and in general are composed of persons who arrive in India passed the meridian of life, or of those individuals who have acquired, from the adoption of native habits, certain predilections for Eastern customs and opinions. The spirit displays itself amongst the rulers of the land by a morbid horror of existing institutions; and it is a maxim of orthodox belief, that all European civil functionaries are lazy, indolent, and corrupt, and that all military officers are luxurious, overpaid, and insubordinate. Hence the benevolent speculate on plans to dispense with European assistants in our provincial courts, and to substitute natives in their place; hence, also, the systematic curtailment of the allowances of the European officers, and the continual reduction of all emoluments, until at last a bare subsistence is left. These retrenchments are intended as a preventive check to the hitherto luxurious propensities and idle habits of the military servants of the state. This mischievous spirit also views with the most benignant feelings that class of natives which compose the menial servants of European officers; their honesty, attention to their master's interest, their passive endurance of innumerable wrongs and ill-treatment, is a constant theme of

commendation with the speculative benevolent. If a British officer is occasionally murdered by his menial, this is only cited in proof of the hardship which the poor servant must have endured to induce him to cut his master's throat: such is the fallacious reasoning of those who are imbued with the spirit of speculative benevolence. Possibly few individuals that ever resided in India were so thoroughly possessed by the spirit as the late Marquis of Hastings; and to punish a native servant by inflicting personal chastisement, was at one time viewed by this philanthropic nobleman as an offence deserving the most severe penalty. Lady Hastings, under the influence of the *spirit*, entered into an elaborate epistolary correspondence with the late Col. Imlach on the subject of the Lower Female Orphan School. Her ladyship wanted the girls to be hired out as waiting-maids in gentlemen's families; the colonel, whose practical good sense at once saw that the mischief-working spirit was wholly to blame, calmly expostulated, and pointed out to her ladyship the consequences. The correspondence that ensued at the time was circulated to the army officers, and it called forth many a ludicrous remark at so notable a proposal as that of converting the Lower Female Orphan School into a waiting-maid nursery for the public.

"Let us also here pause to remark on the pure spirit of beneficent charity that leads the *griffin* traveller to leave his snug palanquin, and walk under the beams of a vertical sun, to relieve the toils of mild Hindu bearers, who ply for ticca fare in our Indian metropolis; also let us venerate the man who takes his syce into his buggy or carriage, to prevent the said Emambux from fatiguing himself with his pedestrian exertions. All these harmless emancipations of the *spirit* are only laughable, and we class them with the simple speculations of the amiable Heber, who instanced, as a proof of the excellent disposition of the natives, that he received the appellation of a *Gurreeb Purwur*! Alas! alas! when one so gifted could thus mistake a common form of Eastern adulation for the language of truth!

"We once travelled in company with a clergyman who abounded with the *spirit*, and he complained to us that his sweeper refused to carry a *chillumchee*, although he had mildly expostulated with the man, who declared it was not the custom for men of his caste! We were called on to adjudicate, and losing all respect for our friend's speculations, we at once administered to the vagabond a salutary chastisement, when he instantly made a respectful salaam, and walked off with his brazen utensil!

"Those individuals, who are placed in situations of rank and influence in this

country, should turn a deaf ear to the silly praise of heartless toadies and cunning sycophants, who, to ingratiate themselves into favour, extol with their nauseating commendations the emanations of the spirit of *speculative benevolence*: this leads to the perversion of the kindest attribute of humanity—charity. As rational observers, we must proclaim aloud, that there is in this country enough of actual misery without refining the petty grievances of native servants: let the influential rulers of the land sometimes consider the present situation of the British officers of the Indian army; let them look at the penniless veteran, worn down with poverty and the cares of a family, destitute of the means of educating his children in consequence of the depreciation of the Indian currency, which actually levies a tax on all remittances of seventy per cent.; let them regard the dejected countenances of those unfortunate officers who, after serving from twenty-six to twenty-nine years, find themselves still *captains at half-batta stations*, on the monthly receipt of 370 *one and tenpennies*; and lastly, let them mark the gloomy despondency that is now universally prevalent in the Indian army; and then, oh! ye Indian philanthropists, who are possessed with the spirit of speculative benevolence, in your zealous solicitude to benefit and protect the various classes of the native population, do not, oh! do not forget, that your own countrymen, by expatriating themselves as adventurers to a far distant land, are not thereby altogether undeserving of *some* consideration!

THE EX-RAJAH OF NUNKLOW.

Extract of a letter, dated Myrung, Casseah Hills, January 15, 1833:—

“Teerut Singh, ex-rajah of Nunklow, with whom and his followers we have been at war ever since the massacre of Lieuts. Bedingfield and Burlton, in 1829, came in to this post yesterday, having surrendered to the force under Capt. Lister, through Lieut. English, on condition that his life should be spared. He was sent off to-day to Gowahatty, to be placed at the disposal of the Governor General’s agent for the N.E. frontier. From the subdued temper of our Casseah foes, there is no doubt they will accept the amnesty that is now to be offered to all, and the country will speedily be pacified and settled.”

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE.

The satisfactory settlement of the land revenue, in the conquered and ceded provinces, is one of those measures that are indispensable to the real prosperity of the country; and we learn that some arrangement is in contemplation which, although

not final, will probably have a beneficial operation.

In the months of April and May of last year, a correspondence took place between the Governor General and the Sudder Board of Revenue, on deputation, on the subject of Regulation VII. of 1822. The slow progress of detailed settlements, under that Regulation, in the provinces we have mentioned, would seem to have placed the necessity of some intermediate measure in a strong light before the Governor General; and in one of their letters the Board state, that “so far as any thing material is concerned, settlements of the nature required by Reg. VII. of 1822 can hardly be said to be in progress.” Whatever may have been the success of the ryotwar settlement of Sir Thomas Munro, Mr. Mackenzie’s plan has signally failed. Year after year has passed by, and additional establishments, European and native, have been authorised, but nothing essential has as yet been done towards ascertaining the data on which a detailed settlement should be made. The quality of soils, the actual produce of the land, the money-rent which a beegah is capable of paying with reference to the expense of cultivation, the amount of crop, and the local position of fields in a village, all are in a great measure still undetermined. Hitherto, we understand, in most districts, the *jumabundee*, or assessment of rents, has been generally settled on an arbitrary scale of rates. The aggregate has commonly been a just revenue, but being unequally distributed in detail, it has been mostly cancelled afterwards by the zemindars and the hereditary ryots of their accord. Where the village is held in coparceny, the co-sharers have continued to collect the *juma* as they did before, by an equal quota on each beegah in cultivation in the village, or by such other assessment as convenience had introduced. In the mean time all improvement is stopped; every landholder is in a state of feverish anxiety about his village being measured and settled. Knowing that the settlement will be made on the village in proportion to the high or low state of cultivation, he not only refrains from sinking new wells, the chief means of improvement, but in several cases which have been mentioned to us, on the authority of an actual observer, the zemindars have filled up old wells in order to reduce the rate on a specific number of acres from that of irrigated to non-irrigated land; and the same remark, we are told, applies to indigo-planters and other speculators.

A circular, dated the 16th of October last, addressed to the commissioners of districts by the Sudder Board of Revenue of the Western Provinces, directs them, pending the receipt of further orders, to
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suspend all measurements that may be in progress, and to abstain from authorizing any additional expense on account of settlement operations, as it is expected that Government will shortly come to a final determination in regard to the mode in which settlements are to be formed in future. Of the nature of the measure contemplated we have no certain information, but it will probably consist in granting long leases on a summary inquiry at an enhanced *juma*, while the survey will proceed with a view to a final settlement on more accurate data at the termination of the leases.—*India Gaz.*, Dec. 7.

WORKING OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.

At the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., on the 21st January, the chairman, Col. Galloway, said, "he could speak from the experience he had had, as one of the assignees of Messrs. Palmer's estate, and he declared that estate had been entirely ruined in consequence of the shackles and forms imposed on the assignees by the Insolvent Court. The exertions of the assignees had been completely cramped by the Insolvent Act, and the estate brought to utter ruin."

WOLVES IN INDIA.

The *Mofussil Ukhbar*, in publishing a census of the inhabitants of the city of Agra, remarks that during the last four years, little less than 1,000 children have been destroyed by wolves. Upon the matter being represented to government in 1831, they authorized an additional grant of money in payment of rewards to those who exerted themselves to destroy the wolves in different parts of the district; but it seems that little has been effected towards the removal of the evil. This is attributed to a popular superstition regarding the blood of the wolf, the common people believing that any village within which it was spilt would become deserted, and that the manes of the children devoured by the animal would inevitably haunt the destroyer of it. To such an absurd extent does this feeling pervade the minds of the lower orders, that in some parts of India (as is stated) the natives, on securing a wolf, content themselves with hanging a bell round its neck to serve as an alarm in future.

GWALIOR.

Extract of a letter from Gwalior, dated 5th January 1833.—"With regard to the affairs of Gwalior, it was decided that the regent ranee was to continue in the government, and that if the maharaja attempted to interfere with the government during her life-time, he was to abide by the consequence; but if he patiently waited until

the demise of the ranee, or her retirement, the British government pledged to him the succession to the guddee."

That part of the Gwalior territories situate southward of Nerwar, is stated to be at present fast declining into a very disorganized state. Bodies of freebooters have for some past been traversing the country and plundering the villages in every direction. Many of these are subjects of Gwalior itself, who, finding complete impunity secured to such malpractices, betake themselves, as opportunity serves, to cattle-lifting and robbery, while others would seem to be real Pindarries, who, crossing over from Dattiya, Jhansi, and the adjacent parts, carry off the property of the country people, and sometimes, too, venture even on incursions into the Kotah state. The internal administration indeed of the whole country seems in a very wretched state, and, except within the immediate vicinity of Gwalior itself, there can scarcely be said to exist any protection of life or property. Beyond it, every zemindar, petty chief, and amil plays the part of a tyrant within the sphere of his little brief authority, and this too, when supported by some influential noble or favourite in the darbar, without the remote fear of that punishment which the oppressed do sometimes wring from even an eastern court on the head of wrong-doers. The exactions, too, of the farmers of revenue have, till lately, led to great depopulation: large tracts of land, indeed, are now lying waste from this cause in every quarter. Rao ji Trimbeck, the minister, however, has, during the last two years, endeavoured to do away with the system of farming the land revenue; and though the immediate loss from the inefficiency or misconduct of the amils would seem to have been considerable, yet as the system of *amauni* management, under common superintendence, contains within itself the seeds of certain improvement to the country, we may, if it be persevered in, yet expect to see even the most distant districts assume a more flourishing aspect. It is a fine country, and under proper fiscal management, might be expected to yield a revenue of a million and a-half of money.—*Mofussil Ukhbar*.

AFFAIRS OF BHOPAL.

The *Calcutta Courier* contains a letter from a correspondent respecting the affairs of Bhopal. It states that Lord Wm. Bentinck had ascended (being the first governor-general who had done so) the *Pattar*, or great table-land of India, of which so full and interesting an account, geographical, historical and political, is given by Col. Tod, in his *Annals of Rajast'han*. His lordship was met at Saugar by the

young nawaub of Bhopaul, accompanied by the political agent (Major Alves), the nephew of Holkar, and other Malwa chiefs, and all the native chiefs of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. He took up his residence in Government House, on a hill, with the beautiful lake and the town of Saugor on the west, and the camps of all these native chiefs on the plain to the east, presenting a sight at once picturesque and interesting. The young chief from Dhar had learned to speak English from Mr. Wellesley and the other gentlemen of the Indore residency, and on his return he distributed sweetmeats to all the people of his camp, and actually wept like a child while describing to his friends around him the pride he felt in having had the honour of sitting by the Governor General of India, and talking with him in his own language.

The young nawaub of Bhopaul had been persuaded by his father to solicit the Governor General to allow him to assume the reins of government from the queen regent, on the plea that she might otherwise either practise upon his life or endeavour to set him aside, as she had done his brother, with a view to retain the government in her own hands during his life. His father, Ameer Mahomed, is an imbecile, and had abdicated in favour of his younger brother, who was alone capable of maintaining the independence of the state during the troubled times that preceded the Pindaree war. After the peace, his brother was killed by accident; and as his only child was a daughter, while his elder brother had two sons, a question arose as to the succession. The abdicated nawaub alleged, that the right of his son was not barred by his abdication, while the queen dowager claimed a right to reign from her birth, as the only daughter of the nawaub deposed by her deceased husband's father. It was determined that Moneer Mahomed, eldest son of Ameer Mahomed, should marry the daughter, and ascend the throne by the treble right of inheritance, as the son of the abdicated nawaub, who was also the grand-daughter of the deposed nawaub. When he had attained the age of maturity, the queen dowager proved that he was incompetent to the duties of either husband or sovereign, and he was, in consequence, prevailed upon, in 1828, to resign both his betrothed wife and his throne in favour of his younger brother, the present nawaub, Jahangeer, now about sixteen. The lad is in no risk of being charged with similar incapacity; but his father is a foolish old spendthrift, who has exhausted all his credit with the bankers of Bhopaul and the surrounding countries, and would now fain have recourse to the public treasury for the means of gratifying his appetite for idle pleasure; but the queen regent thinks the revenues of the country may be better employed.

The young lad was told by his lordship, that he must wait with patience a little longer, and in the mean time endeavour to devote all his attention to the acquisition of useful knowledge, as the time would soon come when the duties of his government would leave him little time for study.

CACHAR.

"You will perhaps blush for the sake of civilization when I inform you, that Toolaram, the zamcendar of Dhirum-poor, in the Kachhar country, has been sent to Asham regularly confined in a wooden cage, just long enough to admit of his stretching himself at full length, but in which he could not sit in an upright posture! Such a species of torture would not have been inflicted on the vilest criminal that ever was guilty of the worst of deeds."—*Corresp. Ind. Reg.*

THE CHOORA.

Extract of a letter, dated 24th January:—"We have just returned from the hills, where we have been for three days and two nights without our tents. Four different parties, each of about 150 rank and file, from the centre and the right column, went out; we returned pretty well tired, and did not succeed in getting hold of Gunga. Some of the centre column parties fell in with a few Chooors, and brought in a prisoner, who is said to have been Gunga's dewan. Yesterday morning several detachments again went out from the different columns, and are to remain out three nights and four days. The work is so dreadfully harassing, independently of the pleasure of sleeping all night in these jungles, that I fear much sickness may be the result of these nocturnal excursions, and altogether the expedition must unavoidably be a very expensive one."

Later advices state the important fact, that Gunga Narain met, on the 7th February, a more honourable death than was intended for him. Finding himself nearly destitute of means to resist, and protract his residence in the Doolma hill, his escort not consisting of 30 men, and being harassed night and day by parties sent in pursuit of him, he proceeded into Singbhoom, with the intention of enlisting a body of Lurka Coles in his cause. On laying his plans before the Coles, they answered, that, before accompanying him, they must have proof of his abilities as a commander. The Lurka Coles are now at war with the Taccor of Kusawa, Chyaten Sing. Gunga Narain therefore proposed to head the Coles in an attack upon the Singbhoom Taccor; to this they assented, and Gunga proceeded forthwith, accompanied by 300 Coles, to the thannah of Hindoo Sacc. On

arriving before the place, he proclaimed his name and the purpose of his coming; upon which Chyaten Sing's people sallied forth, and a fight ensued, in which nine of the Lurka Coles were killed, together with Gunga Narain Sing, and upwards of 100 wounded. On the body of the Insurgent Chief being recognised, his head was severed from it, and despatched to the Commissioner's camp. A letter from the camp, dated 23d February, states that matters are tending to a settlement in the district.

CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCHES.

On the 25th January, a new church and cemetery was consecrated at Howrah, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who, on the 2d February, consecrated the new free-school church of St. Thomas, at present unendowed. The report of the committee on the free-school censures the application of 31,833 rupees to the construction of this church, from the school-fund, by the select vestry, as a violation of the standing rules of the school.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

The Insolvent Debtors' Court, on the 2d February, granted an order to carry on the indigo factories belonging to the estate of Alexander and Co. for one year. The sum applied for by the assignees was twelve lacs. The reason assigned by Sir E. Ryan was the scarcity of capital and the very great probable sacrifice, should the property be immediately realized. One of the creditors (Mr. Dove) opposed the order, believing that the working of the factories would be of no benefit to the creditors.

On the 9th, application was made to the court, on behalf of the assignees, stating the necessity of employing three of the partners of the firm and an establishment to wind up its affairs; praying the court to fix their salaries and the remuneration to the assignees. They recommend that Mr. N. Alexander should receive 1,000 rupees a month and Messrs. J. Young and G. Ballard 600 each. The establishment, which had been 10,000 rupees a month, was now reduced to 5,000. The commissioner was of opinion that it would be most for the benefit of the estate to remunerate the assignees by a commission, and as Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. undertook to manage the estate of Palmer and Co. at a commission of five per cent., he thought this mode better than giving fixed salaries to the partners and keeping up a large establishment. The court, accordingly, ordered (though the assignees stated that five per cent. on the estimated collection of 1833, would be insufficient to pay the establishment or the partners) that the assignees should receive a commission of

five per cent. *on dividends*, to cover all expenses except law-charges.

It is expected that this arrangement will not be accepted by the assignees.

In the same court, on the 19th January, Mr. Turton presented a petition from W. C. Hurry and F. H. Burkinyoung, assignees to the estate, praying that Mr. Geo. Alexander might be associated with them as a third assignee. A creditor, who had privately heard of the intention to present this petition, addressed the commissioner in person, and on behalf of a family who have suffered to a very great extent by Messrs. Alexander and Co., and stated that, as Mr. Geo. Alexander was a relative of one of the insolvents, he was unlikely to be an impartial assignee, and was therefore a most improper person to be appointed to that office. The commissioner, after making a few observations as to a legal difficulty in the appointment of a third assignee, recommended Mr. Turton to withdraw the petition, and it was withdrawn accordingly.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Lord Wm. Bentinck arrived at the presidency, by *dak*, on the 2d February; Lady William was expected on the 15th. His lordship was looked for at Madras about the middle of March.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

It is with deep and unaffected regret that we announce the death of Sir William Russell, the late chief justice of Bengal, which took place on the 22d ult., on board the *Enterprise* steamer, in which vessel he had embarked for Penang only a few days before. For two months previous to his decease, Sir William Russell had been in a state of extreme debility, arising, we believe, in the first instance, from the accidental bursting of a blood-vessel; and it would now appear that, although many of his friends were sanguine as to his recovery, his medical attendants were fully prepared for the melancholy intelligence that has just been received. This is scarcely the place to speak of private worth and excellence; suffice it to say that, by those who had the happiness of Sir William's acquaintance during his short residence in this country, his character was fully appreciated and his loss will be sincerely lamented. As a public man, he was necessarily but little known, a few short months having included the whole of his judicial career; but we believe we speak the sentiments of all who have had an opportunity of judging on the subject, when we say that we regard his premature death as a public misfortune. He enjoyed for many years an extensive practice at the English bar, and both in the Common Pleas and on the Oxford

circuit was frequently engaged in cases of the greatest importance and nicety. During the short time he presided in the Supreme Court of this presidency, his decisions appeared to give general satisfaction; while the firmness of his conduct, united to great urbanity of manner, established a regularity, order, and dispatch in the business of the court, that promised to lead to the best results.—*John Bull*, Feb. 6.

Lady and Miss Russell have returned to Calcutta. Sir William was interred at Penang.

RETIRING-FUND.

We are happy to be able to state, for the information of our military friends, that the whole subject of a military retiring-fund is now under the consideration of five as competent, intelligent, and respectable officers as could be selected from the Bengal army for the purpose. We may shortly hope to see the result of their labours, and of the various plans which have been submitted. We have only to add the names of Colonels Lumley, Dunlop, and Frith, and Majors Ross and Watson, as the committee in question, to be assured of the satisfaction and confidence with which the army will receive their report.—*Ibid*.

INDIGO MART.

Report upon the market and crop of 1832. Our last report extended to the 21st ultimo, and was purposely given in the middle of the month, in consequence of the unusual activity in the market and eagerness of buyers to conclude their purchases before the market became bare. Foreign purchasers have now almost entirely completed their investments, and a decided calm has ensued. There are, however, many orders yet unexecuted, and very little indigo remaining in any of the warehouses unsold. The total quantity in the market may be assumed at 10,000 maunds, of which 3,000 are in native hands. The Company have purchased 5,177 chests, containing 18,425 maunds, and have granted advances on 8,023 chests. They are still in the market at former prices, which are fully maintained, and we think not likely to decline.

The total importation per custom-house report is:—

	Chests.	Mds.
By European consignees	26,065	1,05,961
By native ditto	4,172	12,345
Total	30,237	1,18,306

We find that the agency houses have still 1,600 maunds to receive. The total crop is therefore not likely to equal that of last year, at any rate not to exceed it, viz. 1,22,000 maunds.—*Presgrave and Co.'s Circular*, Feb. 1st.

THE BALASORE SUFFERERS.

Notwithstanding the many *contretems* which occurred to increase the expense and destroy a portion of the grain that was sent from Calcutta to Balasore, the famine was completely arrested thereby; and by excellent management in the distribution of relief, Mr. Ricketts has contrived to reserve about 2,000 rupees out of the subscriptions remitted to him. The subscription nearly amounted to 17,000 rupees, raised chiefly among the European society. Of this sum, the sums expended in rice and cash remittances to Balasore amount to 13,834 rupees; so that the object of present relief, until the crop rendered its continuation unnecessary, has been effected with less than 12,000 rupees, by the distribution of more than four lakhs of rations at about twenty-three convenient stations in different parts of the district. Mr. Ricketts is of opinion that 10,000 persons is the very least number saved from absolute starvation by this timely aid.

VACCINATION FROM THE COW.

At a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, a communication from Dr. Macpherson was read, stating that he had made various attempts to produce variola in cows, by exposing them to contagion and by inoculation, but without success. His attempts to communicate the vaccine disease to the cow, were equally unsuccessful. A febrile disease appeared among the cows near Moorshedabad in the latter end of August. The animals that were affected became dull and stupid; they had fever and cough, which symptoms increased till the 5th or 6th day; pustules then appeared on the belly and other parts of the body, which terminated in ulceration. The mucous membranes of the mouth and fauces became ulcerated, and in severe cases the animals died, apparently from inanition, the power of mastication and swallowing being obstructed. When the affection of the mouth and fauces was slight, the animals usually recovered. In some of the cows affected as above, pustules formed on the udders and teats, from which children were inoculated, and a disease produced, having the characters of true vaccine strongly marked, and during its process considerable constitutional irritation took place. Dr. Macpherson has thus succeeded in producing a remarkably fine vaccine disease; and has ascertained, by experiments, that persons vaccinated from lymph procured in this manner are not susceptible of small-pox.

THE DHURMA SUBHA.

The *Gyanunweshun* intimates that the Dhurma Subha society is on the point of dissolution, inasmuch as the resolution of the members to abstain from intercourse

with the opponents of suttees has been violated by the marriage of the daughter of Baboo Bhugubutee Churun Mitra, a zealous advocate of suttees, to Baboo Govind Chundra Roy, nephew of Baboo Mathoornath Mullick, who holds them in abomination. A report of a meeting of the Dhurma Subha, in the *Chundrika* (its journal), states that charges were brought against three members of having held intercourse with the opponents of suttees, which were, however, disproved.

SURNATATTA DIPIKA SABBA.

On Sunday, the 17th of Pous, a society was established, under the above name, at the school of Rajah Rammohun Roy. It is to meet and carry on discussions from one o'clock till three in the afternoon every Sunday. One of the resolutions passed is, that the proceedings are to take place in the vernacular tongue: and we think by acquiring a habit of speaking the *Gouriah Bhasa*, the native youths will derive much benefit by this institution. Baboo Ramprosaud Roy has been elected the president, and Baboo Debondronauth Takoor the secretary. Although the members are young they deserve great applause, having united together for so laudable a purpose.—*Cyanunweshun*.

EX-RAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

Durjan Sal, the Bhurtpore usurper, whom the British government, after the war, placed in confinement in Allahabad, was released last year, on condition of his taking up his abode at Benares, under the surveillance of the magistrate. The government previously, we understand, expressed to the Bhurtpore ministry its own view as to the inutility of the *Koom's* further detention, in which the ministers agreed: he now indeed receives for the support of himself and family an allowance from that state.—*Mofussil Ukhbar*.

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

The following is the report of the committee (consisting of Messrs. Wm. Adam, G. G. Campbell, G. Leyburn, J. N. Lyall and A. F. Richmond), appointed at a general meeting of creditors, 21st January, to investigate and report how far the statement, submitted by some of the creditors at that meeting, was borne out by a more minute examination of the accounts.

After stating that they have not submitted for public inspection a list of the names of the creditors, nor separately expressed the value of each individual asset of the firm, being persuaded that it will be apparent to those interested in the ultimate good result of the winding up of this large concern, that in publishing the

names of those indebted to the firm, or the valuation placed upon each property by the committee, the estate might be seriously injured; the committee proceed:

"The committee deem it due to the partners of the house to state, that it has found them most anxious to afford, without reservation, every information in their power to give, to enable the committee to meet the expectations of the creditors in the report now submitted.

"The total amount of claims on the firm of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. on the 4th January last, amounted to Sa. Rs. 2,37,06,100, and the estimated value of assets by the committee, are Sa. Rs. 98,78,310. In addition to which, there are certain suspense accounts, which the committee have deemed it more advisable to place as prospective assets, than to fix a valuation that could only be conjectural. The amount of these is Sa. Rs. 31,08,000.

"On the 4th January, the date on which the house suspended payments, the account at the commercial bank was overdrawn Sa. Rs. 6,67,000. The fifteen shares held by Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. in the bank are valued at Sa. Rs. 7,97,000, leaving a balance in favour of the house of Sa. Rs. 1,30,000; subject, however, on reference made by the committee to the partner in the bank, to the settlement of certain outstanding claims unadjusted between him and the firm.

"The government securities held by the firm amounted to Sa. Rs. 1,52,510. Of this amount, Sa. Rs. 1,45,458 were deposited at the bank of Bengal for advances to the firm, amounting to Sa. Rs. 1,30,000. The remainder, Sa. Rs. 7,052, are in possession of the post master-general. The committee learn from the house that they are deposited with that officer only for a daily account; and as there are no arrears of postage, they are ready to be delivered up at any time on application.

"A share in the bank of Bengal is an available asset. The shares in the commercial bank are subject to the claim for the balance due by the firm to that bank, and the union shares are held liable to make up whatever deficiency may arise on the landed property and houses situated in Loudon Street, Rawdon Street, and Theatre Street, mortgaged for cash advanced by that bank to the firm under the pressure of their difficulties.

"The shares in the marine insurance offices are estimated at the value of Sa. Rs. 1,33,200. The interest of the firm in the eighth and ninth Canton insurance companies, according to the value given to the committee by the house, is Sa. Rs. 60,000, against which there is a claim on the firm for cash balances due to those societies, amounting to Sa. Rs. 2,28,600.

"The shares in the Equitable, Globe, and Hope offices, together with dividends,

are a set-off against the balances due to those offices by the commercial bank and the firm. It would, therefore, appear to the committee that not more than Sa. Rs. 35,200 are available to the creditors as an asset likely to form an amount for general diversion on this head.

"In the shipping property, viz. the *Zenobia*, *Lady Hayes*, and *Peangy Merchant*, belonging to the firm, from the information received of the members of the house, in reference to offers made just previous to their suspension of payments, no great decrease in original cost is likely to occur; and the committee, from the particulars laid before them by the house of the expenses and earnings of the *Forbes* steamer, trust that a large sum may be obtained for that vessel, more particularly as there is, at this period, no other vessel equal to her strength and power so well adapted for the purpose of tugging shipping, either in proceeding up the river or in their progress out to sea.

"In the valuation of the landed property and houses, the committee, bearing in mind the depreciation that has taken place in value within the last few years and the actual sales that have lately been realized, estimate the assets on this head at Sa. Rs. 10,93,300. Certain of the houses and lands are mortgaged to the Union Bank and to individuals, leaving a balance of only about Sa. Rs. 6,30,000 coming to the estate.

"The Pachete Colliery at Burdwan is just now coming into full work, and promises to afford eventually a considerable annual income. It is estimated that when the works are in full operation, nearly three lac maunds of coal will be produced.

"The debts due to the firm from the Military and Civil Services, as well as those from parties unconnected with either, form a material feature in the assets of the house: and the committee, after a most particular and personal examination of the separate claims, taking into their view the instances where property is held, or insurance on life forms a part of the security, and guided in a very great measure by the members of the house, have estimated the probable amounts likely to be realized, as stated in the general account.

"Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. hold a property on Saugor Island, called St. Mary's Bay, which originally was held in co-partnership with Mr. Calder, Mr. Paton, and a native; and the decease of the two last individuals has caused it to fall into the hands of the firm. The extent of land is about 20,000 beegahs, half of which is under cultivation. The debt due by the proprietors stands in the books of the house Sa. Rs. 2,23,900; the amount is included in the list of debts due by par-

ties unconnected with the services; and from the prospect held out by Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. of a return of Sa. Rs. 8,000 for this year's produce, the committee have particularly referred to it as an asset, it being capable, as they are led to suppose, of considerable annual improvement.

"The firm have a claim on the Phillipine Company, for 16,40,000 rupees, originating in 1821, for shipments made to South America by the ship *Harleston* and also for bills drawn subsequently by Joseph Mendieta, the Company's factor, on the Company, which were returned and sent to the Government at Manila and ultimately to Calcutta, where they were protected by Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. From the length of time elapsed and the uncertainty of the above being realized, the committee have altogether left it out of the amount of assets. It rests at present upon the support that may be received from the British Government in enforcing protection to commercial claims upon the Spanish Government. The attorney for the house in Europe has been unsuccessful in his endeavours to press the claim through his agent at Madrid, and has latterly withdrawn him from that capital.

"The coffee plantations at Sook Saugor stand at a debit of Sa. Rs. 6,68,000. Hitherto no return has been obtained, and from the difficulty of fixing any positive or satisfactory valuation on such property, the committee deemed it more advisable to draw the particular attention of the creditors to that point than to swell out the amount of assets by an uncertain valuation.

"The indigo factories formerly appertaining to the estate of Messrs. Mercer and Co., situate in the Upper Doab, cost eight lacs of rupees; but it is almost impossible to form any correct estimate of their present value, having been closed for the last three years.

"In having thus particularized the various assets belonging to the firm of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., the committee have studiously endeavoured, as near as it is possible in an estimate, to arrive at those conclusions in their valuation which may neither on the one hand too much depress the different descriptions of properties, or on the other give too sanguine expectations that could not be borne out by future results. They are aware that, however anxious they may have been correctly to fulfil the duties imposed upon them in this engagement, yet in many cases, having imperfect data on which to form their conclusions, they cannot consider themselves bound in any measure for the strict exactness of their statement. Neither have the committee been able to enter fully into the claims on the firm

in the short space of time that has elapsed since the meeting.

"The committee beg to point out to the creditors that the great amount of assets eventually coming to the firm will arise from debts due by the civil and military services with other individuals unconnected with the services, as also from commercial debts and claims due from indigo planters. The committee would here advert to the statement submitted to the creditors at the meeting of the 21st ultimo; and with reference to the prospects there held out, after the most minute investigation of the affairs of the house, in conjunction with the partners of the firm, they cannot entertain the expectation of any such future realization from the assets of the estate.

"The committee trust, in the eventual closing of the accounts of this firm, from the reduction which they have deemed it requisite to make in the gross amounts of claim, that, by a well-concerted and impartial justice in pressing the liquidation of the demands, a much earlier mode of adjustment may be adopted in reference to this firm than has appeared practicable in similar cases. And it is only with that view they can hold out to the creditors the prospect of any division of assets at so early a period as 1st May 1834, at which period five per cent. on the gross amount of claims on the firm of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. may be available, a corresponding sum in each of the subsequent three years, and an additional sum of five per cent. on the 1st of May 1836, making four dividends of five per cent. during the years 1834, 5, 6, 7, and ten per cent. in 1838. The committee however do not consider that this calculation is wholly to be relied upon as a positive result, but as depending entirely upon the realization of the debts due from the civil and military services and other individuals. Should the claim on the Philippine Company be adjusted, and any more favourable circumstance arise in the suspense account mentioned in the general statement, a further division may take place."

THE FIRM OF MESSRS. MACKINTOSH AND CO.
4th JANUARY, 1833.

Dr.	Sa. Rs.
To balance due to Indian constituents	1,09,63,000
To .. ditto .. Europe ditto ..	95,24,700
To .. ditto .. Commercial ditto	20,60,700
To .. ditto .. Bills payable ditto	11,67,700
Total ..	Sa. Rs. 2,37,06,100

Cr.	
By government securities	1,52,510
By bank shares, Bengal, Union, and Commercial	8,92,400
By Marine Insurance and Oriental Life Insurance shares	3,73,200
By shipping property, including the Forbes steamer	3,95,000

[continued.]

By houses and landed property	Sa. Rs. 10,93,300
By sundries, viz. share in the India Gazette, two steam-engines, and Pachete colliery, (Burdwan)	1,13,000
By indigo factories	1,20,000
By civil servants' debts	7,46,500
By military ditto	16,40,000
By private individuals unconnected with the services	20,08,000
Commercial debts and those of Indigo planters	19,23,000
By surplus consignments short drawn	3,41,400
	98,78,310

By Suspense Accounts.

Philippine company	16,40,000
Coffee plantations	6,68,000
Indigo factories formerly belonging to the estate of Messrs. Mercer and Co.	8,00,000
	31,06,000

By Profit and Loss.

Depreciation of value of sundry property, bad debts, &c. as estimated by committee	44,74,916
By profit and loss written off by the house as actual loss	76,33,824
	1,21,08,740

Total .. Sa. Rs. 2,50,95,050

The difference between this statement and that given on the 21st January (see p. 78), arises from the former shewing the state of affairs the day previous to the failure, whilst the latter was founded on the accounts as they stood on the 30th April.

At a meeting of creditors, on the 9th February, the foregoing report was read, and the recommendation of the committee was submitted, namely, that the affairs of the house should be wound up under a letter of license. The principal provisions proposed were, that the partners should be employed at a fixed salary, under the supervision of inspectors, for a term of [three] years, the inspectors having liberty to extend the term, subject to the approbation of a general meeting of creditors, the partners binding themselves, in the mean time, not to alienate property without the consent of a majority of the inspectors, nor to embark in any new business without the like consent; that the inspectors might pay in full the claims of needy creditors, not exceeding 500 rupees in amount, or larger claims compounded for that sum, and compound and arbitrate cases of set-off, and of every other description; also at their discretion bail the insolvents, in case of arrest, grant them a discharge, and fill up death vacancies in their own number, subject to the confirmation of a meeting of creditors.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried without a single dissenting voice, except that, when it was proposed to fill up the blank left for the allowances to the partners with Rs. 400 per month, Mr. Thacker and Mr. Bette

wished to insert Rs. 700, but Rs. 400 was the sum finally adopted.

"That this meeting adheres to the impression that a recurrence to the Insolvent Court is most earnestly to be deprecated, and is further decidedly of opinion, that the least expensive and most beneficial course to be adopted for the general interests of the creditors, will be to enable the partners, by a letter of license, to wind up the affairs of the estate as speedily as may be consistent with the interest of the creditors, and under the supervision of inspectors, to be nominated by the said creditors.

"That, in conformity to the provisions of the said letter of license, five inspectors be appointed, viz. Mr. Cockrell, Colonel Dunlop, Colonel Kennedy, Mr. Thomas Holroyd, and Mr. Adam."

Mr. Gordon, on behalf of himself and the other partners, expressed his gratitude for the stipends so liberally voted, and for the consideration and kindness shewn them. Upon the subject of the statement of the committee, he took a more favourable view than they had taken of the assets. He made a difference of sixteen lacs to be added to their estimate of Rs. 98,78,310. On the whole, he expected that the estate, if properly nursed, would yield more than eight annas in the rupee.

The Chairman (Mr. Parker) stated that it was contemplated by the partners of the firm to carry on a new business under the name of Calder and Co., and to hand over all the profits beyond what was necessary to enable them to live with comfort and respectability, to the creditors of Mackintosh and Co.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander-in-chief left Cawnpore by dawk on the 28th January, and arrived at Calcutta, to the surprise of the Presidency, on the 6th February. His Excellency breakfasted with the Governor-general.

THE PRESS AND THE MERCANTILE INTEREST.

The *Meerut Observer*, in an article on "the late failures," adverts to "the ominous and disgraceful silence of the Calcutta press on the public exposures elicited by Palmer and Co.'s insolvency, and the rumoured influence that a certain mercantile firm had acquired over a popular Calcutta newspaper;" and to "the demoralizing effect produced on society by the indirect attempts made to palliate the grossest breach of trust, and the most perfidious acts of duplicity, which of late have been with the most perfect impunity openly tolerated by our metropolitan society. Only one paper (the *India Gazette*) ventured to open its columns to *Asiat. Jour.* N.S. Vol. 11, No. 43.

the complaints of the injured, and the curse of the widow and the orphan, whose *all* has been absorbed by the nefarious transactions publicly attributed to Palmer and Co." It adds, that letters & correspondents, who have suffered from the late failures, have been refused publication, and "we can no longer forbear noticing the secret influence that is exerted over a portion of the Calcutta press, which tends to give security to dubious mercantile transactions, and to screen popular individuals from the scrutiny of public opinion." There is, of course, nothing like monopoly in this!

The *Hurkuru*, one of the papers directly, and by name, accused by the Meerut editor, indulges in its usual strain of abuse, and endeavours awkwardly to defend itself. "Of the six great agency-houses in this town," it says, "two were our friends, two our bitter and avowed enemies, and the remaining two have shewn us no other kindness than that of favouring our rivals. Three years have elapsed since Palmer and Co.'s failure, and with that of Alexander and Co. all connection or intimacy with agency-houses on our part ceased. We might then have lent ourselves to the clamour, and done our best to run down the others, three out of the four of which are proprietors of rival papers, in whose support, and consequent injury to us, some of them at least have shewn a perseverance and zeal that would, in the opinions of many, fully justify us in retaliating." A very lofty tone of morality!

OUDE.

The *Mufussil Ukhbar* of January 27th, adverting to the deplorable condition of Oude, states that the example of the Mysore Raja, who for mismanagement has been stripped of all his regal power, has been held out to the king of Oude, with the assurance, that if no improvement was very speedily visible in his administration, the British Government would be under the necessity of adopting the same course in reference to him also; that after carefully examining the present state of Oude, there appears only two ways of improving the condition of the people, either withdrawing the British troops entirely from the country, and allowing the oppressed subjects to fight it out with their oppressing rulers, or at once annexing the whole country to the British territories.

MR SUTHERLAND.

Mr. Sutherland, one of the partners of the late firm of Alexander and Co., has been appointed to the secretaryship of the Committee of Public Instruction, vacated by Professor Wilson.

(Q)

Madras.**LAW.**

SUPREME COURT, January 23.

The King on pros. of T. Keighly, Esq., v. J. P. Cropley. This was an indictment for a libel. The Jury was special.

The *Advocate-General* (Mr. Bathie) opened the case for the prosecution. The indictment contained two counts. The first charged, that the defendant, well knowing Mr. Keighly to be a justice of the peace and superintendent of police at Madras, but intending contemptuously to insult him as such and excite him to break the peace, unlawfully, wickedly, and maliciously, did write and publish a certain false, scandalous, malicious, contemptuous, and provoking libel, in the form of a letter, directed to Mr. Keighly, containing, among other things, false, scandalous, malicious, contemptuous, and provoking matters of Mr. Keighly, and of the performance of his duties as justice and superintendent of police; meaning and intending to insinuate, that Mr. Keighly had neglected and violated his duty, had abused his office, and had refused to do justice therein. The second count laid the intent to be to scandalize and vilify Mr. Keighly as justice of the peace and superintendent of police, and to treat him with contempt in the execution of his office. The advocate-general read the letter as follows:—

To T. Keighly, Esq., Superintendent of Police, &c., Madras.

Sir:—The unwarrantable insolence with which I was treated on the last occasion of my being at your office, after having attended three successive days, I may say almost unnecessarily, and the little satisfaction I ever received for violence and robberies committed on my premises and property, induced me to determine on not again troubling you.

But feeling it due to the public to waive this determination, in order that acts of outrage and violence may be recorded, I have, Sir, officially to announce to you that between the hours of two and three this morning, another burglary and robbery was committed on my premises. A range of godowns having been forcibly entered in various ways, the doors of one being entirely removed from the hinges, the staple fastening to a second wrenched out, the windows of a third opened, and the door of a fourth attempted, when the noise of a small dog alarmed the family and the party escaped.

It was a little after two o'clock when this occurred, from which time, and it may be long before, until after seven o'clock, not a peon was to be seen in the street either going his rounds or for any other purpose.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. P. CROPLEY.

Vepery, 24th Nov. 1832.

The learned counsel proceeded to remark that the letter was insulting to Mr. Keighly in his public official capacity as a magistrate. If Mr. Keighly had failed in his magisterial duty, he might have been brought before the government or the court; instead of which the defendant sat down deliberately to blast his character

in the eyes of the world. Had the relative situations of the parties permitted (Mr. Cropley is master of an academy), such a letter, he observed, was calculated to lead to the most serious consequences. He concluded: "The letter speaks for itself; it contains the most insulting, the most provoking, and indecorous allusions to the superintendent of police; it charges him with breach of duty, and I am quite sure that you will, by your verdict, say that he is right in taking notice of the communication. He could not sit upon the bench while liable to be insulted in this indecent, uncivilized, and unlawful manner. He could not have torn up the letter and thrown it on the ground, and if he had submitted to such treatment, the public could repose their confidence in him no longer; it would be cutting his own throat; he could not have remained silent with any respect for his own character, with any consideration for the body of magistrates to which he belongs. By convicting the defendant, you will uphold the character of a public functionary; nor will you be doing any great mischief to the defendant himself. I do not anticipate any heavy punishment, nor do I think any great stigma will affix to his reputation. He will not forfeit his life, nor will he be torn from his family and sent to a foreign country. If Mr. Keighly was really guilty of the accusations, he should have been brought to his trial, and most willingly, most cheerfully, would I have demanded vengeance upon him at your hands. However, gentlemen, you will consider the consequences of acquitting the defendant; you will not declare that such scandalous writings are not libels, and that evil disposed persons may attack the character of magistrates, and asperse their reputation, with impunity."

The handwriting and delivery of the letter were then proved.

The defendant, who conducted his own case, spoke at great length in defence. He stated that his horsekeeper having deserted his service and misconducted himself, he (the defendant) preferred a charge against him at the police, but was put off for three days, to his great inconvenience. "I was obliged," he continued, "in consequence, to sell my conveyance: hence I had attended unnecessarily, since the object for which I had attended had not been accomplished; and not because my complaint had been disregarded, or justice refused to me. I now come to the third and last part of this charge, 'and the little satisfaction I have ever received for violence and robberies committed on my premises and property, induce me to determine on not again troubling you.' Gentlemen, that you may feel the full force of my exposition, I must request you will put yourselves in my situation for a mo-

ment, and suppose that after five burglaries attended with robbery, and three other cases of robbery, had been committed on your premises, within the compass of ten years, and property amounting to upwards of 10,000 rupees carried off, and that every application to the police for relief and protection had failed being attended with any the least advantage, you should be again situated as I was on the morning of the 24th of November last, and as described in the second and third paras. of the aforesaid letter; do you think you would not consider you had reason to complain of 'the little satisfaction you had ever received' from the police; and would you not think it most cruel and unjust, that for such a letter, written at such a time, and under such excitement as the then existing circumstances would naturally produce, you should be called before this court to be tried for a libel, to receive an additional punishment for having, at such a moment, made any allusion, in the language of complaint, to sufferings so oft repeated and severe?" He then contended that if the writing and sending this letter maliciously, with an evil intent, scandalously and falsely to calumniate and vilify Thomas Keighly, Esq., and with a view to provoke a breach of the peace, were not proved, as he submitted it had not been, then this great crime fell to the ground; malice was an essential ingredient; either it was a malicious writing or no libel.

Sir *Robt. Comyn*, who observed that the defendant had addressed the jury with great ability, explained the law of libel, remarking that malice may be implied as well as expressed, and if a person wrote a provoking libel, he must be presumed to have done so maliciously; if, therefore, the jury were of opinion that the letter was written to provoke Mr. Keighly to commit a breach of the peace, that tendency would support the indictment. The learned judge referred to a complaint of Mr. Cropley that an attempt had been made by a Madras newspaper to bias the minds of the jury; the attempt, he observed, was scandalous and infamous.

The jury, after an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of "guilty of writing and publishing the letter mentioned in the indictment, but without malice."

Sir *R. Comyn* said, they must bring the defendant in *guilty* or *not guilty*. If they found any particular facts, they might bring in a special verdict; but their present finding could not be received.

The jury wished to know in what manner they could bring in a special verdict.

Sir *R. Comyn* said, the finding amounted to a verdict of *not guilty*. If the jury negatived all malice, it was clear that no offence had been committed: if there was no malice, the letter cannot be a libel.

The jury then, after consultation for a minute or two, returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

The *Madras Gazette* says: "Upon the result of this case, we understand, depended more than one prosecution for an offence of almost a similar nature."

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT SANCTION OF NATIVE RITES.

Under this head, the *Missionary Register* for April contains the following extracts from the journals of missionaries:—

"Jan. 11, 1832.—One of our superintending schoolmasters told me, that, on account of the failure of rain, the rice-fields are everywhere in a most unpromising state, and that there is every appearance that a great scarcity will take place. To prevent this evil, the Brahmins are now making prayers to Varuna, the god of rain, in all the principal pagodas of the Tinnevely district; and that all the ceremonies attending this act may be properly performed, our government gives a considerable sum of money. Thus a Christian government becomes the supporter of idolatry. Of this the heathen boast, and make an argument to support their fooleries. When we tell them that these idols of vanity cannot save their souls, they often reply, with surprising confidence: 'if idolatry was not right and proper, the government would not support it.' This is a most difficult objection for us to answer; for us, who make it a point to instil everywhere, in the hearts of the natives, respect and love for the existing government. We cannot undo or deny facts; and, on the other hand, we cannot speak evil of dignities.

"Feb. 10.—A gentleman gave tracts to a number of people, and spoke with them about idolatry. Some said, that they will cease thinking their idols to be gods, when the government will cease giving money toward the worship of idols.

"March 28.—We had a long conversation together about the gospel. Concerning idolatry, the headman said, 'one single order of the government would put a stop to the whole.' It seems that here and there the people themselves are tired of idolatry, and do it chiefly because the government regularly pay money toward it."

THE CHOLERA.

That dreadful disease, the cholera, is, we grieve to understand, again striking terror at Madras. The natives are the most frequent victims, among whom it appears it is raging with some violence. In many streets, four, five, and six, are swept off in a day. It is attributed to the want of rain.—*Mad. Gaz.* Jan. 27.

SCARCITY OF GRAIN.

The scarcity of grain in the interior has driven hundreds of the famishing sufferers into Madras. The scenes which every where present themselves are as heart-rending as they are uncommon—men, women, and children, seek the precarious subsistence of charity, from venerable age to helpless infancy. Here we see the feeble man of years, crawling from door to door, and asking alms for the support of a miserable existence; there a wretched parent, surrounded by a despairing family, wildly entreating the aid of the more fortunate, to save him and those yet dearer to himself from the horrors of starvation. The cholera and the many diseases consequent on famine, rage with merciless violence amongst these destitute creatures, and day after day adds to the number of the poor, the expiring, and the dead.

It is, however, with the greatest satisfaction that we mark the readiness with which government have interested themselves for the relief of these famishing people, and we sincerely trust their laudable endeavours will be seconded by the opulent inhabitants of Madras.—*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 17.*

Bombay.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

The following are the official details of operations in the South Mahratta country.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 15, 1833.—No. 31. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received with great satisfaction, through his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the following report of the capture of the fort of Mhadeoghur. His Lordship in council entirely concurs in the approbation which his Exc. has expressed in general orders, dated the 27th ult., of the conduct of Lieut. Col. Wood and of the officers and men of the 14th regt. on the occasion, and in the regret expressed by his Exc. for the death of Ensign Willmott.

The right hon. the governor in council is pleased to direct that Subadar Suddoo Palloo be presented with a gold medal, in token of the approbation of government, for his gallant conduct.

To Captain Swanson, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Southern Division, Belgaum.

"Sir:—In obedience to the orders conveyed in your letter of the 5th inst. I have the honour to report that the 14th regt. under my command, reached this place yesterday morning, after a fatiguing march of twenty miles.

Upon my arrival here, I found that Mahadeoghur was held by Phont Sawunt's sons in considerable force, and that there was a picquet posted about three miles from here, which commanded the road to the fort, as also to the ghaut. Captain Stuart offered his services to dislodge, and if possible to capture them, and proceeded with a party of one havildar and twenty-five rank and file, to

effect it. I made my dispositions to the best of my information, with the intention of attacking Mahadeoghur this morning, but shortly after Capt. Stuart's departure, who was accompanied by Lieut. and Qu. Master Burrowes, by scouts which came in, I learnt that the picquet was considerably stronger than was at first reported, when I ordered a party of one havildar and twelve rank and file to proceed and strengthen Capt. Stuart's detachment, which, when on the point of starting, Ensign Willmott most anxiously requested to go in command of, to which I assented.

"An hour afterwards we heard a little firing: about one o'clock a man came with a report, that nearly the whole party was cut up; the regiment was immediately put in motion, and proceeded at double time to the spot, with flanking parties from the light company. On arriving at the spot, we found the report much exaggerated, as only the last party had been engaged—having proceeded straight to the picquet, instead of making a detour, as Capt. Stuart had done.

"Upon coming in front of it they were challenged, and two men came forward and parleyed, wishing to make some terms in favour of Phont Sawunt, one of whose sons commanded the party at the picquet. Ensign Willmott could listen to no propositions, but with great gallantry, although with so small a party in front of forty men defended by a stone wall or breast-work, charged before firing, receiving their fire, by which he fell mortally wounded, as also the havildar, naik, and one sepoy—the sepoys continued their charge up to the breast-work, and dispersed them, firing on them in their retreat; they were seen retiring through the jungle by Capt. Stuart, but could not be followed, owing to the extreme thickness of the bushes. Having by this move brought the regiment to within two miles of the fort, I determined to carry the arrangements I had formed into immediate execution, and bamboos and rafters were immediately cut, and ladders made, carried by the bamboo coolies, and we proceeded through so dense a jungle, that it was impossible to throw out flanking parties. Having proceeded about half a mile, three men leading the advance were brought down by a discharge from a picquet, which however was soon dispersed, when we again proceeded, and half a mile beyond we were again fired on, but without loss. We debouched from this jungle into a clear space, about three-quarters of a mile from the fort, from which, as soon as we came within range, we experienced a smart fire from musquetry and a few wall-pieces. The plain offering a few irregularities, the regiment took every advantage of it, and gradually but irregularly advanced to within fifty yards of the fort, when a rush was made with the ladders, which were rapidly and gallantly mounted under a very brisk fire: the top of the ramparts was no sooner reached than the defenders started with all speed to the ladder road, and having a good start of our men, effected their escape, a few shots taking effect on them as they proceeded down the side of the hill. The fort was then occupied, and Lieut. Guerin with fifty men left in it.

"Having thus detailed our proceedings, I cannot close my report without expressing my extreme satisfaction at the gallantry displayed by all ranks in the regiment, and to bring to the notice of the brigadier-general the conduct of Capt. Waterfield, who with the grenadier company led with the ladders; of Capt. Troward, who with the light company covered the attack; of Capt. Stuart, who with the party assisted by Lieut. and Qu. Master Burrowes, led the advance; and of Lieut. Tucker, who attacked the gateway.

"I wish particularly to bring to the brigadier-general's notice, with the hope that he will recommend some special mark of favour from the government, being conferred on Subadar Suddoo Palloo, of the grenadier company, for his conspicuous conduct and gallantry, being the first man on the ladders, and who ably seconded Capt. Waterfield in that duty as well as throughout the whole advance, which from the time we left camp till the fort was in our possession occupied four hours: all the European officers were under the walls at the same moment.

"I beg leave to add, that the whole of the natives of the regiment had not tasted food since the evening before, and not only bore the privation with patience, but with the highest good-humour and anxiety for the honour of the regiment. I

have every reason to be very much satisfied with my staff, who afforded me every assistance, and particularly with the energy of Lieut. and Qu. Master Burrowes, whose arrangements were all as complete as the time and circumstances would permit.

"The activity and unabated attention of Surg. Downey to the wounded, was and is beyond praise.

"I have now the painful task of reporting the death of Ensign Willmott, a young officer of great promise and talent, whose loss is deeply deplored by all ranks in the regiment, and there is no doubt that Phont Sawunt's son deliberately shot him.

"Some of the wounded are very dangerously hurt, and I fear one havildar and two sepoyas will not recover.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. Wood, Lieut.-col.

Comd. 14th regt. Native Infantry.

Camp Amboolee, Dec. 16th 1832.

A private letter, dated Warree, 10th January, gives the following details of this affair. The 14th regt. left Kolapoor on the 11th December, to take possession of the fort, which had been taken two years before, without resistance. It belongs to the Raja of Warree, and was seized from him by some of his people, who had rebelled in consequence of his oppressions. The fort is situated on a precipice, the ghauts looking down over the Konkun, and with 100 determined men might be defended against 2,000 or 3,000. The road to it, for two miles, is very narrow, through thick jungle, and on it were three stone breast-works, at intervals. Learning that there was a guard of men at the first, Ens. Willmott, with twelve men, went to get possession of it, whilst Capt. Stuart, with about twenty, went through the jungle higher up, to intercept them. Ens. Willmott charged the breast-work, when the rebels fired a volley and ran up the path, getting the start of Capt. Stuart. Ens. Willmott was shot through the body (his liver being torn to pieces), and he died next morning. The regiment was immediately in motion; they were fired on at the second and third breast-works (seventeen men were wounded), but the works were all carried, and the fort was occupied.

"Willmott," says another letter, "was a very fine young man, beloved, in the true sense of the word, by all, and a sincere christian. He was a great mechanical genius, and has left almost finished a musical instrument, called an *accordiari*. We remained encamped four days at Mha-deoghur, and then marched down to Warree. Another disaffected party, headed by an *old lady*, consisting of 500 or 600 armed people, were on their way to reinforce the fort. All has been owing to oppression on the part of the raja. The disaffected are being settled with, having their lands and possessions returned to them, through our interference, except the four sons of old Phont Sawunt, who were in the fort, and are now living in the jungles."

OPERATIONS IN PARKUR.

The following general order has been issued by the Commander-in-chief, with reference to the operations of the Parkur field force mentioned in p. 78:—

"The Commander-in-chief has been much gratified by receiving a report of the capture of the town of Balmeir, in Nuggur Parkur, and of several of the principal freebooter chieftains, by the force under the command of Lieut. Colonel Litchfield, as well as of a successful skirmish at Chotun, between a detachment of cavalry, under Capt. Illingworth and the enemy, who were defeated, and two chiefs of note taken prisoners. In this affair Dr. Scouler and six men were wounded.

"The lieutenant-colonel reports most favourably of the able assistance he has received from the staff of the field force, and officers commanding corps, as well as of the discipline and cheerful endurance of great privation and fatigue to which the troops composing it have been exposed.

"Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield's exertions since his assumption of the command, under the disadvantages of carrying on a desultory warfare in a country little known, with fewer troops than was expected, merits his Excellency's entire approbation."

A letter from an officer attached to the force, dated "Joona, in the desert, 22d Dec.," gives some details of a skirmish with the marauders on the march of a detachment under Capt. Roberts to Balmere, stated to be a very strong place, across the desert, the main force going northward. They captured some prisoners, who, on the march, rose upon the party, and attacked Capt. Roberts and the European officers, who narrowly escaped: the letter-writer being severely wounded. The leader, Shadur Khan, was cut to pieces, with several others, and some got away. This treachery induced Col. Litchfield to be on his guard in attacking Balmere, which was taken and plundered. The letter adds: "The place we are now at is a curious one, on the border of the desert, situated in a cluster of rugged basaltic hills. By the side of one is the village called Joona, a rather neat-looking village, of some hundred to hundred and fifty houses. It is near the mouth of a very curious recess of hills, so formed as to leave a circular space within, and only enterable by a small pass (or gorge), or by clambering down the hills. In this circle there are two very handsome Hindoo temples, now in decay, and the remains of a town built of stone. The town undoubtedly is of much later date than the temples, which even cannot be very old. Report says, one of the sons of

a king of Delhi having been stolen by some freebooters, they kept him a prisoner in this recess, which is certainly a very strong place against native troops; but I should think it is more likely to have been a retreat of some religious characters, who have found it necessary to strengthen themselves against the marauders who frequented the country. On the hill, opposite to the village, there is a very strong fort of dry masonry following the irregularities of that part of the ground. I clambered up, and on our way discovered the ruins of a third temple, of considerable size."

EXPEDITION OF LIEUT. BURNES AND
DR. GERARD.

The *Bombay Courier* gives the following outline of the route pursued by Lieut. Burnes and Dr. Gerard, since we last heard from them at Balkh, through the Calcutta papers.

The travellers quitted Balkh on the 12th of June, and proceeded westward for about a hundred miles, till they reached the Oxus, which they crossed on entering into the kingdom of Bokhara; from thence they travelled among the wandering tribes till they reached the capital, the great emporium of central Asia, on the 27th of June. They remained in Bokhara for two months, and were well-treated by the vizier, though, as infidels, they were not permitted to reside in the city, and were obliged to divest themselves of their turbans and kummerbunds, and walk in the streets bare-legged; but notwithstanding this, they were considered as honoured guests, and were shown all the mosques, colleges, and other public buildings of note in that city.

From Bokhara they endeavoured to reach the Caspian Sea, but the upper route to it by the town of Khiva was closed to them, the khan having taken the field with a large force, and marched into the desert south of his capital, where he had ordered all the caravans to be brought. They were obliged, therefore, to alter their original plan, and to proceed in that direction over a route which had never before been traversed by Europeans. They travelled from Bokhara in the company of a large caravan, and recrossed the Oxus; they then went among the Toorkomans to the westward of Mervé, and were for upwards of six weeks in the desert among a people who live upon plunder. From thence they proceeded to the southward, and reached Koochan, where the prince royal of Persia was encamped with his army, and were hospitably received by Capt. Shee and the officers who accompanied the prince. At this place Dr. Gerard determined to visit Herat and Candahar,

and to return to India by Caubul. He separated, therefore, from Lieut. Burnes, who proceeded once more among the wandering Toorkomans, saw the remainder of that singular people, passed through their country, and at length reached the Caspian, and examined a large portion of its south-eastern coast. He then went into the province of Mazenderan, and crossed the mountains to Tehran, where he arrived on the 20th October, and was received with great kindness by the envoy, Major Campbell. From Tehran he proceeded by the usual route to Bushire, embarked in the *Clive*, and arrived at Bombay, having, during his journey, traversed a great part of India, Caubul, Tartary, and Persia, by a route upwards of 4,000 miles long.

BRANCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the anniversary meeting of the Bombay Branch of the R. A. Society, some proceedings took place respecting the measures adopted by one of the monthly meetings (see p. 24), to put a stop to notes and remarks being written in books. It was proposed by Mr. Roper, seconded by Mr. Frere, "that the rule and regulation, whereby it is provided that the president of the Bombay Branch of the R. A. Society shall at all times enjoy the privilege of writing remarks, in pencil only, upon the blank leaves of the books of the library, may be rescinded;"—and a strong protest from some up-country members, to the same purport, was read to the meeting.

After some discussion and the failure of one amendment, the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Hadow and seconded by Major Dunsterville, was carried by a majority of three out of thirty-four members: "That the monthly meeting of the 26th September, in entertaining Colonel Dickenson's motion, acted beyond its powers; consequently, that the resolution, founded thereon, falls to the ground, because due notice was not given respecting it."

GUZERATHEE POETRY.

When the king robs,
Where can the ryots seek redress?
If, in lieu of rain, stones fall from the clouds,
Who is to be blamed?

If the earth refuse to any man a place,
Who will encumber himself with his distress?

If Ambrosia quaffed shall turn to poison,
Who is to blame?

If we fly to our rulers for aid and are refused,
'Tis then our fate!

If the serpent bite us mortally,
To whom shall we tell our pains?

If the melons are eaten by the wall, which
should support them,
Who will obtain fruit?

If the tree, which grants every wish, be stolen,
Who can overtake the robber?

Hark. and Wurt.

STUDY OF ENGLISH.

The *Agra Akhbar* states that Nuomulah Sing, grandson of Runjeet Sing, the ruler of the Punjaub, is about to commence the study of the English language, and that a clergyman is required for his tutor.

Ceylon.

The mail company, it appears, have succeeded in their exertions to establish a coach communication between Colombo and Kandy. The *Colombo Journal* says: The advantages to be ultimately derived from the establishment of so rapid and certain a means of communication between the two capital cities can hardly now be appreciated; but we feel certain that it must have already done something to remove the repugnance which was once felt to investing capital in the interior of the island. One improvement, if successful, always leads the way to another, and we understand that arrangements are now in contemplation for the establishment of a conveyance for the regular transport of goods from Kandy to Nuwera Ellia."

Singapore.

The *Singapore Chronicle* contains a census of the population of the settlement, taken on the 1st January, viz.:

	Males.	Females.
Europeans	91 ..	23
Indo-Britons	56 ..	40
Native Christians	167 ..	133
Armenians	27 ..	8
Jews	2 ..	—
Arabs	96 ..	—
Malays	3,763 ..	3,368
Chinese	7,650 ..	367
Natives of the coast of Coromandel	1,762 ..	57
Natives of Hindostan	308 ..	11
Javanese	361 ..	234
Bugis, Balinese, &c. &c.	794 ..	132
Calrics	23 ..	14
Total....	15,181 ..	5,797

Being an increase of 1,263 above the census of 1832.

Mauritius.

The *Cernéen* contains some particulars of a fatal duel between two midshipmen of the *Isis* frigate. It appears that, in June last, whilst the *Isis* was on her way from the Cape to Mauritius, the midshipmen were in their berth, enjoying their grog and singing. Mr. Tatham, a past midshipman, whose duty it was to keep order, seeing Mr. Arthur, another midshipman, making holes with a steel fork in the table, ordered him to cease doing so. The other said to Mr. Tatham, "hold your tongue, you are a blackguard." Tatham remonstrated with him, but Arthur,

still more irritated, continued, "yes, you are a blackguard and a coward." Tatham kept his temper, and went upon deck to consult with his friend Bower, a past midshipman also, but older than himself and longer in the service. Bower told him that he would be wrong to challenge Arthur for this insult, as it was given whilst he was on duty, and that he ought to complain to the captain. Tatham made a report to Capt. Polkinghorne in the presence of Arthur, and others who were present when the insult was given. One of the latter declared that it appeared to him that Tatham was often trying to annoy Arthur. Tatham said that he sometimes joked with him as he did with his other messmates, but that he had never done any thing to deserve an insult of that nature. The captain took up the matter lightly, and said "Mr. Tatham, you will please to leave off annoying Mr. Arthur, and you, Mr. Arthur, will make an apology to Mr. Tatham." Afterwards, Mr. Arthur went up to Mr. Tatham, and said, "the captain has desired me to make an apology to you," and went away. "That is no apology," said Mr. Tatham, "nor shall I consider it as such." It appears, however, that Tatham's messmates began to doubt his courage, on seeing him, when so grossly insulted, complain to the captain, and waiting for an apology which his adversary did not think proper to offer. Irritated at the situation in which he was placed, the poor fellow sent a challenge which Arthur refused to accept.

The *Isis* reached Mauritius, and Tatham went to walk on shore with a friend; out of the town he met Arthur and two other midshipmen, and going up to him struck him lightly on the arm, saying "take that for the chastisement you deserve." The next day Tatham received a challenge from Arthur. They both went on shore with their seconds, Bower and Wallace, the assistant-surgeon of the *Isis*. The signal was to be a handkerchief held by Bower, and the moment he let it fall they were to fire, but they were neither to raise their arms nor to aim till the signal fell. "Are you ready?" said Bower. Both cried "Yes!" and the handkerchief dropped. At the same time a ball struck Arthur in the neck, and he fell. He was so slow, or his adversary was so quick, that he had not fired his pistol. The men in the boat ran up on hearing the shot, and carried the wounded young man on board.

The statement in the *Cernéen*, which professes to have been drawn from the depositions of the witnesses before the judge at the Mauritius, imputes to Capt. Polkinghorne much severity towards Messrs. Tatham and Bower, though he had taken no precautions to prevent what he might have foreseen. They were imprisoned and

treated with rigour, till they were brought to trial at the Mauritius (the frigate having carried them meanwhile to Madagascar and the Cape), six months subsequent to the duel, when the court gave judgment, to the effect that, "seeing all that passed in this unfortunate affair was conformable to the rules observed in meetings of a similar nature, and according to the laws of honour; seeing that no blame could be attached to any of the accused parties, and for other reasons, it is ordered that the officers under confinement be immediately set at liberty." In conformity with this decision they quitted their prison, returned on board the *Isis*, when Captain Polkinghorne ordered them to be again taken and confined in the prison of the ship under the guard of an armed sentry.

Netherlands India.

Accounts from Padang (in Sumatra) represent that the operations of the Dutch troops against the insurgents are uniformly successful; that the resistance of the natives was drawing to a close; that government had commenced making roads into the interior of the country, and that trade was rapidly increasing.

China.

Formosa.—We hear of late but little relating to the insurrection; except that troops have been ordered from different parts of this province to proceed to Taw-tan, to assist the troops of the province of Fo-kien. A report was, a short time since, in circulation, of the Imperial forces having been defeated in a pitched battle by the rebels; and as the troops of each province are (except in particular cases) seldom called on to act in another, we should think it likely that the Imperial arms have hitherto been unsuccessful.—*Canton Reg.*, Jan. 24.

Voyages up the Coast.—In the *Peking Gazette* for September 5th and 6th, 1832, there is a paragraph from the Emperor, in reply to Taou-shoo, the governor of Keang-nan, concerning the *Lord Amherst*. It states that, on the 12th day of the 6th moon, the English ship was delivered over to Lieutenant-general Kwan-teen-fei, to see that she left the jurisdiction of Keang-nan, and was compelled to go southward; whereas, eight days after, she was found at Shan-tung. On this occurring, the Emperor expressed his displeasure, and required from the governor an explanation. The explanation was not satisfactory, and the governor, the general, and a third officer are subjected to a court of inquiry.

The governor says, "that if any such ships

should make their appearance, and anchor within his jurisdiction, he will send special officers to search them, and see whether they have prohibited goods or not: and if they have, he will drive them away; and if they refuse to obey, punish them." The Emperor replies: "This view of the case is utterly erroneous. Foreign ships are neither allowed to anchor, nor to sell any goods there. They are restricted to the port of Canton. If any ships make their appearance and solicit leave to trade, talented officers must be sent to proclaim to them the orders of government, and require their implicit submission. They must not go to other provinces and anchor, and endeavour to sell goods. All the officers on the coast, civil and military, great and small, must watch and drive away southward, from province to province, every foreign ship; and they must be handed over by the Imperial ships of one province to those of another—so that no excuses be afterwards made. If this be not effected, or any other mischief arise, the governor alone shall be held responsible. Let him ask himself how he will be able to sustain the weight of the guilt which he will incur! Moreover, in managing outside barbarians, he must be careful to adhere to old regulations, and manifest at all times a stern gravity; never affording any pretext for commencing bloody affrays. He is very wrong in assuming all at once a spirit of swelling self-sufficiency, and disregarding, at the same time, the dignity of government. He sustains an office in which the territory is committed to his care: is it becoming in him to act and speak in the way he has done?"

His Majesty commands that these thoughts be fully explained to the governor, Taou-shoo, and his colleague Tintsih-seu."

Pashalik of Bagdad.

A private letter, dated Bagdad, in the *Bombay Gazette*, states that "a large caravan from Shan arrived in the vicinity a few days ago, escorted by upwards of 1,000 of the Ghunnam Arabs. The Pasha has about 600 of the Shummaree tribe in the town. Between these tribes there exists a feud of long standing, and the shaikh of the latter has given the pasha to understand, that if the Ghunnamees enter the city, he will go to war with them. The pasha on this sent for him; but the Arab was too knowing, and barricaded himself up in a quarter, or Mohullah of the town, and defied them all. A new shaikh was nominated, whom the tribe refused to have; on this the pasha took the most effectual means to get rid of the Shummarees, at the same time fettering himself by letting the Ghunnamees in: they ar-

rived and are quartered near the residency. The poor Caradah tribe have fled, seeing the gathering storm. The town-people are exceedingly anxious for a row, to have a second edition of what was experienced in May: they do not belie their character, as found in history. Seditious and cowardly, no one can go the distance of a gun-shot from the gates, on either side, without imminent risk: only a few days ago, a Nobb was murdered on the Hilla road, merely because he was in the service of the Pasha! Barley has risen 100 piastres for 86lbs., and straw a Sahel Caroun for a bag. The missionaries are here yet, and I now expect to have their patience tried under some suffering: what reason can keep an independent being here?"

Australasia.

Australian papers to the 31st January contain very little local intelligence.

The *Sydney Gazette* of the 27th is almost entirely filled with the proceedings at a public meeting, convened by the sheriff on the 26th, to consider the propriety of petitioning the King and Parliament for a legislative assembly. The petition to the King was moved by Sir John Jamison, that to the House of Commons by Mr. Wentworth. Both were carried, in spite of some objections by Mr. M'Arthur and Mr. Chambers. Some warm altercation took place between Mr. Wentworth and the sheriff, Mr. M'Quoid.

A diabolical attempt to poison and massacre the crew and guard of a transport by the convicts on board, on their way from Sydney to Norfolk Island, was disclosed by one of the number, on the eve of execution.

The Van Diemen's Land papers state that it is the intention of government to set on foot a Tasmanian College.

Polynesia.

The Sandwich Islands schooner *Auranza*, which arrived here (Singapore) lately from Manilla, is about to take her departure for Swan River, having been chartered to convey provisions, &c. to that colony. During her stay here, we have gained some very recent intelligence regarding the islands in the Pacific, and the South-Seas, of which the following is a summary:

It appears that, some time since, several enterprising individuals had settled at Waahoo (Owhyhee), as sugar planters, with every prospect of success, but that the American missionaries resident there had persuaded the chiefs to expel the planters from the island, under the supposition that the distillation of rum would

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tend to deteriorate the morals of the natives. The planters, in consequence, have established themselves at Tahiti (Otaheite), one of the Society Islands, where there are now several extensive sugar plantations, with mills in full operation. The sugar is said to be of very excellent quality, being even superior to Siam both in colour and strength. The quantity made is so great as to be sufficient, not only for the supply of the neighbouring islands, including Waahoo itself, but it is likewise exported to the different ports of Chili, and to the British settlement on the Columbia River, W. coast of N. America. The *Auranza* conveyed seventeen tons of Tahiti sugar, not long since, to Waahoo. At Chili it is preferred to that made in the country, as being of a superior quality. The number of English and American vessels, principally whalers, which resort to Tahiti, averages about 200 to 250 in six months. The white population is said to amount to between 200 and 300 individuals, and is daily increasing. Many of those who formerly settled at Waahoo have removed to Tahiti, in consequence of the severe discipline enforced by the missionaries, who possess undisputed and absolute influence over the native rulers.

The merchants of Tahiti and Waahoo have two or three vessels of their own, which are employed alternately in whaling, and fishing for pearls at the Pamoutas. A profitable intercourse has lately been opened with the settlement on the Columbia River, where, in exchange for sugar, rum, provisions, and British manufactures, valuable furs, with seal and otter skins are procured, which realize very handsome profits in China.—*Sing. Chron.* Jan. 10.

Cape of Good Hope.

Papers to the 20th of April have been received. The colony appears to be going on prosperously, but some complaint is made of the want of roads in the interior. The Cape Agricultural Society held its annual meeting on the 23d of March for the distribution of prizes, which seem to have raised a considerable degree of emulation among the Cape farmers. The utility of the society appears to be generally admitted. In a report of the Infant School Society at the Cape, it is said to contain more than 700 children, exclusive of those in similar institutions among the Moravians and other religious sects. A new church for the service of the Dutch reformed religion had been commenced at Cape Town, and some idea of introducing gas existed. At Graham's Town and vicinity the vintage had been most abundant.

(R)

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDERS.

UNIFORM OF OFFICERS.

Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, Nov. 30, 1832.—Adverting to the permission which was given in G.O. of the 12th July 1831, to officers to wear out their old uniform, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to allow a period of eighteen months for that purpose.

The officers of infantry will therefore be expected to wear the dress prescribed by the above-mentioned General Order on all occasions where they are expected to appear in uniform, after the 12th January next.

The sash is to be worn in future at all levees.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MILITARY OFFICERS
HOLDING CIVIL SITUATIONS.

Fort William, Dec. 10, 1832.—The following resolutions regarding leave of absence to military officers holding civil situations, in modification of those published in G. O. of the 30th Sept. 1830, having been passed in the Political Department, under date the 18th June last, are now published in General Orders:

Resolved, that with respect to officers of the army holding civil employment, they shall be subjected, in regard to forfeiture of appointments, to the same rule which regulates the period of leave of absence for civil servants, namely, eighteen months, calculating from the date of their departure from the presidency; a suitable time being allowed in addition for the journey to Calcutta and back to the absentee's station. This rule is not to affect those military officers who may have obtained leave of absence under the existing rules, and are now absent on leave.

Resolved, that with respect to military officers in civil employ (and the same rule has been made applicable to civil servants), a second leave to sea, or to territories beyond the limits of the Bengal presidency, on sick certificate, after one exceeding six months, cannot be granted without forfeiture of the appointment held by the individual applying for such second leave, unless a period not less than three years shall have elapsed between the resumption of office after the first leave of absence, and departure from the station on the second leave. The above modification of the existing rules, it is to be understood, has reference only to cases of leave of absence on which the party goes to sea, or beyond the limits of the Bengal presidency.

COURTS-MARTIAL, &c.

ASSIST. SURG. H. SILL.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerut, Nov. 30, 1832.—At a European general court-martial, assembled at Neemuch on the 1st Oct. 1832, of which Lieut. Col. J. Robertson, of the 45th regt. N.I., is president, Assist. Surgeon Henry Sill, doing duty with the 42d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Conduct injurious to the service, in violation of humanity, and contempt of order and regulation, and neglect of his professional duties as medical officer of the 42d regt., in the following instances:

"1st. Not visiting the sick in the hospital so often as required by the regulations, and not observing the stated hours of attendance, during the period from the month of July to the month of November 1831, after similar misconduct, represented by his commanding officer, had been passed over.

"2d. Not having, when delivering over medical charge of the 42d regiment, on the 10th of Nov. 1831, to Dr. Graham, surgeon of the 42d regt. N.I., furnished him with a return of the medicines and hospital stores of the regiment.

"3d. Being, at the time and on the occasion above specified, deficient in proper Europe medicines for the sick, though with seventy-three men in hospital.

"4th. Being, on the same occasion, with the same number of patients in hospital, deficient in bazar medicines.

"5th. Not having sent in the regular annual indent for Europe medicines and instruments on the 1st Oct. 1831, as required by the regulations.

"6th. Not having sent in the above indent up to the time when he delivered over medical charge of the corps.

"7th. Not having, during the period from July to November 1831, transmitted to the superintending surgeon of the division the half-yearly return of medical stores belonging to the regiment which was required by the regulation."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court having maturely weighed and deliberated upon the evidence brought against the prisoner, Assist. Surg. Henry Sill, together with what he has urged and exhibited in evidence on his defence, is of opinion, that

"With respect to the 1st instance of charge, he is guilty.

"With respect to the 2d instance, he is guilty of the fact, but it appears that he delivered over medical charge of the 42d

regt. to Dr. Graham on the 11th of Nov. 1831.

"With respect to the 3d and 4th instances, that he is not guilty.

"With respect to the 5th and 6th instances, that he is guilty.

"With respect to the 7th instance, that he is guilty, and is of opinion, that with exception to the words "in violation of humanity," he is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The court adjudge Assist. Surg. Henry Sill to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for a period of three calendar months."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) E. BARNES,

Commander-in-chief.

The suspension of Assist. Surg. Sill to commence from the date of passing the sentence.

—
LIEUT. S. B. GOAD.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerut, Nov. 30, 1832.—At a European general court-martial, re-assembled at Nusseerabad on the 21st July 1832, of which Lieut. Col. J. Robertson, 45th regt. N.I., is president, Lieut. Samuel Boileau Goad, of the 1st regt. L.C., was arraigned on the following charge :

Charge.—"For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, about the 2d or 3d of June 1832, at Nusseerabad, fabricated and circulated malicious and false reports concerning me, the commanding officer of his regiment, purporting to have been words spoken by me at the mess of the 1st cavalry, on the evening of the 2d of June, in detraction and contempt of a general court-martial assembled at Nusseerabad; the whole or any part of such conduct being subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) S. REID, Lieut. Col.

Comd. 1st regt. L.C.

Finding.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence on the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has adduced in his defence, are of opinion, that he, the prisoner, Lieut. Samuel Boileau Goad, of the 1st regt. of L.C., is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and do acquit him."

Remark by the Court.—"The court cannot close their proceedings without animadversion on the conflicting testimony that has appeared before them; nor is that all they have to complain of, but of evidence given with that reserve which can never be countenanced by the solemn tenor of an oath."

Simla, Sept. 21st, 1832.

Sir: It is always with very considerable reluctance that I return the proceedings of a court-martial for revision; first,

because an assemblage of British officers is so much more likely to form a correct judgment on hearing the evidence given before it *viva voce*, than an individual on reading those proceedings; secondly, because officers are apt to conceive, however erroneously, that having once given their opinion on oath, it is a point of honour they should adhere to the same; still, as I do not perceive on what grounds the court has set aside the evidence of Major Pattle, Dr. Anderson, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. Reid, and Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Ford, it becomes my duty to request the court will again weigh their evidence against that which was brought forward on the side of the defence.

Lieut. Campbell's evidence appears to be neutralized by the different statements he made at different times; but if it is to have any weight at all, I am of opinion, that it should be in favour of the prosecution, because I cannot but consider he was tampered with by Lieut. Bradford. I shall forbear to make any further remark, as it is no part of my object to bias the opinion of the members of the court-martial.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARNES,

Commander-in-chief.

To Lieut. Col. Robertson, &c. &c.

Revised Finding.—"The court, after carefully reconsidering the evidence as desired by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, see no reason to change their judgment, and adhere to their former opinion."

Not approved,

(Signed) E. BARNES,

Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

As the court has not thought proper to enter into any explanation why they have set aside the whole of the evidence on the side of the prosecution, putting Lieut. Campbell's evidence out of the question on either side, the Commander-in-chief can see no reason whatever for changing the sentiments expressed in his letter to the president, and therefore cannot approve of the finding of the court.

The Commander-in-chief exhorts Lieut. Col. Reid to persevere firmly and calmly in the prosecution of his duties in the command of the 1st L.C., and he may rely on the support of his Excellency, who hopes that by such uniform and temperate conduct on the part of the commanding officer, those officers who at present compose a faction against him, if not otherwise convinced of the impropriety and utility of their conduct, may, by the steady progress of discipline, be brought to a just sense of what is due to their own characters as officers and gentlemen; what is due to the character of their regiment, its happiness, and discipline, and the claim which the service has upon them.

Lieut. Goad is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CAPT. B. BLAKE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerut, Dec. 1, 1832.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Fort William on the 7th Sept. 1832, of which Brigadier G. R. Penny, commanding the troops at Barrackpore, was president, Capt. Benjamin Blake, of the 47th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For conduct, in breach of order and discipline, highly disrespectful to me, his commanding officer, and injurious to my character as commanding officer of the regiment, in the following instances:

"1st. Having, in a public letter, dated the 10th of May 1832, falsely asserted that he had investigated matter connected with the charges preferred by him against the subadar of his company, although he had not examined a single witness, thereby unjustly stigmatising the character of a respectable native commissioned officer, and subjecting him to disgraceful charges before a public court, on insufficient grounds.

"2d. Having, in a public letter, dated 19th May 1832, made reflections, inferences, and insinuations highly insulting and injurious to me as commanding officer of the 47th regt., particularly in implying that the re-assembly of the court of inquiry, by my orders, on charges preferred by him against the subadar of his company, was occasioned by improper motives, and begging, in the name of the havildar, Dahwo, of the same company, that questions may be put to the members of the court, on their oaths, at a general court-martial, whether they may have not been tampered with to give a decision in favour of the subadar.

"3d. Having, on the 19th May 1832, preferred false and malicious charges against me, his immediate commanding officer (stating it to be on complaint of Havildar Dahwo, of the company under his command), to answer his own, Capt. Blake's malicious purposes.

"4th. Having, in a letter, dated the 19th of May 1832, addressed for the information of the major-general commanding the division, stated, that he considered it his duty to prefer the charges in question in consequence of the oppression and unjust conduct of (me) the lieutenant colonel towards the havildar; such accusations of oppression and unjust conduct on my part being false and malicious."

(Signed) E. F. WATERS, Lieut. Col.

Comd. 47th regt.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court, upon the evi-

dence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Capt. Benjamin Blake, 47th regt. N.I., is not guilty of the first charge; and the court do, accordingly, fully and honourably acquit him.

"That with regard to the second charge, the prisoner, Capt. Benj. Blake is guilty of having, in a public letter dated 19th May 1832, made a reflection, inference, and insinuation highly insulting and injurious to Lieut. Col. Waters, commanding officer of the 47th regt., in the particular instance related in the charge, but the court acquit Capt. Blake of culpability in all other inferences, reflections, and insinuations contained in that public letter, as alleged in the second charge.

"With reference to the 3d charge, it appearing that the prisoner, Capt. Blake, preferred four charges against his immediate commanding officer, stating it to be on complaint of Havildar Dahwo, of the company under his command; upon the evidence taken before the court, with regard to these four charges, the court find the prisoner, Capt. Blake, guilty under this charge as regards the second and the fourth charges so preferred; with regard to the other two charges, the first and the third, the court acquit Capt. Blake of this charge) to the extent here explained, the court find Capt. Blake, 47th regt. N.I., guilty of the third charge.

"On the fourth charge, the court find Capt. Benjamin Blake, 47th regt. N.I., not guilty, and do accordingly acquit him.

Sentence.—"The court sentence the prisoner, Capt. Benjamin Blake, 47th regt. N.I., to be dismissed the service of the Honourable Company."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) E. BARNES,

Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Before the Commander-in-chief proceeds to pronounce his final judgment in the case of Capt. Blake, of the 47th regt. N.I., it is necessary that he should inform the army that this officer has for a great length of time persisted in bringing forward accusations against his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Waters, and not satisfied in one instance with the decision of the late commander-in-chief, he again obtruded the same charges upon the notice of the present commander-in-chief, and being thus baffled, instead of being convinced that the line of conduct he was pursuing neither met with approbation nor support (it evidently proceeding from vindictive motives), he appears to have allowed no opportunity to slip, and to have kept an angry, litigious, and malevolent spirit in full operation to work up something new against his commanding officer, and being thus carried on by a blind devotion to the gratification of personal animosity, he be-

came entangled in the dark bye-ways to which his passion conducted him, and never hit upon the straight-forward path leading to the good of the service.

The Commander-in-chief trusts that the decision of the court martial will have the effect of opening the eyes and correcting the judgment of Capt. Blake, and will thoroughly convince him of the folly and impropriety of the long and obstinate line of conduct he has pursued; and hoping that the decision alone will work a favourable reformation in Capt. Blake's conduct, as well as deter others from pursuing the same course, without the necessity of carrying the merited severity of the sentence into operation, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to remit the latter, and direct that Capt. Blake be released from arrest and return to his duty; but in order to give time for mature reflection, and for the suppression of all angry feeling, his Excellency directs that Capt. Blake shall proceed forthwith to join and do duty with the 48th regt. N.I. for six months, or for such further period as the reports of the brigadier commanding at Barrackpore and the major-general commanding the presidency division may point out.

The Commander-in-chief is desirous of expressing his approbation of the whole of the proceedings on this trial (amounting to 351 pages, besides the Appendix), as well as the others by the court-martial, of which Brigadier Penny was president, and Lieut. R. J. H. Birch deputy judge advocate.

CAPT. J. S. MARSHALL.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerut, Dec. 1, 1832.—The Commander-in-chief did not expect, when the proceedings on Capt. Blake's trial called for the remarks upon his perverse and litigious conduct, that he would have another instance of similar behaviour so soon brought under his notice. Capt. John Samuel Marshall, of the 71st regt. N.I., has persisted in a course of insubordinate and litigious cavilling at the arrangements and orders of his commanding officer, although, from his situation as second in command, it was his duty to have shewn an example to the other officers in the regiment of prompt and cheerful obedience; neither the explanations and mild remonstrances of Lieut. Col. Hunter, nor the opinions distinctly expressed by the brigadier, and by the major-general commanding the division, have had any effect in putting a stop to this cavilling and contentious spirit, or in dissuading him from obtruding his unfounded complaints upon the Commander-in-chief. It now becomes his Excellency's duty to put a stop to the mischief which Capt. Marshall's example would produce in the 71st regt.; and he is accordingly directed to proceed and join the 64th N.I., with which he will do duty until further orders.

The Commander-in-chief hopes that this mark of his serious displeasure will prevent Capt. Marshall from persisting in a course of behaviour similar to Capt. Blake's, until it leads to similar consequences.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

Jan. 15. Mr. J. W. Grant to be commercial resident at Hurri-paul.

29. Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland to be secretary to General Committee of Public Instruction.

Feb. 5. Mr. W. H. Macnaghten to officiate as chief secretary to government and secretary to government in secret and political department.

Mr. Charles Macswen to officiate as secretary to government in judicial and revenue department.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Jan. 15. Mr. C. F. Thompson to be civil and session judge of Cawnpore, in room of Mr. H. S. Oldfield proceeded to Europe.

Cancelled at his own request.—The appointment of Mr. R. Trotter, under date the 24th Dec., to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.

22. Mr. J. H. Young to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 10th or Sarun division.

Financial Department.

Jan. 15. Mr. James Prinsep to be assay-master of Calcutta mint, in room of Mr. Wilson.

Political Department.

Dec. 24. Mr. L. Wilkinson, officiating political agent at Bhopaul, to proceed to Kotah, and assume charge of that agency, on being relieved by Major Alves at Bhopaul.

Jan. 28. Lieut. W. H. Trevelyan, Bombay artillery, to be fourth assistant to agent to Governor General for States of Rajpootana.

Feb. 4. Mr. B. H. Hodgson to be resident at Catmandhoo.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Jan. 8. The Rev. W. Greenwood to officiate as chaplain at Lucknow, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

The undermentioned civil servants attained the rank of senior merchant and junior merchant respectively, on the dates specified:—J. Fraser, senior merchant, 28th Nov. 1832.—T. J. W. Thomas, junior ditto, 24th Dec. 1832.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted as writers on this establishment:—W. B. Hawkins, Arthur Hall, and Mark Moore, Esqrs., from 5th Jan. 1833.—W. H. Bayley, Esq., from 21st ditto.

Furloughs.—Capt. R. Ross, political agent in Kotah, to Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. T. H. Maddock, to Europe.—Mr. H. L. Dick, to sea, for six months, for health.—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, to Madras, for two months, on private affairs.—Mr. C. R. Cartwright, to Europe.—Mr. Robert Barlow, to Europe.—Mr. R. H. Scott, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—Capt. Sandys, assistant to resident at Indoor, to sea, for six months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 14, 1833.—24th N.I. Ens. J. H. Beck to be lieut., from 2d Jan. 1833, v. R. H. Turnbull dec.

67th N.I. Lieut. John Frederick to be capt. of a comp., from 31st Dec. 1832, v. J. B. Fenton dec.—Supernum. Lieut. Arch. Kennedy brought on effective strength of regt.

The following Acting Ensigns to be Ensigns to fill vacancies in Infantry on this establishment:—

Charles Swinton, from 10th Dec. 1832, in suc. to L. C. Fagan dec.—J. D. Broughton, from 10th ditto, in suc. to P. Grant retired.

Capt. C. Guthrie, 46th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 29, 1832.—32d N.I. Ens. W. Davidson to be adj., v. Scott permitted to resign appointment.

Dec. 31.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. G. Forbes, M.D., to proceed to Dinapore, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon; date 16th Dec. 1832.—Assist. Surg. J. O'Dwyer to do duty temporarily with H.M. 16th Foot; date 15th Dec.—Assist. Surg. J. Blackwood to afford medical aid to artillery assembled at Sultanpore, Benares, for annual practice; date 19th Dec.—Lieut. and Adj. E. Sunderland, 3d bat. artillery, to act as staff officer to Cawnpore division; date 5th Dec.—Ens. J. T. Ferguson to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 70th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Mercer; date 10th Dec.—Lieut. G. Nugent to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 66th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Seaton; date 20th Nov.

Fort William, Jan. 21.—36th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. J. J. Hamilton brought on effective strength of regt., v. Shortland resigned 12th June 1832.

46th N.I. Lieut. W. T. Savaroy to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Geo. Johnstone to be lieut., from 14th Jan. 1833, in suc. to C. Guthrie, transf. to invalid estab.—Supernum. Ens. R. A. Herbert, brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Grine to be surg., v. A. Dickson retired; with rank from 27th Dec. 1832, v. J. A. D. Watson dec.

Col. Wm. Burgh, 57th N.I., to be a brigadier on estab., v. Fagan, nominated to command of Meywar field force.

The following Acting Ensigns to be Ensigns to fill vacancies in Infantry:—J. S. Davidson, from 17th Dec. 1832, in suc. to C. J. Crane invalided.—Robert Thompson, from 17th do., in suc. to W. J. Phillott invalided.—J. S. Hawks, from 19th do., in suc. to W. F. Phipps dec.

John Murray, M.D., admitted to service as an assist. surg.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. T. P. Smith to be col., v. G. Sargent dec., with rank from 15th Oct. 1832, v. J. Burnet, C.B., dec.—Major Abraham Hardy to be lieut. col., v. T. P. Smith, prom., with rank from 29th Oct. 1832, v. A. T. Watson dec.

56th N.I. Capt. G. R. Pemberton to be major, and Lieut. D. L. Richardson to be capt. of a comp., from 29th Oct. 1832, in suc. to A. Hardy, prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Hugh Mackenzie brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. Edmond Tritton, 40th N.I., to perform civil medical duties of station of Ally Ghur, during absence of Mr. Mackinnon on sick leave.

Assist. Surg. David Gullan, attached to right wing of 15th N.I., to perform civil medical duties of station of Shahjehanpore during absence of Mr. Brett on sick leave.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 2, 1833.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Cornet G. R. Budd to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 3d L.C. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Trevor; date 24th Dec.

Jan. 4.—Assist. Surg. C. Garbett removed from 18th to 20th N.I., and directed to continue in performance of medical duties of Sconce.

Jan. 5.—Maj. G. McDonald, H.M. 16th Foot, to be commandant of Convalescent Depot at Landour.

Surg. W. A. Venour, 9th N.I., to officiate as superintending surgeon of Agra circle until arrival of Superintending Surg. C. Campbell from Saugor.

6th L.C. Cornet J. R. Burt to be adj., v. Aitken, permitted to resign appointment.

32d N.I. Lieut. C. C. J. Scott to be interp. and quarter-master.

Jan. 7.—Acting Cornet C. G. Becher to do duty with 10th L.C. at Kurnaul.

Jan. 9.—Col. W. Burgh removed from 57th to 44th N.I., and Col. P. Littlejohn from 44th to 57th ditto.

Ens. W. R. Elton, 16th, to do duty with 59th N.I., at Allahabad, until 15th Oct. 1833.

Jan. 10.—The following order confirmed:—Ens. W. St. L. Forrest to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 29th N.I. during Lieut. Marsden's absence, on leave; date 5th Dec.

Fort William, Jan. 28.—Acting Ens. David Ramsay, of infantry, to be ensign from 24th Dec. 1832, to fill a vacancy, in suc. to F. S. Wiggins dec.

Cadet of Artillery E. R. E. Wilmot to be acting 2d-lieut., to enable him to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Cadet of Artillery A. W. Hawkins admitted on establishment.

Mr. Wm. Rait admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. H. W. Howard, right wing Europ. regt., to take charge of invalids, &c. under orders of embarkation for Europe on H. C. Ch. S. Lord Amherst.

1st-Lieut. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, regt. of artillery, to officiate as deputy commissary of ordnance, at Chunar, during absence of Capt. D'Oyly.

1st-Lieut. J. W. Scott, regt. of artillery, at his own request, transferred to pension establishment.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 12.—Lieut. Col. C. H. Lloyd, invalid estab., permitted to reside at Bareilly, drawing his allowances from pay office at Agra.

2d-Lieut. G. H. McGregor, artillery, appointed to station staff at Convalescent Depot, Landour.

Jan. 13.—The following Benares division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. B. MacDonald, 3d L.C., to afford medical aid to artillery at Sultanpore, Benares, and Assist. Surg. J. Blackwood to proceed to Pertaubghur, Oude, and assume medical charge of 41st N.I., as temporary arrangements; date 7th Jan.

7th Bat. Artillery. Lieut. H. M. Lawrence to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Jarvis dec.

Jan. 15.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. Keir, M.D., to relieve Assist. Surg. McGregor from medical charge of 49th N.I.—Lieut. A. S. Singer to act as adj. to 24th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Turnbull; date 1st Jan.

Jan. 16.—Acting Ens. H. S. Stewart to do duty with 52d N.I. at Meerut.

Jan. 17.—The following division order confirmed:—Cadet S. W. H. Tulloch, at his own request, to do duty with 43d N.I., at Secroa; date 8th Jan.

The following removals made by Commander-in-chief:—Lieut. Col. G. Williamson, from 45th to 57th N.I.—Lieut. Col. P. LeFevre (ou furl.) from 57th to 3d N.I.—Lieut. Col. W. W. Davis, from 3d to 45th N.I.

Jan. 19.—Cornet C. R. H. Christie posted to 9th L.C., at Kurnaul.

Jan. 21.—The following officers to do duty at Convalescent Depot at Landour, during ensuing hot season:—Capt. M. White, H.M. 11th Drags.; Lieut. T. Quin, 4th L.C.; Capt. O. Baker, artillery; 2d-Lieut. R. E. Knatchbull, ditto; Lieut. J. Maule, H.M. 26th Foot; Lieut. T. Secombe, ditto; Capt. H. Astier, H.M. 31st Foot; Lieut. N. Vicary, 4th N.I.; Lieut. J. A. Fairhead, 28th do.; Acting Ens. H. S. Stewart, 52d do.; Lieut. J. Graham, 56th do.; Capt. O. Phillips, 56th do.; Lieut. C. S. Maling, adj., 68th do.; Acting Ens. A. H. Ross, 71st do.

Jan. 22.—Pioneers. Lieut. C. R. Gwatkin, of 60th N.I., app. to company vacant by prom. of Capt. Corfield.

Fort William, Feb. 4.—Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. A. Fitzgerald to be 1st-lieut., from 28th Jan. 1833, v. J. W. Scott transf. to pension estab.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. M. Mackenzie brought on effective strength of regt.

Acting Ens. J. S. Banks, of infantry, to be ens., from 2d Jan. 1833, to fill a vacancy, in suc. to R. H. Turnbull dec.

Cadet of Infantry W. Hore to be acting ensign, to enable him to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Mr. J. C. Robertson admitted on estab. as a cadet of infantry.

Cadet J. W. H. Turner, 53th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 23.—Ens. O. J. Young-husband, 60th, to do duty with 35th N.I. until 1st Oct. 1833.

Assist. Surg. Andrew Drummond removed from situation of assist. garrison surgeon at Allahabad, and directed to do duty with European regt. at Dinapore.

Jan. 24.—The following order confirmed:—Capt. W. W. Rees, 50th N.I., to relieve Capt. Satchwell from duties of commissariat department with troops employed in Jungle Mehals, as a temp. arrangement; date 30th Dec.

Surg. A. Pringle, M.D. (new prom.) posted to 2d N.I.—Surg. H. F. Hough (on furl.) removed from 2d to 18th N.I.

Jan. 26.—Lieut. Col. Bentson, adj. gen. of army; Capt. Ramsay, Persian interpreter; and Lieut. Fawkes, aide-de-camp,—to proceed by dawk to Calcutta, in attendance on his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Ens. J. Gibb removed from 43d to 27th N.I.

Ens. A. N. MacGregor, left wing Europ. Regt., at his own request, removed to 65th N.I.

The following Ensigns posted to corps:—1. Lumsden (on furl.) to 36th N.I. at Mhow; A. J. W. Haig, to 24th N.I., at Benares; C. Swinton (in Nizam's service) to 35th N.I., at Jumnapore; J. D. Broughton to 67th N.I., at Etawah and Banda.

Jan. 27.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. C. Chester to act as adj. to 2d N.I. in room of Lieut. Holmes prom.; date 17th Jan.

Lieut. D. Robinson, 65th N.I., to act as adj. to 5th Local Horse, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. R. Hill.

Acting Ens. R. N. Raikes to do duty with 60th N.I. at Mynpoorie.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Assist. Surgs. A. Walker, 9th, and R. Grahame, 71st N.I., to do duty with H.M. 13th L. Inf. at Agra; dates 16th and 21st Jan.

Assist. Surg. A. Reid to do duty in hospital of H.M. 13th L. Inf. at Agra.

Cadet H. Hougham, at his own request, to do duty with 10th L.C. at Kurnaul.

Fort William, Feb. 12.—27th N.I. Capt. Robert Fernie to be major, Lieut. Alex. Watt to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. J. Kinlock to be lieut., from 7th Feb. 1833, in suc. to C. Savage retired.

59th N.I. Lieut. E. J. Watson to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Archibald Cowjar to be lieut., from 4th Feb. 1833, in suc. to J. W. H. Turner transf. to invalid establishment.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 23.—The following division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. O'Dwyer app. to 48th regt., v. Colquhoun; Assist. Surg. G. Forbes, M.D., app. to 34th N.I., v. Gold; and Assist. Surg. H. M. Green to do duty with H.M. 49th regt.; date 17th Jan.

Brigadier W. Burgh to command troops in Rohilcund.

Lieut. H. M. Lawrence, at his own request, permitted to resign intership of 7th bat. artillery, and re-appointed to 1st tr. 3d brig. horse artillery.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Jan. 21. Lieut. R. W. Fraser, 45th N.I.—Capt. W. H. Marshall, 35th N.I.—Lieut. R. E. Battley, 22d N.I.—Ens. H. A. Cumberlege, 74th N.I.—Ens. D. Lumsden, infantry.—Capt. John Thomson, corps of engineers.—Capt. Thos. Timbrell, regt. of artill.—Feb. 12. Col. John Tombs, 5th L.C.—Capt. John Cowlsdale, 70th N.I.—Capt. Thos. Williams, 70th N.I.

FURLoughs.

To Europe.—Jan. 14. Maj. Arthur Ward, 3d L.C., on private affairs (via Bombay).—Assist. Surg. Andrew Henderson, for one year, on private

affairs.—16. Lieut. Wm. Brownlow, 46th N.I., on ditto.—21. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Timings, artillery, for health.—Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D., for health.—23. Lieut. Col. Abraham Hardy, of infantry, on private affairs.—Lieut. A. W. Taylor, right wing Europ. Regt., for health.—Lieut. W. T. Pocklington, 38th N.I., for health.—Feb. 4. Lieut. T. E. A. Napleton, 60th N.I., for health.—12. Maj. R. Seymour, 26th N.I., for health.—Superintending Surg. S. Ludlow (via Bombay, from Neemuch).—Capt. J. D. Stokes, 4th Madras N.I., on private affairs.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Feb. 12. Capt. Thos. D'Oyly, deputy com. of ordnance, for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JAN. 25. Brougham, Viles, from Bourbon, &c.—13. Indian Oak, Bane, from Mauritius and Mergui.—FREN. 3. Indus, Balais, from Bourbon.—4. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, from Penang; and *Nabob*, Moore, from New York.—6. *Lotus*, Wilson, from Greenock; *Alexander*, Jones, from Mauritius and Covelong; and *Ruby*, Hill, from Bombay and Cape; *Ceylon*, Davidson, from Ceylon; and *Virginia*, Huillock, from Bombay.—10. *Novo Douardo*, Da Luz, from Macao.—11. *Dover*, Austin, from Boston.—12. H.M.S. *Magicienna*, Plumridge, from Madras; and *Georgiana*, Laud, from Philadelphia and Singapore.—16. *Victoire* and *Isid*, Cartier, from Bourbon.—23. *King William IV.*, Bates, from Bombay and China.—25. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Port Louis.—26. *Es- porter*, Anwyl, from Mauritius.

Departures from Calcutta.

JAN. 19. *Breakfast*, Kennedy, for Boston.—22. *Iran*, Bernard, for Havre de Grace.—24. *La Gange*, Aniel, for Bordeaux; and *Commaux*, De Faria, for Lisbon.—25. *Agurux*, Rogers, for Bombay; and *Amelia*, Rebeiro, for Lisbon.—31. *Roberts*, Wake, for London.—FREN. 1. H.C. steamer *Ironvalley*, Warden, for Penang.—5. H.C. Ch. S. *Harwood*, Tullis, for London; and *Malcolm*, Eyles, for ditto.—8. *Carmandel*, Dupuyrou, for Bordeaux; *George*, Lovett, for Salem (America); and *Fife-shire*, Crawley, for Madras.—10. *Sophia*, Thornhill, for London.—11. *Victorine*, Lefort, for Havre de Grace.—*Fanny*, Hargreaves, for Liverpool.—13. *Arnold Wells*, Dewson, for New York.—18. *James Pattinson*, Bolton, for London.—21. *Lord Almerest*, Hicks, for London; and *Constance*, Gellis, for Bourbon.—23. *Victoire*, Desse, for Havre de Grace.—24. *Lotus*, Wilson, for London; and *Indus*, Balais, for Bourbon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. On the river, near Dinapore, the lady of the Rev. J. M. Jennings, A.M., of a daughter.

—At Nussereabad, Mrs. W. Collins, of a son.

31. At Noacolly, the lady of Dr. J. Baker, of a daughter.

Jan. 1. At Bareilly, the lady of Godfrey Greene, Esq., of engineers, of a daughter.

3. At Muktl, the lady of Capt. Edw. Raynsford, of a son.

6. At Sangor, Mrs. Capt. W. H. Sleeman, of a son.

7. On board a budgerow, a little below Allahabad, Mrs. Geo. Chisholm Hay, of a son.

8. At Chuprah, Mrs. G. Ho-mer, of a son.

9. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Chester, of a son.

11. At Hissar, the lady of A. A. MacAnally, Esq., civil surgeon of that station, of a daughter.

—At Calcutta, the lady of Major Wm McKie, of a son.

14. At Kurnaul, the lady of John Free, Esq., 10th L.C., of a daughter.

15. At Akyab, the lady of Capt. Dickenson, superintendent of Arracan, of a daughter.

16. At Ekonah, the lady of Capt. C. G. Macan, 16th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

Jan. 18. At Mymensing, the lady of R. Walker, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a son.

30. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. H. J. Wood, horse artillery, of a daughter.

— At Patna, the lady of S. Davies, Esq., civil assistant surgeon, of a daughter.

— At Jubulpore, the lady of F. C. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Poonah, in Tyrhoote, the lady of Capt. E. Gwatkin, superintendent H.C. stud, of a daughter.

21. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. Mark Richardson, of a still-born daughter.

22. Mrs. W. Blackburn, of a daughter.

— At Tewarah factory, Tirhoot, the wife of Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of a daughter.

23. Mrs. E. C. Bolst, of a daughter.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. J. R. Vos, of a daughter.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. L. Davis, of a daughter.

27. At Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut. Chas. Carter, H.M. 16th regt., of a daughter.

— On the river, off Jattrabarrey, near Khoollah, Mrs. Robert Doucet, of a son.

28. At Gurrawahrah, the lady of the late J. A. D. Watson, Esq., surgeon, 26th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the lady of Col. Harry Thomson, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Fleming, of a son.

31. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. R. T. Sandeman, 33d N.I., of a son.

Feb. 2. At Barrackpore, the lady of Major R. Blackall, commanding 50th N.I., of a daughter.

3. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of F. O. Wells, Esq., civil service, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the wife of C. Manly, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Younghusband, of a son.

9. Mrs. B. M'Mahon, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. R. Fraser, of a daughter.

11. At Chinsurah, the lady of Brev. Capt. Bell, H.M. 16th regt., of a daughter.

13. Mrs. T. Abro, of a son.

— Mrs. R. S. Strickland, of a son.

— Mrs. R. Deefholts, of a son.

14. At Dacca, the lady of Capt. Wintour, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Scott, of a daughter.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of James Weir Hogg, Esq., of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Chatuk, in Sylhet, Mrs. Henry Inglis, of a daughter.

17. Mrs. W. K. Ord, of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. D. Berkeley, of a son.

18. At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. R. B. Pemberton, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Richard Aubray, of a son.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of E. J. Emin, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, the lady of James Graves, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 9. At Patna, C. W. Francis, Esq., of Dinapore, son of the late Col. R. Francis, to Miss Mary Anne Hume, of the same place.

16. At Cawnpore, Mr. Wm. Phillips, of the Judge Advocate General's office, to Miss Margaret Wilson.

22. At Dinapore, Lieut. T. V. Lysaght, adjutant, European regiment, to Miss O'Halloran, daughter of Brigadier Gen. O'Halloran, c.b., commanding the Dinapore division of the army.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. James C. Thompson, to Miss Dorothea Anne West.

29. At Chunar, Mr. Henry Meyers, to Miss M. A. Bradford.

31. At Calcutta, Richard Walker, Esq., of the civil service, to Jane Mary, daughter of James Young, Esq.

Feb. 4. At Calcutta, Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., to Isabella, only daughter of the late John Law, Esq., Bengal medical service.

9. At Dinapore, James M. Mackie, Esq., to Mrs. Anna Matilda Routen, youngest daughter of Capt. Thomas Edwards, of the same place.

12. At Calcutta, William Stevenson, Esq., sen. assist. surg. 33d N.I., to Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of Capt. R. Stack, H.M. 45th regt.

Feb. 13. At Calcutta, Mr. William Howard, to Isabella, second daughter of Mr. A. Arson.

19. At Calcutta, Capt. George Jellicoe, of the brig *Resolution*, to Miss Sarah Rivers Brooke.

— At Calcutta, Mr. G. R. Carnac, of H.M. 3d Buffs, to Miss Henrietta Maling.

DEATHS.

Dec. 27. At Gurrawahrah, J. A. D. Watson, Esq., surgeon of the 26th regt. N.I.

Jan. 16. At Chandernagore, Miss Aline Le Caune, aged 26.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. James Hennessy.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. Vincent J. Ferreira.

22. On board the H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, off Penang, the Hon. Sir William O. Russell, knt., Chief Justice of Bengal.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. Gomes, aged 40.

— Mr. Alexander Thomas, aged 32.

25. At Calcutta, Frances Alice, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Williams, aged 23.

26. At Calcutta, Miss C. Smith, aged 18.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. Chas. Gilchrist, aged 18.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Edw. W. Gordon, aged 16.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. Black, aged 70.

— At Chandernagore, Isabella, wife of Mr. A. B. Benoit, aged 27.

2. At Serampore, Mrs. Draper, relict of the late James Draper, Esq., aged 53.

— At Jessore, Capt. V. Burgh.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Gordon, aged 18.

9. At Calcutta, George Potter, Esq., head-assistant H.C.'s botanical garden, aged 34.

— At Meerut, Mrs. W. E. Chick, aged 27.

10. At Howrah, Capt. C. H. Bean, assistant salt agent, Sulkien, aged 44.

12. At Calcutta, Miss Ann Branigan, aged 22.

— At Cuttack, Mr. John Aiken, aged 23.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Hayer, aged 18.

16. In camp at Dudka, in the disturbed district, Cadet Wm. Stiles, aged 14.

20. At Calcutta, Geo. Chisholm, Esq., aged 78.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. J. Bowers, aged 18.

23. At Calcutta, Miss Ellen Sheean, aged 17.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

POSTINGS OF CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 16, 1832.—Under instructions received from the Supreme Government, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the supernumerary cornets and ensigns on this establishment shall be transferred to fill vacancies in other regiments, according to their standing in the army, under the following rules, and agreeably to the system which obtains in Bengal.

1. Cornets and ensigns already posted to regiments will be removed to fill vacancies in other regiments under the following restrictions.

2. The senior in army of these grades, who by such removal will obtain two steps on the scale of promotion, will be removed; no advantage inferior to this is supposed to compensate the inconvenience and expense attendant on the removal, and whenever this advantage is not considered by the officer to be removed equivalent to the expense and inconvenience which it entails, the officer will be permitted to remain in the regiment from which the transfer would have removed him.

3. In filling a vacancy in the rank of cornet or of ensign in a regiment, where the advantages above detailed are not secured by removal, owing to its having one or two supernumerary lieutenants, the senior supernumerary cornet or ensign in the army is to be taken.

4. No cadet will hereafter be permanently posted to a regiment until all the supernumerary cornets and ensigns belonging to their respective branches of the service are disposed of, by being brought upon the effective strength of the army.

5. All vacancies which have been made known at the adjutant general's office since the 15th of August last will be supplied under the above rules.

6. The case of young officers who have been promoted under the system which has hitherto prevailed at this presidency has been referred to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the Supreme Government.

H.M. 46TH REGIMENT.

Fort St. George, Dec. 4, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council cannot permit his Majesty's 46th Regiment to embark for England, without expressing his approbation of their conduct during the period which they have been employed on this establishment.

To Colonel Campbell, c.b., aide-de-camp to the King, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council considers himself particularly indebted for the temper and judgment with which he has exercised the several important commands which have been entrusted to him by government; and he attributes in a great measure to the example of Colonel Campbell and the officers of H.M. 46th Regiment the cordiality and good feeling which has at all times prevailed between the several branches of the army, at stations where that regiment has been employed.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 6, 1832.—Adverting to the regulations for the dress of officers of infantry and medical officers of dismounted corps, published in G.O. of the 18th Nov. 1831, with the sanction of government, and under instructions from the Court of Directors, the Commander-in-chief requests the attention of general and other officers commanding divisions, forces, and regiments to the orders in question, which are to be strictly observed from 1st January ensuing.

With a view to assimilate the appointments of field officers of infantry of this army with those of his Majesty's service, his Excellency further directs that the shoulder-belt with slings shall no longer be worn by officers of that rank, and that they shall instead wear a buffalo leather

slung waist-belt two inches wide, with regimental plate, and a brass instead of a leather or steel scabbard; field officers are however still to retain the black waist-belt for undress.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 12. W. Elliot, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot, and to act as head assistant until further orders.

13. R. T. Porter, Esq., to be secretary to Civil Fund, in succession to Mr. E. C. Lovell, nominated by Government to a situation in provinces.

15. J. Paternoster, Esq., to be register to provincial court of appeal and circuit for northern division. To continue acting as zillah judge of Chingleput.

J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to be register to provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division. To continue acting as deputy collector of Madras.

W. H. Tracy, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Chittoor.

W. Wilson, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Chingleput.

Feb. 8. Capt. J. A. Atkinson to act as master attendant and marine storekeeper at Madras until further orders.

Mr. James Honnor to act as master attendant, until further orders.

Thomas Newnham, Esq., having accepted an annuity from the Civil Fund, has been permitted to resign the service of the Hon. Company; date, 8th Feb. 1833.

The undermentioned civil servants attained the rank of senior merchant and factor respectively, on the dates specified:—C. E. Oakes, senior merchant, 24th Jan. 1833.—George Sparkes, factor, 1st Jan. 1833.—S. J. Popham, factor, 30th Jan. 1833.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted writers on this establishment:—R. B. Sewell, Esq.; R. W. Chatfield, Esq.; W. E. Jellicoe, Esq.

Furlough.—Feb. 10. Sir James Home, Bart., to Europe, for health.

ECCLIESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 4. The Rev. F. Darrah to officiate temporarily as chaplain at Prince of Wales' Island.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 26, 1833.—Lieut. Col. C. Herbert removed from 5th regt. to 31st L.I., and Lieut. Col. J. Parry from latter to former corps.

The following order confirmed:—Lieut. Miller, artillery, to act as fort adj. at Cannanore; date 21st Jan.

Assist. Surg. James Cooke removed from doing duty with H.M. 41st regt., and placed under order of medical officer in charge of general hospital at presidency.

Fort St. George, Jan. 29, 1833.—Lieut. Du Vernet, of this estab., to conduct survey in Nizam's dominions, in suc. to Lieut. Morland. (Appointed by the Supreme Government.)

Feb. 8.—Sen. Assist. Surgs. Samuel Stokes and Samuel Higginson to be surgeons, from 2d Feb. 1833, to complete establishment.

Mr. J. E. Porteous admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under surgeon of horse artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Feb. 12.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Frith, artillery, to act as principal commissary of ordnance, during employment of Lieut. Col. Cullen on other duty.

Lieut. Col. H. Walpole, 25th N.I., to act as military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 3.—Surg. J. W. Sherman to take medical charge of 4th N.I. till further orders.

Feb. 8 and 9.—The following orders confirmed:—Cornet Carruthers to act as adj. to 2d L.C.—Lieut. Boddam, 2d L.C., to act as cantonment adj. at Arcot, during absence of Lieut. Cumberledge on furlough.

Feb. 11.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Evans to take charge of 51st N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Edgcomb on sick certificate.

Feb. 13.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Macleod to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 34th L.I., during absence of Lieut. Shaw on sick cert.; date 29th Jan.—Lieut. Moore to act as adj. to 5th L.C.; date 24th Jan.—Ens. Newby to do duty with left wing Madras Europ. regt.; date 27th Nov. 1832.—Lieut. Horne, 30th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Vellore; date 3d Feb. 1833.

Lieut. W. R. Foskett, 10th, to do duty with 18th N.I., until 31st Dec. 1833, or till further orders.

Fort St. George, Feb. 15.—Capt. Hugh Mitchell, 6th N.I., to act as deputy secretary to Military Board, during absence of Capt. Moberly on sick leave.

18th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Peter Steinson to be capt., v. Deacon dec.; date of com. 5th Feb. 1833.—Supernum. Lieut. Henry Gordon admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its establishment.

Capt. J. T. Webb, 19th N.I., at his own request, transf. to non-effective estab., and permitted to return to Europe on furlough.

Maj. Fulton, 14th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company.

Feb. 19.—The following removals, promotion, and appointment to take effect from date of embarkation of Superintendent Surg. Stephenson permitted to return to Europe:—Superintendent Surg. Kenneth Macaulay, from centre to presidency division.—Acting Superintendent Surg. Ramsay Sladen, from Malabar and Kanara to centre division, and to charge of presidency division, during Mr. Macaulay's employment in Medical Board.—Sen. Surg. John Norris to be acting superintending surg., v. Stephenson, and app. to Malabar and Kanara.—Surgeon D. Donaldson to be staff surgeon to light field division of Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Norris prom.

19th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Andrew Coventry to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Robert Youngusband to be lieut., v. Webb invalided; date of coms. 16th Feb. 1833.

Cadets of Infantry F. S. Gabb, A. E. Brooke, and C. F. Irby admitted on estab., and app. to act as ensigns.

Maj. Charles Poulton, 5th N.I., at his own request, transf. to non-effective establishment.

Cadets of Infantry W. S. Snow, W. E. P. Cotton, W. J. Williams, T. W. Mitchell, and W. G. P. Jenkins admitted on estab., and app. to act as ensigns.

Feb. 22.—The nomination of Col. C. A. Vigoureux, c.-n., H.M. 45th regt., to command of Hyderabad subsidiary force, confirmed by Governor General.

Major F. Derville, artillery, to act as director of artillery depot of instruction during employment of Lieut. Col. Frith on other duty.

Acting 2d-Lieut. S. E. O. Ludlow, corps of engineers, to be assistant to superintending engineer in southern division.

Cavalry. Lieut. Jas. Knox to be capt., v. Smith retired; date of com. 13th June 1832.—Cornet H. R. C. King to be lieut., v. Oakley discharged; date ditto.

Artillery. 1st-Lieut. G. W. Onslow to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. G. S. Cotter to be 1st-lieut., v. Hockley invalided; date of coms. 15th Aug. 1832.—Acting 2d-Lieut. J. H. Bordieu to be 2d-lieut. to complete estab.; date 8th Jan. 1833.

8th N.I. Capt. Chas. Shnock to be major, Lieut. McD. Minto to be capt., and Ens. John Thomson to be lieut., v. Poulton invalided; date of coms. 20th Feb. 1833.

22d N.I. Lieut. J. R. Sandford to be capt., and Ens. W. S. Mitchell to be lieut., v. Hammond retired; date of coms. 9th May 1832.

31st N.I. Lieut. G. J. Richardson to be capt., v. Ruddeman retired; date of com. 18th July 1832.—Ens. E. H. Martin to be lieut., v. Key resigned; date 1st Jan. 1833.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 15.—The following officers, having passed prescribed examination in Hindoostanee language, deemed by the Commander-in-Chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—Lieut. and Qu. Mast. D. Scotland, 7th N.I.—Ens. B. T. Giraud, 22d N.I.

Feb. 19.—Capt. J. T. Webb, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Battalion.

Feb. 21.—Lieut. Col. P. Cameron removed from 4th to 3d L.C., and Lieut. Col. S. Martin from latter to former corps.

The following removals of Surgeons ordered:—D. Donaldson from horse artillery to 1st N.I.; W. H. Richards, from 8th L.C. to horse artillery; R. Anderson, from 3d L.C. to 9th N.I.; C. A. Price, from 1st N.I. to 8th L.C.; S. Stokes (late prom.) to 3d L.C.; S. Higginson (late prom.) to 50th N.I.

The following removals of Assist. Surgeons ordered:—A. J. Wills to 48th N.I.; T. D. Harrison to 3d L.C.

Feb. 22.—Maj. Chas. Poulton, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Battalion.

The following order confirmed:—Lieut. De R. J. Brett, 31st L.I., to act as fort adj. at Bellary, during absence of Lieut. Bremner on furl.; date 15th Feb.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 12. Surg. Andrew Patterson.—19. Lieut. Col. S. Martin, 3d L.C.—Lieut. T. H. Hull, Madras Europ. regt.—Lieut. P. T. Cherry, 1st L.C.—Surg. C. A. Price.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 8. Assist. Surg. J. H. Heaton, for health (to embark from western coast).—Lieut. J. A. Stoddart, 5th N.I., for health.—12. Capt. H. W. Poole, 36th N.I., for health.—15. Capt. J. T. Webb, 19th N.I., Superintending Surg. S. M. Stephenson, for health.—19. Capt. J. Chisholm, artillery, for health.

To Sea.—Feb. 1. Lieut. Col. T. Maclean, sec. to Military Board, for three months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 8. Capt. Harry Salmon, 4th N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).

Cancelled.—The leave to return to Europe granted on 26th Oct. 1832 to Capt. H. B. Smith, 8th L.C.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 7. *Lord Amherst*, Rees, from Calcutta.—11. *Red Rover*, Chryatie, from Negapatam.—15. *Horatio*, Harfield, from London; and *Wellington*, Jiddell, from Allepee.—16. *Andromache*, Andrews, from London; *Charles Eaton*, Towle, from Coringa; and *Lord William Bentinck*, Douthy, from Sydney and Batavia.—20. *Penang Merchant*, Youngusband, from Calcutta.—21. *Hercules*, Vaughan, from Sydney and Trincomallee; and *Swallow*, Adams, from Negapatam.

Departures.

Feb. 9. *Jeune Laure*, Esdettale, and *Beaumaris*, Martin, both for Pondicherry.—14. *Ganges*, Ardlie, for Masulipatam and Moulmein; and *Thotts*, Boothby, for Covelong.—16. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkooll, for Singapore, Cape, and London; and *Elizabeth*, Norris, for Covelong.—20. *Lord William Bentinck*, Douthy, for Eakapilly and Calcutta.—21. *Lord Amherst*, Rees, for Calcutta; *Penang Merchant*, Youngusband, for Pondicherry; and *Percepine*, Laing, for Negapatam.—24. *Wellington*, Jiddell, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 2. At Ootacamund, the lady of the Rev. J. C. Street, of a son.
 3. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. D. Duff, paymaster northern division, of a son.
 — At Madras, the lady of Capt. Honner, of a daughter.
 7. At Royapooram, Mrs. Mahony, of a daughter.
 8. Mrs. J. A. Ragel, of a daughter.
 9. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. P. Thomson, 39th N.I., of a daughter.
 12. At Palancottah, Mrs. Robert Graham, of a son.
 13. At Pursewalkum, Mrs. J. Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 31. At Vepery, Mr. C. Ignatio to Margaret, relict of the late Mr. J. Faulkner, assistant surveyor.
 Feb. 14. At Madras, Alex. Maclean, Esq., civil service, to Helen Jane Hamilton, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Dalrymple.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 16. At Alleppey, in Travancore, Mr. James Leighler, aged 73.
 Feb. 4. At Salem, Capt. R. Deacon, 18th regt. Native Infantry.
 — At Black Town, Mr. Peter Bell, master of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum.
 8. At Egnore, of cholera, Master John Machintosh, aged 15 years.
 15. In camp at Balcondah, Lieut. R. Bradstreet, 37th regt. N.I.
 16. At Madras, of cholera, Mary, wife of Mr. W. Stanley, aged 33.
 17. At Madras, Mr. Wm. Stephens, aged 33.
 18. At Madras, of cholera, Virginia Angelina, wife of Mr. J. H. Adshend.
 20. At Vellore, the Rev. T. Lewis, M.A., chaplain at Arcot.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF ORDNANCE.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 7, 1833.—With reference to the 13th paragraph of the G.O. dated the 1st Oct. 1830, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the pay and allowances of deputy assistant commissaries of ordnance has been fixed at Rs. 150 in garrison, and Rs. 225 in the field.

The allowances above specified are to be drawn by the individuals at present holding the rank in question from the date of their appointment.

ALLOWANCES OF LINE OR CANTONMENT ADJUTANTS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 10, 1833.—With reference to the G.O. dated 4th of Aug. 1823, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit 2d-lieutenants, cornets, and ensigns, holding the appointment of line or cantonment adjutant, to draw the batta and gratuity of lieutenants, in lieu of those of their regimental rank.

STAFF SALARIES.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 22, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 4th July 1832, be published in General Orders:

“Par. 9. Having, according to your request, revised the salaries to be hereafter granted to the military auditor general, adjutant general, and quarter-master general at your presidency, we have fixed the following allowances for those officers respectively:—Military auditor general's salary, Rs. 2,500 per month; commissary general's ditto, Rs. 2,000 per ditto; adjutant general's ditto, Rs. 1,600 per ditto; quarter-master general's ditto, Rs. 1,600 per ditto,—with the pay (subsistence) of their several regimental ranks, and an allowance for an office, when not supplied with one.”

STATION OF BHOOG.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 24, 1833.—In conformity with the sentiments of the Right Hon. the Governor General, the G.O. under date the 1st Nov. last, by which the station of Bhoog was specially constituted a cantonment command, is hereby rescinded.

FIFTH SUPERINTENDING SURGEON.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 23, 1833.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having declined to sanction the appointment of a fifth superintending surgeon for this presidency, the G.O. dated the 23d of April 1831, is cancelled.

TEMPORARY BRIGADE OR CANTONMENT COMMANDS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 31, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in conformity with the usage existing under the Bengal government, an officer who may succeed to the temporary command of a brigade or cantonment, by the absence of the commanding officer on duty, within his own range, is not required to make over his regimental charge to any other officer, and that he will not be entitled to any additional allowance on account of the temporary command devolving upon him, unless the troops at the station shall amount to two corps of the line, when he will be entitled to draw 120 rupees per mensem.

COURT MARTIAL.

MAJOR W. HUNT.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1832.—At a general court-martial holden at Poona, on the 29th Oct. 1832, Major William Hunt, of H.M. 2d or Queen's

Royal Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the following charges :

1st Charge.—"For highly unofficerlike and disrespectful conduct, in having suspended and thus rendered ineffectual a standing order of the regiment, which was issued by me with the sanction of the senior lieutenant colonel, without any reference to me."

2d Charge.—"For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, in having wilfully and knowingly made a false report for my information in a letter addressed to the fort adjutant of Bombay, dated 5th Sept. (it should have been October) 1832, and bearing his official signature, that no regimental orders had been issued by him during the month of September 1832, whereas, on the contrary, the said Major Hunt did issue regimental orders to the regiment under his command on the 1st, the 7th, the 21st, and 29th days, if not on other days, of the same month."

3d Charge.—"For conduct subversive of good order and military discipline, in having, on or about the 25th September last, ordered the officer of the main guard to leave his guard without obtaining my sanction as commandant of the garrison."

(Signed) J. G. BAUMGARDT,
Lieut. Col. Queen's, Comm. Gar."

Bombay, Oct. 22, 1832.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision :

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Major William Hunt, of his H.M.'s 2d or Queen's Royal Regt., has offered on his own behalf, are of opinion,

That he is not guilty of the first charge, and they do therefore acquit him thereof.

That he is not guilty of the second charge, and they do therefore honourably acquit him thereof ; and

That he is not guilty of the third charge, and they do therefore acquit him thereof.

Remarks by the Court.—The court cannot conclude their proceedings without expressing their regret that the prosecutor did not adopt the means which he had at his command to ascertain how far the charges now investigated were susceptible of proof, before he resorted to the extreme measure of bringing an officer of Major Hunt's standing and high character before a court-martial.

Revised Finding.—The court having maturely considered the sentiments of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, as contained in the letter annexed to these proceedings, as well as the remarks of the judge advocate general by which it was accompanied, do now come to the following decision, viz.—

On the first charge, that Major Hunt did suspend, and thereby render ineffectual, a regimental order that had been previously issued to the Queen's Royals by Lieut. Col. Baumgardt, without having made any reference on the subject to the latter officer ; but the court are also of opinion that the order suspended by Major Hunt had no pretensions to the character of a standing order ; that Major Hunt was ignorant of its having been issued with the sanction of the senior lieutenant-colonel ; and further, that Lieut. Col. Baumgardt being, at the period of its suspension, only the junior lieutenant colonel of the Queen's Royals, was not the officer whom, according to the standing orders by the Commander-in-chief in India, dated 19th October 1826, it was incumbent upon Major Hunt to consult on such an occasion. The court therefore acquits Major Hunt of all criminality on this charge.

On the second charge, the court are of opinion, that Major Hunt did issue regimental orders to the regiment under his command on the 1st, 7th, 21st, and 29th days of Sept. last, and that he has subsequently made the erroneous report specified in the charge for Lieut. Col. Baumgardt's information ; but they are likewise of opinion, that so far as that report is at variance with the fact that the order of the 7th September had been issued, Major Hunt's error arose from a mere inadvertency and temporary absence of recollection, and that so far as it negatives the publication of the remaining three regimental orders, Major Hunt, in affixing his signature to it, was misled by the practice and usage which he found established in the Queen's Royals when he assumed the command, and which practice had been pursued by his immediate predecessor Lieut. Col. Baumgardt himself. The court, therefore, honourably acquits Major Hunt of all intentional criminality on this charge.

On the third charge, the court are of opinion that Major Hunt is not guilty, and they do therefore acquit him thereof.

Confirmed but disapproved,

(Signed) COLIN HALKETT,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Remarks by the Court.—The court did not deem it incumbent upon them to notice the complaint made by the prosecutor in the reply against the deputy judge advocate general, as it was a subject upon which they did not consider themselves called upon in their judicial capacity to decide ; and they were rather inclined to believe that the complaint itself was intended for the information of the Commander-in-chief alone ; but since their attention has been directly called to it by his Excellency, they consider it but justice to the deputy judge advocate general to state, that so far as they are able to

judge, the complaint made against him by the prosecutor was totally unfounded.

The court, in closing their labours, beg leave respectfully to appeal to the justice of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief against the injurious aspersions cast upon them, and insinuated against the prisoner and witnesses, in the remarks upon the trial by the Judge Advocate General, Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, which are attached to the proceedings.

The court also deem it necessary to observe, that they still adhere to the remark made on the conduct of the prosecutor in page 32 of the proceedings.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief cannot approve of the proceedings of the court-martial, of which Colonel Sullivan is president, and regrets to see the observations made by the court on the remarks of the judge advocate general of the army which were submitted for their consideration.

Major Hunt is released from his arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 10. Mr. James Henderson to be puisne judge of courts of suddur dewanee and suddur foudjdar adawlut, from date of Mr. Barnard's departure for England.

Mr. David Greenhill to act as a puisne judge of suddur dewanee and suddur foudjdar adawlut, from same date.

Mr. E. H. Baillie to act as visiting judicial commissioner for Deccan and southern Marhatta country, from same date.

11. Mr. Arthur Hornby to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat for detached station of Broach, v. Mr. Pelly appointed acting judge and session judge of Conkan.

26. Mr. J. H. Pelly, jun., to be attached to Adawlut at Tannah, until further orders.

Separate Department.

Jan. 30. Mr. Arthur Corfield to be attached to collectorate of Ahmednuggur till ensuing examination.

Commercial Department.

Jan. 24. Mr. J. Taylor confirmed in situation of warehousekeeper, from date of Mr. Barnard's departure for England.

Law Department.

Augustus Smith Le Messurier, Esq., to be advocate general.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Feb. 2. The Rev. Joseph Laurie to be senior minister of church of Scotland at this presidency, in suc. to the Rev. James Clow, proceeded to England for benefit of his health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 23, 1833.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. T. Cleather, regt. of artillery, to act as adj. to Goulundaue bat., during absence of Lieut. Rowan, on sick certificate.

Jan. 24.—Lieut. T. Candy to resume his labours in aid of Capt. Molesworth in compilation of *Mahratta dictionary* upon which the latter officer is engaged.

Lieut. R. Stark, 1st Gr. N.I., to be acting pay-

master of Poonah division of army, v. Morris on furlough.

Lieut. H. Aston, 10th N.I., to be acting third assist. com. general, v. Stark.

Lieut. G. Pope, 22d N.I., to be acting second assist. auditor general, from date when Lieut. Aston's services in that department cease to be available.

Assist. Surg. P. W. Hockin placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian navy for duty in that branch of service.

Jan. 28.—Surg. Orton, being junior superintending surgeon, to vacate his appointment, and resume situation which he formerly held of garrison surgeon at Surat (in consequence of appointment of a fifth superintending surgeon being cancelled).

Surg. Bell, garrison surgeon at Surat, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

2d L.C. Lieut. C. F. Honner admitted on effective strength from 15th May 1832, v. Lord Elbank resigned.—Cornet P. G. Dallas to be lieut., v. Grant prom.; date of rank 1st Jan. 1833.

Sen. Cadet A. Prescott to be cornet, from 1st Jan. 1833, and posted to 2d L.C., v. Dallas prom.

Europ. Regt. (right wing). Lieut. A. M. Elder to be capt., v. Stalker retired; date 17th April 1832.—Lieut. H. J. Woodward admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Elder prom.—Ens. John Ramsay to be lieut., v. Mitchell removed to invalid pension list; date 11th Sept. 1832.

Sen. Cadet W. H. R. Watkins to be ensign from 16th Dec. 1832, and posted to right wing of *Europ. regt.*, v. Ramsay prom.

13th N.I. Ens. C. S. Hodges (dec.) to be lieut., v. Constable retired; date 13th Sept. 1832.—Ens. J. C. Supple to be lieut., v. Forbes dec.; date 12th June 1832.

Sen. Cadet T. H. Godfrey to be ensign, from 16th Dec. 1832, and posted to 13th N.I., v. Supple prom.

Jan. 29.—Lieut. W. Scott, qu. mast. of engineers, to take charge of bazaar at Seroor.

Lieut. Col. W. Gordon, 25th N.I., to command fortress of Asseerghur.

The following appointments to have effect from date of embarkation of Mr. B. Noton, assay-master, for Europe:—Surg. A. Henderson to be assay-master; Surg. R. Pinhey to be surgeon of European general hospital; and Surg. C. Downey to be garrison surgeon of Bombay.—On return of Mr. Noton from Europe, or on appointment of another assay-master by Hon. the Court of Directors, Surg. Henderson and Surg. Pinhey will resume situations they at present respectively hold.

Ens. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to act as adjutant of Bheel Corps in Candeah, during absence of Lieut. Graham on sick cert.

Feb. 2.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. C. Threshie, 10th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Jackson on leave.

Feb. 4.—Lieut. G. Wingate, of engineers, to resume charge of remaining company of engineer corps employed on road at Nagotia.

Lieut. T. Stoddart, of engineers, to proceed to Ahmedabad for purpose of being employed in department of public works in Guzerat.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. J. Whitmore, 11th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. doing duty at presidency; date 15th Jan.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 2. Capt. M. Law, regt. of artil.—Capt. E. W. Kennett, 13th N.I.—Lieut. E. M. Ennis, 21st N.I.—Lieut. F. Major, 6th N.I.

FURLOUGHs.

To Europe.—Jan. 23. Capt. S. Slight, engineers, for health.—Feb. 4. Ens. J. W. Auld, 26th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 24. Capt. T. D. Morris, paym. Poonah div. of army, for twelve months, for health.

To Neigherries.—Jan. 24. Capt. H. Sandwith, 8th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—29. Capt. T. B. Jervis, acting executive engineer at Belgaum, ditto, ditto.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 26.—Lieut. Clarke to be acting commander of H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, during leave of absence of Commander Denton.

Feb. 4.—Capt. Elwon to be commodore in Persian Gulf, v. Capt. Wyndham dec.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 28. *Oriental*, Fidler, from London and Alleppe.—*FEB. 1.* *Hannah*, Jackson, from China and Singapore.—4. *Edmonstone*, Hadley, from Manila, Singapore, and Point de Galle.

Departures.

FEB. 4. *Annandale*, Fergusson, for Liverpool.—5. H.M. ships *Melville*, Hair (bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir John Gore); and *Curacoa*, Drum, both on a cruise.—6. *Albion*, Sutherland, for London.—7. *Stirling Castle*, Fraser, for Greenock.—10. *Lady Nugent*, Percival, for London.—16. *Upton Castle*, Duggin, for London.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 2. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. G. S. Brown, 16th N.I., of a son.

26. At Hope Hall, Mazagon, the lady of Maj. J. G. Griffith, regt. of artillery, and senior commissary of ordnance, of twins, a son and a daughter (one since dead).

27. At Bombay, Lady Awdry, of a daughter.

Feb. 2. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. F. Billamore, 17th N.I., of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 21. At Girgaum, after a lingering illness, Robert Herbert Ulllythorne, Esq., late of the Bengal medical service, aged 28.

Jan. 21. At Dharwar, Mrs. Cotgrave, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Cotgrave, of the Madras engineers.

Lately. At Bombay, Lieut. W. Heron, of H. M. 20th regt., only son of the late Wm. Heron, Esq., of Hardwick-street, Dublin.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 20. At Kandy, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fraser, of a son.

Nov. 2. The lady of W. H. Young, Esq., surgeon of the Ceylon Rifles, of a son (since dead).

6. At Colombo, the lady of Major Charleton, H.M. 61st regt., of a son.

9. At Trincomalie, the lady of Doctor Rumley, Ceylon Rifles, of a daughter.

17. The lady of Lieut. A. F. Morgan, 97th regt., of a son.

Jan. 30. At sea, between Jaffna and Manaar, the lady of W. H. Whiting, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 10. At Kandy, Lieut. H. A. Atchison, Ceylon Rifles, deputy-assist.-qu.-mast. gen., to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Hon. George Tournour.

Dec. 27. At Colombo, Jackson Perring, Esq., master in equity, and deputy-advocate fiscal in Ceylon, to Mary Ann Frederica, younger daughter of Archdeacon Glenie.

— At Jaffna, Mr. A. R. Mootochristian, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Christian David, colonial chaplain.

DEATHS.

Nov. 10. At Trincomalie, Mr. Daniel Meerward, a native of Colombo, navy and army contractor of Trincomalie.

17. Of cholera, at Trincomalie, Walter Mathison, Esq., of H.M. civil service, after an illness of about twelve hours.

Dec. 7. At Trincomalie, Mrs. Nash, lady of Lieut. F. R. Nash, H.M. Ceylon Rifle regiment.

Jan. 4. At Jaffna, Harriet Lathrop, wife of the Rev. Miron Winslow, aged 36. Mrs. W. was the conductress of the Female Central School of the American mission.

Penang, &c.

APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 31, 1832. James W. Salmond, Esq., to be sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for ensuing year.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 28. At Singapore, the lady of W. R. George, Esq., of a son.

Dec. 9. At Rhio, the lady of M. A. Borgen, Esq., master attendant, of a daughter.

20. At Singapore, Mrs. Purvis, of a son.

28. At Malacca, the lady of the Count L. C. Von Ranzow, formerly resident of the Netherlands establishment, Rhio, of a daughter.

Feb. 10, 1833. At Singapore, Mrs. J. Armstrong, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. At Bencoolen, Charles Hay, Esq., to Miss A. H. Bogle.

Nov. 23. At Singapore, T. W. Whittle, Esq., to Miss Sophia Martin.

Jan. 26. At Singapore, M. Moses, Esq., to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Petrouse Arathoun, Esq., of Madras.

DEATHS.

Nov. 25. At Samarang, Christopher Harding, Esq., aged 27.

Dec. 24. At Singapore, of spasmodic cholera, William Gray, Esq., of the firm of Hamilton, Gray and Co.

Jan. 7, 1833. At Penang, 2d-Lieut. C. A. S. Bruere, of the Madras artillery.

17. At Singapore, the Rev. Robert Burn, A.M., chaplain of that settlement.

China.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. At Macao, Mrs. Crockett, of a daughter.

Jan. 9. At Macao, the lady of J. N. Daniell, Esq., of the Hon. Company's factory, of a son.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENT.

J. G. Brink, Esq., to act as secretary to government during absence of the Hon. Col. J. Bell, returned to Europe for health.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 4. The lady of D. Armstrong, assistant surgeon H.M. 98th regt., of a daughter.

Jan. 5. Mrs. W. G. Anderson, of a daughter.

Feb. 8. At Camp Ground, the lady of J. M. Horak, Esq., of a daughter.

23. Mrs. Dr. Murray, of a daughter.

— Mrs. George Thompson, of a son.

26. Mrs. H. C. Jervis, of a daughter.

28. At Verdeaux Cottage, the lady of O. J. Truter, Esq., of twin sons.

Lately. The lady of Lieut. Col. England, 75th regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 26. At Uitenhage, William Gribble, Esq., late of the Ordnance Department, to Miss Charlotte Leonora Petersen.

Jan. 7. At Cape Town, Lieut. H. G. Hart, H.M. 49th regt., to Frances Alicia, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Oke.

Feb. 12. In the Military Chapel, T. H. Duthie, Esq., 72d Highlanders, to Caroline, third daughter of George Rex, Esq., of the Knysna.

Feb. 23. At Cape Town, Capt. A. McCullum of the bark *Hope*, to Miss Martha Maria Jacoba de Villiers.

March 1. At Rondebosch, Mr. George Hodgskin to Harrietta Susanna, daughter of Mr. W. Heide-man, merchant, of Cape Town.

4. At Swellendam, E. C. Morgan, Esq., solicitor to the Hon. E. I. Company at Bombay, to Amelia, eldest daughter of E. C. Emmett, Esq., late captain in the 54th regt.

April 3. At Cape Town, John Barry, Esq., to Aletta Catharina, second daughter of D. Van Renen, Esq.

DEATHS.

Jan. 20. Capt. James Blyth, of the ship *England*, aged 30.

Jan. 31. At Cape Town, Ens. G. B. Harvey, 17th Bengal N.I., aged 27.

Feb. 4. Margaret, wife of John Osmond, Esq., of Simon's Town, aged 48.

12. At Cape Town, John Watson, Esq., of the firm of Watson, Brothers, and Co., of Port Elizabeth.

March 7. At Simon's Town, James Francis, aged 23, youngest son of John Osmond, Esq.

— At Cape town, Miss Emily Kilby.

April 5. At Simon's Town, Phæbe, wife of Mr. James Giggis, of H.M. naval yard, aged 41.

11. At Cape Town, Henry Babington, Esq., assist surgeon, Bengal army, aged 32.

12. Mr. John James Clarke, aged 30.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

SINCE the foregoing pages were made up, we have received Calcutta papers to the end of February.

A report on the affairs of the Union Bank, by the secretary, removes the apprehensions generally entertained, that the bank was involved in losses to a serious extent by the late failures: it is expected that eventually there will be no loss whatever. The cash balance of Messrs. Alexander and Co. is secured on indigo factories, and that of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. on houses and land.

Mr. Hogg, the registrar of the Supreme Court, has retired from that office, and has taken his place as a barrister. Mr. Dickens is appointed deputy-registrar and prothonotary; Mr. Smoult ecclesiastical and admiralty registrar; Mr. H. Holroyd clerk of the crown; and Mr. Franks chief clerk of the insolvent court. The fees and emoluments of all these offices are to be regulated.

In the matter of Rajkissore Dutt, the insolvent court held that the co-assignee, Mr. Calder, is liable for the balance belonging to the estate, which was in the hands of Mr. N. Alexander, the acting assignee, and ordered that he pay the amount to Mr. E. Macnaghten, the common assignee, in one week. The amount (Rs. 35,918) was paid on the 25th February.

In the Insolvent Court on the 16th February, the assignees of the estate of Alexander and Co. made a further attempt to obtain a modification of the court's order, fixing their remuneration at five per cent. on the dividends, praying for a fixed salary, and that the expenses of the establishment be paid out of the proceeds of the estate until the filing of the schedule. It was observed, that if the estate

paid four annas in the rupce, the commission would amount to four lacs of rupees (£40,000). Sir E. Ryan directed the matter to stand over for consideration till the 2d March.

In the same court, on the 23d February, Mr. Dickens obtained an order of discharge from the office of assignee of the estate of Palmer and Co., on the ground that its duties interfered with those of his new office (registrar); and Sir E. Ryan is reported to have expressed a wish that a similar application on the part of Mr. James Young, of the late firm of Alexander and Co. were made, and hoped that some one would bring the matter to the notice of the creditors.

The *Jami Jehan-Numah* of February 20th contains an account of a disputation between Mr. Woolff and two learned moollahs, at Lucknow, in the presence of the king of Oude. The paper compliments Mr. Woolff on his skill in the Persian language, and on the judicious manner in which he conducted the discussion, which was of course decidedly in favour of Islamism. The arguments were managed with good feeling on both sides; his majesty bestowed upon the padree a present of 10,000 rupees, a khelaut, &c.

The forging of Company's paper still continues. An old offender (Radacantah Doss) has been committed for trial.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* asserts, that so great is the scarcity of silver, owing to the export of bullion, that the ryots are paying from eighteen to twenty-two annas for a rupce.

Bombay Papers to the 4th February, and *Singapore Chronicles* to the 21st, contain nothing important.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 10.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors the additional correspondence which had taken place between the Court of Directors and his Majesty's Ministers, since the last Court, relative to the renewal of the Charter.

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) having stated the purpose for which the Court was specially summoned,

The clerk proceeded to read the following documents:—

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Chas. Grant, dated 3d May 1833.

Minute of a General Court, held on Friday, 3d May 1833.

Do. Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 28th May 1833.

Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated 27th May 1833.

Minute of a Secret Committee of the Whole Court, held on Tuesday, the 28th May 1833.

Do. do. held on Wednesday, the 29th May 1833.

Do. Secret Court of Directors, do.

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Chas. Grant, dated 29th May 1833.

Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 5th June 1833.

Letter from the Right Honourable Chas. Grant to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated 4th June 1833.

Minute of a Secret Committee of the Whole Court, held on Thursday, the 6th June 1833.

Do. do. held on Friday, the 7th June 1833.

Report by the Committee of the whole Court, do.

Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, do.

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Chas. Grant, dated 7th June 1833.

Dissent of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated June 10, 1833.

Mr. R. Jackson then presented himself to the court, but was interrupted by

Dr. Gilchrist, who said that he rose to order. Here was a voluminous mass of papers laid before them on

which they were desired to come to a decision almost immediately; and yet the Court of Directors had taken one or two days to consider before they returned an answer to Mr. C. Grant's letter. Now he was of opinion, that the same time should be allowed to the proprietors for consideration. He also wished to express a hope that the present meeting should not partake of the disorderly conduct which characterized the last. On that occasion, several proprietors spoke for two or three hours together, and they also spoke four or five times, while he was not allowed to deliver his sentiments. (*Cries of chair, chair.*) They might cry "chair" as long as they pleased; but could they contradict him? Individuals, he repeated, had spoken for two or three hours and several times. (*Cries of "chair!" mingled with hisses.*) What! was he to be hissed down?

The *Chairman*:—The hon. and learned proprietor, Mr. Jackson, is in possession of the Court, and was about to address it.

Mr. R. Jackson said, no man was more anxious than he was that every hon. proprietor should be heard.

The *Chairman*:—Does the hon. and learned proprietor intend to move any question?

Mr. R. Jackson answered, most undoubtedly. In his opinion farther time was not required for deliberation, inasmuch as the proprietors had no doubt perused the papers which, in a printed form, had been laid before them that morning, and had also followed them, line by line, whilst the clerk was reading them. They found the whole question now so much attenuated, that he thought they were in a competent situation to come to a decision that morning. When he stated that he was about to submit a proposition to the court, the natural desire was, that that proposition should, under all the circumstances in which they were placed, be a wise and suitable one for the occasion. (*Hear, hear!*) Though the question of the renewal of the Charter retained all its original importance, still, after the ample discussion which it had received—after all the proceedings that had taken place—it had now become extremely narrowed. Considering the many mate-

rial facts connected with the interests of the proprietors which this subject embraced, it might be well to advert for a moment to the situation in which they stood when they first met to discuss the question. Two great points were then submitted to their consideration, besides others of a less important nature. It having been universally admitted that the day had arrived when, whether they liked it or not, the trade to China as well as to India should be thrown open; and it having been demanded of them to give up their assets, commercial and territorial, with all their possessions and rights to the Crown on behalf of the territorial government of India, it became their duty to consider how they could be best indemnified. The question was, whether they should effect that object by assigning a sufficient portion of their commercial assets to meet the dividend, or whether they should adopt the other proposition, namely, that of yielding up every right and privilege of commerce, and trusting to the territorial revenue of India for their security. In looking at the papers which had been laid before the court, it was evident that the Court of Directors were inclined to draw the dividend from their commercial assets. The gentlemen behind the bar, who had ably performed their duty, were clearly disposed to take this latter course; and the hon. baronet, who had fought the battle by his (Mr. Jackson's) side, had declared that, in his opinion, it would be better that they should secure themselves by the apportionment of a part of their commercial assets. Almost the whole of the former debate turned on these two points. They were, he might observe, ably and powerfully, and at great length debated; and the proprietors ought never to forget the gratitude which they owed to their Chairs for the patience, courtesy, and kindness which they had manifested throughout the whole of the discussion. An hon. and gallant general (Sir John Malcolm), now no more, opened the question. He (Mr. Jackson) felt deep regret at the sudden decease of that gallant officer. They must all experience sensations of sorrow when a good and eminent man was thus snatched from society. That gallant officer took a view of the question different from that which he (Mr.

Jackson) entertained and had expressed. The gallant general wished to separate all the trade and commerce of the Company from its government; and he was willing to undertake the administration of India, provided certain conditions pointed out in his resolution were agreed to. Now, let the proprietors consider what those conditions were, and how far, by subsequent negotiation with Ministers, they had been complied with. The resolution required, in the first instance, that the amount of guarantee should be so proportioned that at the end of forty years it would, with its accumulations, amount to £12,000,000, or a sum sufficient to redeem the annuity at the expiration of that term. How, then, they were to proceed in the best and wisest way to effect that object became the matter for consideration. It was next required that the Company should continue to administer the government of India for a defined period, but that period not to be less than twenty years. Mr. Grant had, on one or two occasions, expressed a wish that the period should remain undefined, and that it should be left to the Government to abridge or lengthen the Company's administration of Indian affairs as Ministers might think fit. This proposition was founded on principles of expediency as they were called; but it would have been unwise to agree to it, because it would have placed the Company's tenure of government at the mercy of the strongest political party of the day, who might be actuated by a spirit of political speculations rather than one of moral feeling. It was proper, therefore, that the time should be strictly limited and defined, during which the Company should retain the government of India. This point had been conceded; and for twenty years to come the natives of India would continue to be assured of enjoying that wise and paternal sway under which they had become, comparatively, the happiest of mankind. Until they became the subjects of the Company they were a most oppressed people; but the mild and just principles of the British Government had conferred so much happiness on the vast mass of the population of India, as to insure their gratitude, and give strength and solidity to that immense empire. It was therefore a matter

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of much congratulation that the Company's government, which had effected so much good, would, under this arrangement, remain untouched and undisturbed by the ebullitions of party. The dominant party of to-day called that of yesterday a faction, and would themselves receive in turn the same compliment from the ministry who should next succeed!—each of them viewing the government of India in a different light, and creating confusion by acting on new impressions. But from that danger they were now secured; and, in conformity with that portion of the gallant general's resolution, there was to be an uninterrupted government administered by the East-India Company for the next twenty years. The next proposition of the gallant officer was, that a system of publicity, as between the India Board and the Directors, should be adopted. He had no objection to publicity; but certainly he had felt some repugnance to the terms which the gallant general had used. The resolution required, "That sufficient powers be reserved to the Company to check, by a system of publicity to both Houses of Parliament, or by some other means, any acts of the Board which may appear to the Court of Directors to be unconstitutional, to militate against the principles of good government, to interfere with substantial justice to our allies, or to invalidate or impair the security for the dividend." Was it to be supposed, he would ask, that the Board would ever forget itself so far as to act in the manner a suspicion of which was here implied? Surely publicity might have been called for in terms less offensive. It was said of Sir Joshua Reynolds, that whenever the criticism was unpleasant he became more deaf than ever: the Board of Commissioners seemed to have adopted a similar course; for instead of showing offence at these suspicions they turned a deaf ear, and declared that they could not understand the proposition. The fourth proposition of the gallant general was the "retention of a sufficient power over the commercial assets as would enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company, and ultimately to the Board, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company as may be affected by the proposed ar-

rangements." Now it would be recollected that, in the early part of the correspondence, Mr. Grant had said, that Government would take it on themselves to provide for such of the Company's servants as would be thrown out of employment by the proposed plan. The directors, however, objected to this. They said, "we understand these matters better than you do; let us, therefore, take care of the interests of our servants ourselves, and allow us to retain a certain portion of our commercial assets sufficient to meet these purposes." This wish was handsomely conceded. When he read the answer he confessed he was greatly delighted, for he owned that his heart clung more about that proposition than any other; and he believed that there was not a proprietor who did not participate in the feelings which he experienced. These servants were individuals of great character and ability; they might, indeed, be called the children of the service. All their expectations were now gone, all their hopes of promotion would be put an end to by this new arrangement. They ought, therefore, in justice to be provided for; and it was with no small degree of satisfaction, he confessed, that he found the Government were disposed to pension those gentlemen, not in the cold and ordinary way, but to extend to them that liberal measure of support which was suitable to the circumstances in which they would find themselves placed. The gallant general's resolution having been carried by a considerable majority on the ballot, it was subsequently sent to Mr. Grant, and the answer of that gentleman was to be found at page 185 of the correspondence. The right hon. gentleman in that answer used the following observations:—

"With respect to the amount of the guarantee fund, the Court of Directors, in their letter of the 18th March 1833, recommended £2,000,000. The resolution seems to contemplate a larger sum. His Majesty's Ministers, however, on the whole, prefer the former scale, and accordingly propose to fix it at £2,000,000. With regard to the application of the guarantee fund as a security for the dividend, as well as the capital of the East-India Stock, his Majesty's Ministers are disposed to agree to the principle of the proposition." This was a very important distinction; because it was not at all clear at first whether the guarantee fund would not

be solely applicable to the capital stock and not to the dividends. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to say—

“They (the Ministers) do not, indeed, enter into the apprehensions which have led to that suggestion, believing the occurrence of the contemplated emergency to be very improbable; but, in order to meet the views of the proprietors, they propose that the dividend should by law have a preference to all other territorial payments, in this country.”

This, continued Mr. Jackson, was no small gratification. It was highly important to them that “the dividends should by law have a preference to all other territorial payments in this country.” This, it must appear to all, was a very material and a very essential qualification. Mr. Grant went on to say—

“With respect to the various points included in the second suggestion, his Majesty’s Ministers agree,

“First, ‘That the Company shall continue to administer the Government of India for a defined period.’

“My opinion as to the expediency of such a limitation I have before stated to you. It is indeed still my belief, that the best security for the duration of the proposed arrangements will be found in the sanction which, as his Majesty’s Ministers are persuaded, experience will give to the practical benefits of its operation. But having communicated my impressions on this point, I have no indisposition to yield to those of the Company; and his Majesty’s Ministers are prepared to recommend that the term of government should be fixed for twenty years.

“I do not know if the words ‘exercising the same powers as the Company now possess under their Charter’ are here introduced with any specific reference to the general propositions which they express; his Majesty’s Ministers have, through me, repeatedly declared their adherence; and they are not aware that it is, in the slightest degree, impaired by any modification they contemplate in the existing system. Whatever changes Parliament may in its wisdom see fit to adopt will, I doubt not, be made without detriment to the substantial authority of the Company.”

The Company were then, it appeared, to carry on the government for twenty years, with the same powers as they exercised under their existing charter. This, also, was a very important point; because Ministers had endeavoured to place in the hands of Government a *veto* on the proceedings of the Court of Directors with refer-

ence to the recall of governors and commanders of the forces. But the Court of Directors naturally and fairly said, “nothing could eventually be more injudicious than the placing such a power in the hands of Government.” The Court of Directors were clearly right. Every prevailing power, every faction, in its turn might make a most mischievous use of such an authority. The Court of Directors might wish for the recall of a public functionary on account of causes which they themselves perhaps could only know, and of which the Government might be perfectly ignorant. The executive body were charged with all the details of business connected with the affairs of the Company. Not a single transaction of importance could take place that was not discussed before a proper tribunal; and he had himself, in certain cases when he had been called on to look at their minutes, been surprised to observe the accuracy with which every point connected with their Indian affairs was noted down. Now those who were in possession of every fact that bore upon any particular case might see good reason for the recall of an officer, while the Board of Control might be ignorant of the particular circumstances by which the Court of Directors were influenced. Would it not then be extremely wrong to place a *veto*, which might be unwisely or improperly exercised, in their hands? The Court of Directors must best know the charge brought against any public functionary whose removal was sought for. They must be equally cognisant of the defence. It was for them to judge whether it was a good and valid defence. If it were not, the recall of the individual followed of course; and it would be preposterous if a body who were unacquainted with all the facts of the case should say, “that officer who you, the directors, have condemned, shall not be dismissed” Mr. Grant then observed—

“It is possible that the words in question have been inserted in consequence of the hint thrown out in the memorandum, that the Board shall have a *veto* on the recall of governors and military commanders in India. In order to obviate misconception I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that it is not the intention of his Majesty’s Ministers to insist on the suggestion just mentioned.”

The next important matter related

to the proposed system of publicity; and Mr. Grant, after stating the objection which his Majesty's Ministers felt to that sort of publicity which was pointed out in the resolution, proceeded to say, that—

"If any practicable expedient can be devised for the purpose, they will be prepared to entertain it; but I must say that they have too carefully considered the subject to have much expectation of such a result."

And perhaps, observed Mr. Jackson, something might be suggested by and by, even in that court, by which a great degree of publicity might be obtained without its being liable to the objections of his Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Grant concluded his letter with these words—

"By the legislature the various parts of the measure will be fully canvassed and finally arranged; and the result will, I trust, be no less satisfactory than advantageous to India, and to the empire at large."

Now, in the details of a measure of this kind, many points must occur that would claim their most earnest attention. The various provisions of the bill would call for the most acute examination; and therefore he should in his resolution put a claim for the proprietors to be put in possession of all the details at the earliest possible period. It was necessary that the bill should be laid before the court immediately on its being brought into Parliament. There were many points on which he wished to be informed: for instance, he should like to know by what title the Company was in future to be distinguished. They could not be denominated "The United Company of Merchants Trading to the East-Indies," when they had given up every particle of commerce. Perhaps they would be called "A Company for the carrying on the Government of the British Territories in the East-Indies." On that and very many other points he was anxious to be informed. To the letter of Mr. Grant the directors promptly sent an answer, in which they said—

"There now remain two points upon which the view taken by the General Court differs from that of Ministers; the amount of the guarantee fund, and the expediency of authorizing publicity being given, in certain cases, to the proceedings of the Board and the Court."

It should be observed, that circum-

stances were in some degree altered since the court last met. The duration of the annuity was now fixed to forty years; and they had a right to expect such a guarantee fund as at the end of that specified term would accumulate to £12,000,000. The directors went on to say—

"We are, of course, aware that the late Court of Directors proposed that the sum to be set apart as a guarantee fund should be increased from £1,200,000 to about £2,000,000, the amount at which his Majesty's Ministers have consented that it should be fixed; but when that proposal was made, nothing definite had been arranged regarding the term of the annuity, and the view taken by the proprietors is, that at the expiration of the term (since limited to forty years) the guarantee fund, with its accumulation, should be equal to the capital then to be discharged."

And they proceeded to observe, that by adopting this suggestion the sum to be set apart, instead of £2,000,000, would fall very little short of £3,000,000. Now it would be proper to consider whether, if the guarantee fund were restricted to £2,000,000, it could be made to answer the object they had in view. The directors in their letter said—

"We submit, that the principle which the proprietors have recognized is just and expedient, both as affording to them a security that there will be the means to redeem their capital at the time appointed, and as assuring to India the possession of those means without having recourse to fresh loans. The same principle might perhaps be maintained, consistently with the limitation of the funds to £2,000,000, by determining that the annuity should be irredeemable (unless at the option of the proprietors in the contingency separately provided for) until the guarantee fund shall have accumulated to £12,000,000; but this arrangement would not be so satisfactory to the proprietors as an extension of the fund; and the court must earnestly press upon his Majesty's Ministers their decided opinion that the Company are, upon every principle of justice, entitled to retain out of the commercial assets the very moderate sum of £3,000,000."

This appeared to him to be a point of no inconsiderable magnitude. He undoubtedly should prefer the retention of £3,000,000 out of their commercial assets to the proposition of his Majesty's Ministers. Suppose that from untoward circumstances, as in the case

of an unfortunate war, their surplus revenue should be reduced so as not to meet the dividend; in that case £2,000,000 would only answer their call for three years, while £3,000,000 would be available for five years. Still, however, it appeared that, even if the fund were confined to £2,000,000, the principle contended for by the directors might be maintained by determining that the annuity should be irredeemable until the fund should have accumulated to £12,000,000. The difference was, that with the sum of £3,000,000 set apart from their commercial assets they would sooner accumulate the sum of £12,000,000 than by the other method—that of making the annuity irredeemable until the guarantee fund of £2,000,000 and its accumulations should amount to £12,000,000; but still, as the directors themselves seemed to admit, the result, as far as affected the question of accumulation, would be the same, and that point Mr. Grant had conceded. He would now come to the very important point of *publicity* which was regarded as so essential a protection to the independence of the Court of Directors. Amongst the reasons for dissent by the hon. the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman from part of the government proposition, the court had already heard of four particular cases in which the Board of Control had obliged the Company to pay sums of money, for the payment of which they were not bound in law or in equity. In one of these cases, he knew that the claim was very impure in its origin; but the matter had been taken up by that Board, which overruled the Court of Directors and the proprietors. In the case of Mr. Ricketts, a public defaulter in the Ecclesiastical Court, who had been appointed by the Crown, the Company was called upon to make good a sum of money which he had abstracted, and for the repayment of which, by the East-India Company, there was in his opinion no pretension or claim in law or in equity: but, strange to say, one of the grounds on which that claim was asserted by a very influential member in the House of Commons was, that if the Company did not pay the money, there was no other party on whom they could compel. The hon. mover admitted that there was no claim either in law or equity on the Company. The Government, who had

appointed the officer, answered in three short words: "We will not;" but perceiving that the friends of the bill "were down," as it is termed, he pushed it through the House, and fastened the amount upon the revenues of India. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of such directors as were then members of parliament—(Dr. Gilchrist, '*Shame! shame!*')—The second case to which allusion had been made was that of the Nozced. That claim was carried through the House of Commons, in which the Company had not influence sufficient to resist the unhallowed demand. The bill came into the Lords, and was brought on, as he believed, on a Wednesday. The noble and learned Lord (Brougham) who presided in that House, seeing the injustice of the claim, moved that the consideration of the case should be adjourned to some day when they might have a more full attendance. But then, as in the other case in the Commons, "our friends were down." The chancellor was outvoted. That vicious measure became law, and unless repealed will impose the sum in question upon the revenues of India; and the noble and learned Lord was forced to content himself with an eloquent expression of his indignation at the injustice of the transaction. Now this could not happen if the Court of Directors had the advantage of publicity in those instances in which they differed from the Board of Control. There was nothing to prevent a repetition of such conduct but publicity. It was no wonder these transactions should have been dwelt upon by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman in their dissent. Another case was that of Hutchinson, which occurred recently, in which a claim had been made on the Company; but it had been shewn by the hon. Member for Leeds (Mr. Macaulay), that the claim was both illegal and immoral.

Sir C. Forbes. "I say it was neither."

Mr. Jackson would not enter into the discussion of that question with the hon. Baronet; but he would merely state as his opinion, that the measure to which he alluded was most properly rejected. To come back, however, to the question of publicity, what was the objection to it? It was said that there would be danger in making public important matters connected with the government of India,

and thereby involving the authorities in a collision of parties! Such being the case, he thought nothing could be more fair than the proposition of the directors. All they asked was, that whenever the directors should find it necessary to protest against any of the proceedings of the Board of Control, the protest should be laid before Parliament. That could not impede the execution of any of the acts of the Board, for those orders would most likely have gone out before the protest could come before Parliament. It was not to be expected that Ministers would of their own accord lay a document of this kind before the Houses; and yet, as such a step was not likely to be taken but upon very important occasions, some mode of public appeal should exist. Well, then, was there no way in which their cause could go before Parliament? Yes; they were told they might do so by petition. That, undoubtedly, was a right which they possessed in common with all the rest of his Majesty's subjects. But was that the course they ought to adopt in cases where they differed from the acts of the Board of Control? He wanted no more for the Court of Proprietors than what was consistent with their constitution; and as all papers connected with their affairs before Parliament must necessarily, according to their bye-laws, be laid before them, he thought that whenever they felt it right to protest against any of the proceedings of the Board of Control, their protest should be laid before a General Court as a matter of course. (*Hear, hear!*)—Then if, after discussion, a petition to Parliament should be thought necessary, it would have all the advantage of their united strength. He threw this out as a suggestion, and he hoped that the directors would not abandon the point of publicity when circumstances shall render it necessary. As to the question whether the majority of the Court of Directors were right in assenting to the proposition of Government, he would only express his regret that any difference should be found to exist in that body; but though they did differ, no person could for a moment hesitate to commend the manly and honourable course which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman had adopted: and it would give him sincere pleasure to take the earliest

opportunity of recording the opinion of that court as to the able and intelligent conduct of the Court of Directors throughout the whole of their communications with the Government on this question (*Hear, hear!*).—The proceedings of the court on the 7th instant were, in his opinion, such as to secure the fullest confidence and approbation of the proprietors. They stated that

"The Court, proceeding to take into consideration the letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated the 4th instant, and observing that the several suggestions contained in the General Court's Resolution of the 3d ultimo have been adopted by His Majesty's Ministers with the exception of the amount of the Guarantee Fund, which, however, Ministers have agreed shall be extended to two millions; and with the exception also of what relates to the giving publicity, in certain cases, to the proceedings of the Board and the Court:

"*Resolved*.—That although the Court must be permitted still to think that the mode in which it has been suggested by the General Court, in their resolution of the 3d ultimo—that the Guarantee Fund should be extended, is only consistent with what is justly due to the reasonable expectations of the proprietors, yet perceiving, as the Court do, with satisfaction, an admission by Mr. Grant of the principle contended for by the Company, to the extent that, if paid off before the period at which the Guarantee Fund shall have become twelve millions, they will have the same advantage as if the fund provided had been larger;—and if not paid off before that period, they will have the same advantage as if the term of redemption were extended."

This would shew that the Company were to have an irredeemable annuity till the fund amounted to twelve millions—a proposition to which he was sure the majority of the proprietors would have no objection.—The directors' resolution went on to say—

"And considering, also, that by the modifications which ministers have allowed, the Company will obtain a material addition to the amount first proposed, and the fund will be available to secure the dividend as well as the capital stock. This Court are prepared to recommend, that if it should be the pleasure of Parliament to limit the sum to be set apart to two millions, the proprietors should defer thereto.

"That this Court adhere to the opinion which they have repeatedly expressed, that some measure of publicity, to be exercised

as a rule, not as a privilege, will be necessary to preserve to the Company, under the altered circumstances in which the plan of Government will place them, that degree of independence which is required to enable them efficiently to perform their part in the government of India."

It was true, Mr. Jackson said, these circumstances were altered; but these altered circumstances rendered it absolutely necessary that they should have certain powers guaranteed to them: for instance, that they should have the power to dismiss or recall certain functionaries in India, for without such power the most important of their plans might be defeated. —The resolution went on to say:—

"And the Court entertain a confident expectation that Parliament, taking the same view of the subject, will make suitable provision accordingly.

"That as, notwithstanding this exception, supposing the proprietors to concur in the recommendation respecting the amount of the Guarantee Fund, the Company's acquiescence in the essential principles which form the basis of the Government plan, as modified in consequence of the General Court's late resolution, will have been expressed so as to allow of its being brought before Parliament, it will be unnecessary to adopt any further proceeding at present, as the question of placing the Company's permanent commercial rights under their Charter in abeyance cannot be conclusively decided by the proprietors until they have before them the Bill by which Parliament may propose to give effect to the plan, the basis only of which has yet been agreed upon."

He had now, Mr. Jackson said, gone through the whole of the resolutions of the Court of Directors, in the spirit and principle of which he fully concurred, as being those in which, under all the circumstances, he thought the proprietors might safely agree. He might here observe that, since the last meeting of the court, he had been entrusted by a considerable number of his brother proprietors with their signatures, to enable him to send in a requisition for the calling of a General Court if he should think such a measure necessary. He had not seen any necessity for exercising the discretionary power thus vested in him; but he mentioned the circumstance, as many of the gentlemen were then present, and he would, with their leave, preserve the document as a flattering mark of their confidence. He would now conclude by reading the motion

which he intended to submit to the Court.

"That this court having deliberately considered the correspondence between the Court of Directors and his Majesty's ministers since the last general court, and the modifications made in consequence of the resolution of the 3d of May, while they duly appreciate the motives which have actuated the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, concur nevertheless in the opinion of the majority of the Court of Directors and in their minute and resolution of the 7th of June, and request that there should be laid before the court a copy of the Bill about to be introduced into Parliament for the government of our East-Indian dominions and the renewal of the Company's charter, as soon as it shall be printed."

Sir C. Forbes and Mr. Rigby rose at the same time; the latter gentleman said he would give way if he understood the hon. bart. intended to second the motion before the court.

Sir C. Forbes.—"Not I, indeed." (*a laugh.*)

Mr. Rigby said that he rose for the purpose of seconding the motion of his hon. and learned friend; for after having listened with attention to the contents of the papers before the court, and to the new proposition of Government to the Company, he had no hesitation in supporting the resolution which his hon. and learned friend had just submitted. He did this from a sense of duty and from a conviction that the Court of Directors had made the best bargain they could with the public for the proprietors, and that the hon. Chairman and the other directors did their duty most honourably to the Company and to the country. (*hear, hear!*) He admitted that, in the arrangements with Government, they ought to have such a fund secured to them as would pay the dividends in perpetuity in this country, in order to guard against the only contingency they had to fear, that of any deficiency in the territorial revenue; however, he thought the proposition of Government satisfactory in this respect, inasmuch as that, if the sum which was to accumulate should be less than the twelve millions at the time when the annuity was to cease, the Government would make up the difference out of the general resources of the country.

Mr. Carruthers.—"No, no!"

Mr. Rigby said that he so understood the terms of the bargain; that

the Company were, at the expiration of the annuity, to have the same advantages as if the guarantee fund had been three millions from the commencement, and that they should, when paid off, receive back their capital at the rate of £100 for every £5 5s. annuity. He regretted that the Government should not have conceded in full that part of the terms of the Court of Directors which related to the publicity to be given to any protest made by the Court of Directors against any of the proceedings of the Board of Control, but he thought that, in spirit and effect, the right hon. gentleman admitted the existence of the power which the directors sought. Alluding to this part of the proposition, the right hon. gentleman says that "notwithstanding the explanations of the court, the Ministers cannot precisely comprehend the grounds on which the proposition is so strongly pressed. If the court mean only that they ought to have the power of inviting the attention of Parliament to any matter of public policy which has placed them in collision with the Board, and which is in their opinion of a nature to call for such a proceeding, it is plain that this power already belongs to the court in the constitutional privilege, which is common with all other subjects of the realm they undoubtedly enjoy, of approaching either House of Parliament by petition. Of this privilege, and of all that right of appeal which it necessarily involves to the judgment of the legislature and to the arbitration of public opinion, and of the means with which they are thus provided, of checking any illegal or unconstitutional proceedings on the part of the other branch of the home government, they are already in secure possession. No new recognition of the existence of such a power can be necessary, and probably the exercise of it would be rather embarrassed than assisted by any attempt to prescribe the mode or define the occasion of putting it in action. But if any power materially different from this be contemplated, his Majesty's Ministers must declare themselves unable to accede to the suggestion," and the right hon. gent. added a little farther on, they (Ministers) "are satisfied that, for all practical purposes, the court are already invested with sufficient powers." If the Court of Direc-

tors were satisfied with this explanation on the subject, he had no objection to offer. Of course it would be only in cases of oppression that the Court of Directors would go before Parliament with anything like an appeal from the proceedings of the Board of Control; and in such case, if they really were oppressed, they would have the sympathy of the public in their favour, which at any time he hoped would afford an effectual protection of their interests. Taking the whole of the circumstances, he thought the Court of Directors had made the best bargain they could for the proprietors, he therefore felt great pleasure in seconding the motion of his hon. and learned friend.

Mr. Fidler confessed he did not understand what was meant by a *guarantee fund* to repay the *capital* of the Company, if it was to be applied in making good the dividends, in case of the territorial revenues on any occasion failing. He considered that the proposed sum of two millions (which the court would recollect was their own property), should be held sacred for accumulation, to reinstate the Company's capital. He was not aware of any secure and *permanent* remittable fund, from which capital as well as dividends were to be derived, unless assisted by the produce of the Company's trade with China, but which now it is proposed shall be removed entirely from the Company. How then, he would ask, is the profit of the East-India Company in the shape of Territorial revenue to arise; from which alone, it would seem, their capital and dividends are to be secured. The natives of India will not take—indeed, from their climate, their religion, and habits they do not require—British produce nor British manufactures, the Hindoo not using the same apparel or the same articles customary with Europeans. As regarding the produce and manufactures of India it must be recollected that England does not receive cotton in a manufactured but in its original raw state, and actually returns cotton articles to India, manufactured in England, to the injury of the Indian. Independently of this loss to India, such a heavy and unequal tax is imposed on the importation of sugar into England as almost amounts to a prohibition. India, thus deprived of great resources, and not producing the

precious metals to any great extent, he (Mr. Fielder) considered that there could not be a *permanent* remittable fund, unless recourse was had to additional and unjust taxation of the natives of India; and he would seriously ask what would be the consequence of such taxation, particularly at this time, when the trade and consequently the revenue of India are on the decline. He feared that if once the Hindoos found, or even considered they were unfairly and unjustly treated, and that an unequal tax was imposed on the produce of their own soil, and such a decided preference given to the West India interests in the culture of the sugar cane, he must repeat his fears that the safety of British India, with the friendship of the natives of the allied territories, would be endangered, and that it might lead to the same fatal results as with regard to the loss of the English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese American colonies to Europe. Where then, he would again ask, were the promised remittances to come from? God alone knew,—unless gentlemen connected with these negotiations should discover the philosopher's stone, or some other equally probable mode of raising money. (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. Grant in treating of this subject says in his letter of the 27th May:—

“With regard to the application of the *guarantee fund as a security* for the *dividend as well as the capital* of the East-India Stock, his Majesty's Ministers are disposed to agree to the principle of the proposition. They do not indeed enter into the apprehensions which have led to that suggestion, believing the occurrence of the contemplated emergency to be very improbable, but in order to meet the views of the proprietors they propose that the dividend should by law have a preference to all other territorial payments in this country.

“In the event, therefore, of such an emergency as the resolution contemplates, the necessity of raising money in this country to supply a temporary deficiency of remittance will consist in the want of funds, not for the specific purpose of the dividend, but for other payments, in aid of which the guarantee fund would not properly be applicable. But if the extreme case of such an emergency should occur, advantage may be taken of the guarantee fund without a recourse to an absolute sale of stock.”

He (Mr. Fielder) was not aware of any way in which this deficiency could

be supplied except by a sale of the two millions (their own property), proposed as a guarantee fund for their own capital. But the right hon. gentleman is pleased to say—

“In such case let the Home government be empowered to take means, either by the issue of bonds, by giving bills in the nature of exchequer bills, or by pledge or deposit of stock, in short by some mode of engaging the credit of the fund, to borrow from time to time as often and as much as may be necessary to provide for the payment of each half-year's dividend, instructions being at the same time issued to the Indian government to remit sufficient to discharge the sum which may be so raised, with its accruing interest.”

He would ask the Court, what did all this mean? Did the expression “Home government,” mean “his Majesty's Ministers,” or did it intend our own East-India government in London? If the latter, it is most certainly a *very gracious privilege truly*. A permission for ourselves to consume our only remaining capital of two millions in the payment of our own dividends, instead of holding this same two millions as a sacred deposit for accumulation to reinstate the Company's capital.

The right hon. gentleman is also kind enough to permit us, if we do not like to sell our two millions guarantee fund, to raise money on it by “a pledge or deposit of stock” and he adds that instructions may be sent out to the Indian government to remit the sum necessary to discharge the obligation thus contracted, with its accruing interest. It was like giving a man permission to sell his own estate, and with the produce to satisfy the rent due to himself; with this other curious alternative, that he might mortgage it year after year till the whole value was absorbed and the estate lost to him. He must take leave to say, that if this was not novelty he was at a loss to say what was. (*Hear, hear!*) And he must confess that it was all very plausible to talk in this manner, but where and when, he would ask again, were the remittances for their capital or even their dividends to come from? Now only suppose the circumstances which occasioned the failure of remittances in one year were to continue in the next and succeeding years, what was then to become of their own two millions—the guarantee fund, as it is called? According to the right hon. gentleman's (U)

plan, which he had adverted to, the whole two millions would be either sold or, what was equally bad, pledged for its full value: and something worse might be the case; for should this happen in times of European and Indian difficulties, arising from wars or other circumstances, it was possible, even probable, that the Company's debt or borrowed money might exceed their two million stock; and in that event, the Company's situation would be this: the whole fund would be gone, a debt due, with no remittable fund from India. Then, he would ask, what would become of their future dividends or of their capital? The proprietors might be assured that, if any unforeseen difficulties should arise in India from either civil or outward causes, money would not be easily raised in that empire, except at a great loss. Experience shewing us that it would only be raised at an interest of six, eight, ten, or twelve per cent., which had been the case time after time. (*Hear, hear!*) We had had in England pretty fair samples of Ministers raising money by way of loan in time of war. We had seen the rate at which money was borrowed, and the low state to which British funds were reduced. He had himself seen three per cents. as low as forty-seven. (*Hear!*) And if such difficulties were again to occur, would they not be increased tenfold, looking, as we should, to the precarious government of India, and more particularly on the Company having lost the aid of the China trade. If, he repeated, they were to touch the guarantee fund and absorb it, how then was it to be replaced? (*Hear, hear!*) Would any man tell him that there would be no difficulty in its restoration? The Ministers, whoever they might be, would have quite sufficient on their hands. Might they not, as at present, be harassed with the claims and conflicting interests of British agriculturists, British manufacturers, and British colonists (all these independent of foreign disputes and difficulties) and with demands for the remission of taxation? Thus situated, could the Company expect to be aided and assisted by the Government? He would ask, what would then be the situation of the proprietors and their property? The inference to be drawn from these statements was plain, and must be obvious to every one. (*Hear!*) It therefore appeared to him that they ought not to abandon the possession

of all their rights, all their trade, and all their property until they were satisfied, fully and amply secured, as to the payment of their capital as well as of their dividends; as no one for an instant could think that the Company's insisting on British security was unfair, improper, or unreasonable in the least degree. (*Hear!*) Mr. Grant might speak as he pleased of discrepancies and inconsistencies, but he begged to say that if there were any discrepancies at all, they were on the side of Ministers and not on that of the Company; the Company having agreed to surrender all their trade, all their property, in short, all their rights and every thing they possessed, contrary to their own wishes, and for no other account than that of pleasing the Government and the nation at large. And in return for this abandonment of rights and property the Company were to have nothing—absolutely nothing permanent—no British security for capital or interest, notwithstanding the surrender is required for the benefit of the nation. (*Hear!*) In his opinion they should, in justice, have at the least, not only the two millions as a guarantee fund for their capital, but the nation's guarantee for their dividends. If they did not obtain this, he would much rather the Government took the whole two millions as well as their other property, then there would be no excuse whatever for the Company's not having complete security. (*Hear.*) He had, however, no objection to such a nest-egg as the two millions, provided it was kept for accumulation, but he should think it of little value, as regarding capital, if there was the least chance of its being applied for a different purpose on every emergency. He could not help observing that nothing would be more weak, than that the Company should part with the possession of their property and rights, until they perfectly knew what they were to obtain for them, and until they were quite satisfied with the security to be offered. Let him then repeat, for he thought it could not be too frequently urged on the attention of the proprietors, that previous to any final arrangement being made, they should perfectly understand and be well satisfied that their interests had not been sacrificed. As the question of publicity had been so fully brought to the notice of the court, and it being the intention of the directors to lay before the proprietors a copy of the

proposed bill, he should not now trouble the court with any remarks on that subject, except that, as he considered the question of much importance, he trusted that the directors would give it that attention which it deserved. In adverting to their chartered rights as a united company, to trade for ever to all parts of the globe, he begged to refer to the opinion of Mr. Adam, their standing counsel in July 1813, stating that the East-India Company exists as a corporation under the charter of William III., which charter was derived from the crown, is independent of any Act of Parliament, and is particularly referred to and saved by the bill for the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813. It therefore appeared clear that, under this charter of 1698, the Company had indisputably a right, as a united company of British merchants, to trade without the aid of any Act of Parliament; and having this undoubted right, let the Company not surrender it, with their property, without having full satisfaction rendered to them in every respect. And he trusted that the directors would take due care that the bill to be brought into Parliament contained every provision necessary for the real interests and due management of India, of their own concerns, and for giving the proprietors ample security, not only for the payment of their dividends in London, but also for the repayment of their capital whenever the annuity should cease. He thanked the court for the attention paid him, and he should only add that, as the surrender the Company was required to make was at the desire of the nation at large, he hoped and trusted they should have no difficulty in obtaining British justice and British security for their rights and property. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Hammond* said that he was not satisfied with that passage in the right hon. gentleman's letter which said, "with respect to the extension of the period for redeeming the annuity, it cannot have escaped the observation of the court, that, whenever Parliament shall avail itself of the option of redemption, that redemption must be effected at the rate of £100 for every £5. 5s., as expressly provided for in the Paper of Hints; should it be resolved, therefore, by the government and parliament of the time to redeem the annuity of £630,000 before the guarantee fund shall have swelled to

the amount of twelve millions, they can carry this resolution into effect only by raising the additional sum necessary for that purpose, and thus placing the proprietors precisely in as good a condition as that in which they would have stood if the fund itself with its accumulations had attained the required amount." "On the other hand, should the government and the parliament not see fit to exercise their optional power of redeeming the annuity before the guarantee fund shall have risen to twelve millions, then the consequence, *ipso facto*, must be that the proprietors will continue in the receipt of the annuity of £630,000, until the time arrives at which the accumulated fund shall reach the proper amount." There were parts of this which he did not comprehend; he did not think that the extension of the period for redeeming the annuity quite harmonized with the other parts of the proposition of the Government.

A *Proprietor* observed that he thought there was no doubt or difficulty in the thing whatever. It was the intention of Government to place them in as good a condition as if their guarantee fund had been originally three millions.

Mr. *Wedding* said, that it was not his intention to detain the court at any length, but before he made any observation on the subject before it, he could not but congratulate the court on the prospect now held out of their coming to an unanimous opinion. He was glad to hear, in the motion submitted by his hon. and learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), that he was now disposed to make the *amende honorable* for his former motion, and the division to which he had subjected the court. It was to be expected from the candid and intelligent mind of the learned gentleman, that having once seen all the bearings of the question he was prepared to come to a sound judgment upon it. It was now no longer contended, that the Company could continue successfully to carry on the China trade when deprived of their exclusive privilege, and the fear had vanished, that India was unable to fulfil her pecuniary engagements. Commerce, it was true, had been a useful handmaid to Territory for years past, by providing advances from time to time to meet territorial payments in the home treasury; but those advances had always been punctually repaid. But it had been

said that we should not be able to meet this demand on the territorial revenue, and at the same time able to remit this annuity of £630,000 a-year from India. It appeared to him that gentlemen were only dreaming who thought that impossible. They had forgotten the history of the last twenty years, and this most important fact, that Commerce gave up her assets, more than sufficient to purchase this annuity from Territory. He, Mr. Weeding, had previously argued in favour of a larger guarantee fund, and he continued of the same opinion. His object was to relieve India from any other burthen than the payment of a long annuity for forty years, and to do justice to the stockholder, whose property was entitled to a larger sum than twelve millions whenever paid off. But the court had overruled his opinion, and had agreed to receive a lesser sum. On the footing of their own proposition, he thought that the court ought to be satisfied with the concessions made by Government. The first condition made by the proprietors when they adopted the resolution of the late Sir John Malcolm, was "that the sum to be set apart for a guarantee fund be extended to such an amount as, upon reasonable calculation, will be sufficient, with the accumulations during forty years, to redeem the annuity at the expiration of that term: and that in the event of India failing, in any one year, to remit sufficient funds to pay the dividend, the deficiency shall be supplied out of the guarantee fund; any sums which may be taken for that purpose being made good to the fund by subsequent remittances from India." This proposition had been conceded by Government, the only difference between them and the Company being as to whether they should have a guarantee fund of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Grant) preferred having the sum of £2,000,000 as the guarantee fund, but consented that the Company should have the same benefit at the expiration of the forty years, as if the original guarantee had been three millions. He (Mr. Weeding) did not think this point was of so much importance to be insisted on. They might and ought to have had a guarantee fund of four or five millions, as well as three, if they had insisted upon it; but he did not blame the directors considering their object, *viz.* the placing the government of India in

the hands of those by whom it could be best administered for the advantage of the people of that country. The second condition of the Company was: "that the Company, exercising the same power as they now possess under their charter, shall continue to administer the government of India, for a defined period, not less than twenty years; and if deprived of it at the expiration of that term, or at any time subsequently thereto, they shall be allowed the option of demanding payment of the principal, at the rate of £100 for each £5. 5s. of annuity; and whenever paid off they will be entitled if they shall see fit, with their capital, or any portion thereof, to resume their undoubted right to trade, which it is now proposed by his Majesty's Ministers should be in abeyance." This the Government had conceded with only the slight modification of Parliament having the option of continuing the annuity beyond the prescribed time. The third proposition was: "That during the period of the Company's administration of the territorial government, all measures involving direct or contingent expenditure shall originate with the Court of Directors, and be subject as at present to the Control of the Board of Commissioners, under the restrictions of the existing laws; and further, that sufficient powers be reserved to the Company to check, by a system of publicity to both houses of Parliament, or by some other means, any acts of the Board which may appear to the Court of Directors to be unconstitutional, to militate against the principles of good government, to interfere with substantial justice to our allies, or to invalidate or impair the security for the dividend." To the latter part of this, the Government had a strong objection, but the first part they had conceded; and he was not surprised that there should be difficulty in the settlement of the latter part of the question. Indeed he thought it impossible that one of two co-ordinate bodies should be at liberty to bring the other before Parliament. Government he was sure could not permit it. The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) had truly said, that if the dominant party in Parliament should be against them, they would have no chance of success; their protest would lie on the table as useless as many other of the documents which were placed there. But if this were so, why should

not India have representatives in that court? why should not that court be the means of giving publicity to the acts of the Government, and be a little senate, with its code of laws and regulations, in order to represent the wants, and the feelings, and the interests of India? This would be an object of the highest importance, for India would not be represented if the powers of the Court of Proprietors were not fully continued. Publicity would be to them of the highest importance, for, by having their proceedings in that court sent forth to the public, they would have the valuable aid of public opinion in checking the attempt of any minister against the interests of India. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the guarantee fund, he admitted that it should be applicable as a security for capital as well as for the dividends; but had they not that security in the propositions of the Government? They would have the advantage of a fund which would accumulate to twelve millions in forty years, and whether the fund originally were two millions or three millions, it could make little or no difference, since at the end of that period, it was agreed that the whole of the accumulations, if the stockholder were then paid off, should be made up to that sum to which they would have amounted had the original fund been three millions. They had thus gained, with the exception of publicity, which he hoped would be given, through that court as its organ, all the objects which had been claimed in the resolutions of the hon. and gallant general (Sir J. Malcolm), and all they had to lament was the inevitable absence of the gallant general, whose talents had been alike honourable to himself and useful to the Company. As far as his propositions went, the court had in effect got all they wanted. He could have wished, however, that the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) had gone somewhat further, and had authorized the Court of Directors to conclude the further arrangements on this subject with the Government. For his own part he had hailed the plan of the hon. and gallant general, as one by which he hoped that that court—the Court of Proprietors—might be raised into importance, as acting between the government and the directors—might constitute, as it were, a little community in itself, and, as he had already said, to be the representatives, in this country, of

the people of India. And he hoped that, in the future arrangements between the country and the Government, this important point would not be lost sight of.

A *Proprietor* expressed a wish that the protest which had been made against the proposed arrangements might be printed.

Mr. C. A. Hankey said, that they had heard many fine and elaborate speeches on this subject. He would beg to offer a few words from a plain man of business; and he assured the court, that in offering them he should occupy but a small portion of their time. He had heard the propositions of Government as they had been read to the court; and whatever might be his regret that the recommendation for their adoption did not come before them with the unanimity of the Court of Directors, he thought perhaps that it would be better in the result than if it had come before them with the assent of the whole of the court; for the very difference, shewed the soundness of the judgment with which it had been discussed, and at the same time the upright intention of those who had differed. Now, with respect to the guarantee fund, it appeared to him that there was not any material difference between that which the Company had desired and what the Government had acceded to. He admitted that a fund of three millions would be preferable, and certainly the Company had a right to demand that sum, as nobody could deny that they had given a *quid pro quo*. When he looked to what the Company gave, they gave up a territory ten times as large as our own in the three united kingdoms, and containing a population five times greater than ours—they gave up the whole of their assets, and resigned their right to trade, or at least allowed it to be in abeyance for a certain time. Now if they had demanded a guarantee fund of five millions, it was no more than that to which they were justly entitled, and he was sure that the public would go with them in making the claim. But they found in this, as in many other instances, that questions were not decided by right, and that very often right was set aside for expediency. The two millions would however, he trusted, do as well in the result. If they did not proceed with the swiftness of the hare, they would at least have the certainty of the tortoise. In the proposition of Government they would

have the same advantage as if the guarantee fund which they had demanded had been given to them, and he thought they had an additional security in being permitted to hold the Government for twenty years longer, which would be an advantage to themselves, and, what they ought to look to as the most important point, it would be of great benefit to the people of India. They had set out with a view of acting for the good of India—they had made that the basis of their proceedings; and certainly he must admit, that in these negotiations they had gained that which would secure themselves, and be of vast benefit to that great peninsula. (*Hear, hear!*) He now came to the other point, that of publicity; and here again he must say, that in claiming the benefits of publicity for those proceedings in which they might differ from the Board of Control, they were acting for the benefit of the people of India. When men proceeded to legislate for a period of forty or perhaps fifty years to come, they ought to proceed on a sure foundation, and to provide for contingencies. He would ask, what would be the moral effect on the native population, if they found that those to whom they had hitherto looked up, and to whom for a time they must still look up for the protection of their best rights and interests, were so restricted in their power as that they could come before the legislature on important matters connected with Indian interests only in the character of petitioners? Why the government of India was impracticable on those grounds! Surely, as they were to be continued in the government of India, they ought to be raised in the scale of authority rather than lowered, and their powers added to rather than diminished! The people of India could not look with the same confidence to the government of the Company, if they found that they were acting with diminished authority: a feeling which, if it gained ground in India, would, he feared, be productive of serious consequences in the administration of that country. He trusted, therefore, that the directors, aided by the judgment of the proprietors, would succeed in gaining this point, and that when the subject came again before Government for consideration, they would consent to what the Court of Directors had demanded in this re-

spect. If they did not, there were other streams from the fountain of justice to which they might have recourse, and with perhaps better success. He was willing to abandon the first point—that was, the guarantee of a larger sum than two millions—because, as he had said, the proposition of Government would, in the result, amount to the same thing; but he would not abandon the question of publicity, for that involved the interests of millions of the people of India.

Sir Charles Forbes said, that he rose with reluctance to disturb the apparent unanimity of the court on this occasion, but he could not concur, with satisfaction in the question as it now stood. He owned that he had listened with considerable surprise to the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson); that hon. and learned gentleman must surely have forgotten the speech he delivered on a former occasion on this very question. Nothing could be more inconsistent with the sentiments and opinions conveyed in that speech, than those of the speech he had made that day. The whole of his former arguments went to insist that the Company should retain the trade with China, or at least such part of that trade, and such part of the Company's own assets, as would secure its capital and its dividends. He found in the amendment which the hon. and learned gentleman submitted to the court on the former occasion this passage:—

“That this court, looking to the contingencies and casualties so strongly pointed out by the directors, to which the territorial revenues of India must ever be subject, do not regard the proposed security for their dividend as good and sufficient, or as a just equivalent for the immense amount of assets which they are called upon to surrender to the Crown; and were it otherwise, they would beg to submit their doubts how far it would be either just or wise to draw £630,000 per annum from the natives of India, for the purpose of paying to the proprietors their dividend.”

Undoubtedly the question might well be asked, and the doubt might be fairly raised, how far it would be wise or just to draw this large sum annually from the pockets of the people of India, in order to pay it to the proprietors? It was, in effect, robbing Peter to pay Paul. In this he saw all the difficulty. It had been questioned whether the Company's assets were

territorial or commercial. This part of the subject, however, had not been gone into—it had been completely blinked, and they were now told that the whole of their assets were to be looked upon as commercial. He (Sir C. Forbes), as a proprietor, having no inconsiderable stake in the Company's stock, would assert his belief that a great portion of their assets were territorial. His honourable friend near him said no, but if he would take the trouble of looking through the proceedings and reports of the committees of Parliament on this subject, and the correspondence of the Board of Control, he would find reason to alter that opinion. He (Sir C. Forbes) found that great doubts and difficulties had been raised on this momentous question, and how was it proposed to get rid of these doubts, and difficulties, and entanglements? Why, by assuming that the whole of the Company's assets are commercial, and giving them up to Government for an annuity to the proprietors of £630,000, to be drawn from India for forty years, and then to be paid back their capital of twelve millions sterling. Now, if it could be shewn that the whole or greater part of the assets were commercial, he might admit their right to make this bargain, but he contended that they never would be able to convince the people of India that they got an equivalent for what was thus sought to be drawn from them. They never had solved the doubts upon this part of the subject, but he was sure that they might do so by an active enquiry in the course of one twelvemonth:—because the question had been greatly narrowed by the labours of committees of the House of Commons, which had accumulated a vast body of information on its most important points; and it was but justice to state, that they owed a great deal to the invaluable labours of the servants of the Company. He could not omit, on this occasion, to notice in terms of the highest commendations, the zealous and active labours of Mr. Melvill, Mr. Auber, and Mr. Mill, to whose diligence and research, and to whose intimate acquaintance with the Indian question in all its parts, the Company and the public were so greatly indebted (*Hear, hear!*). He did not mean to flatter the Court of Directors, but he thought they were entitled to great credit for securing the assistance of such men.

In looking at the question now before them, he found the names of nineteen of the directors assenting to the *ultimatum* of the Government, but he missed one name from that list, to which they all justly attached great weight.

Dr. Gilchrist. “Name, name!”

Sir C. Forbes.—He alluded to Mr. Tucker. Now he would go the whole way with that hon. director in contending that they ought to have fought for a participation in the China trade, by which they would have secured the means of paying a large portion, if not the whole of their dividends, without the necessity of drawing on the people of India, already overburdened. He might be told, that the Company's participating in the China trade would be incompatible with their government of India. This, however, he must beg leave to deny: the two things were totally unconnected with each other. He certainly could not help expressing his surprise at this argument, because it had always been contended hitherto that the China trade was necessary for the very existence of the Company, and that without it the Company would not be able to carry on the government of India. In advocating the maintenance of the China trade, he could not be charged with inconsistency. Twenty years ago, when the Company's charter was before the public, he had taken the same view of this part of the subject, and his reason was, because the Company had carried on the China trade beneficially. (*Hear, hear!*) On that occasion he had the misfortune to please neither party. The Company were dissatisfied with him for endeavouring to take away their trade with *India*, and the private merchants blamed him for supporting the Company in their trade with China. He did not mean to bestow unqualified praise on all the acts of their servants at Canton; there would occasionally occur errors in the best management: but he believed that the errors of the Canton supercargoes were to be attributed, in a great measure, to those who called themselves the *British merchants* at that place. When he was at Canton, forty years ago, no British merchant was allowed to be there without the special permission of the Company, and they were all obliged to leave at the end of the season. If the same rule had been continued up to the present time,

they would perhaps have heard less of disturbances and difficulties at Canton. He again said, that he did not mean to defend all the acts of the Company's servants at Canton; and it might have been well to have *dismissed* some of them, as an *encouragement* to the others. But, to return to the question more immediately before the court, he repeated his entire concurrence in that part of the protest of the hon. director, Mr. Tucker, which pointed out the expediency of the Company's continuing to carry on the China trade; not, indeed, as a monopoly, for he was sorry to think that, in consequence of the outcry raised throughout the country that point must be given up; but this he would maintain, that there was no power on earth that could deprive the Company, of a fair participation in the trade with China. (*Hear, hear!*) He deeply regretted with Mr. Tucker that that trade had been abandoned by the Company without a sufficient stand being made for it; and he also agreed with that hon. director in thinking it highly essential that sufficient time should be allowed the Company to bring all their commercial concerns in India gradually to a close; more especially those relating to silk, for the improvement of which the Company had used every means in their power. But he would certainly approve of their surrendering that trade, as soon as the private merchants were ready to take it up; although, in the existing unfortunate state of mercantile credit at Calcutta, he was afraid they were not in a situation to do so at present. It appears that upwards of £700,000 has been annually applied by the Company in encouraging the produce of that valuable article; and he should deeply lament the misery which would be entailed on the people employed in the silk factories, if the trade in that article were to be suddenly dropped by the Company. He entirely concurred in Mr. Tucker's views on this part of the question; and on looking over that gentleman's dissent, it was matter of satisfaction to him to find that their opinions coincided with respect to the application of the assets of the Company. Mr. Tucker contended, "that the commercial assets of the Company, *after satisfying all legal obligations*, and after setting aside a sum sufficient to provide for the payment of commercial

pensions and annuities, ought to have been reserved as a guarantee fund for the payment of the annuity of £630,000, and for the redemption, eventually, of the capital of twelve millions, at the rate proposed by Mr. Grant, of £100 for every £5. 5s. of annuity. This is the legitimate object to which those assets ought to be applied, instead of their being reserved for the discharge of the Bengal remittable loan—an application which is not desired by the Indian creditor, and which would involve a positive injury to our proprietary, who would be severed from their capital, and placed as creditors on the territory of India." He agreed with Mr. Tucker in the view thus taken by him of the legitimate object to which their commercial assets ought to be applied; and he confessed he could not see what benefit it would be to the natives of India to take from them a debt for which they paid only five per cent. in England, and to saddle them with another, for which they would have to pay 5½ per cent. The Company were not only *not* called upon to pay off this remittable loan at any specific period, but, on the contrary, they were bound *not* to pay it off until after the termination of the charter. Where, then, was the economy or justice of the proposed arrangement? He would again refer the court to the able dissent and speeches of Mr. Tucker, to which he attached more importance than to any thing he had read or heard for years past. The hon. director appeared to have collected together all the arguments used on both sides of the question, and to have zealously applied his acute and comprehensive mind to the consideration of them. Mr. Tucker said, "If his Majesty's Ministers should determine to seize upon their property, he would not assuredly answer for those assets producing the sum at which they were estimated. But give them their time; allow them at least to wind up the concern in which they have so great an interest, and a very large sum would unquestionably be forthcoming. It might not enable them to discharge the Bengal remittable loan of nine millions, to pay off their home bond debt (three millions and a-half) to establish a sufficient guarantee fund as a security for their annuity of £630,000, and to set apart a fund for supplying pensions to those

admirable servants of the Company, to whose useful labours they were so much indebted; but it would go far to provide for every thing essential as connected with those objects. And here he begged to notice the observation of the hon. baronet near him (Sir C. Forbes), that they were saddling the people of India with the charge of their annuity of £630,000; *this was not exactly the case.*" Now he (Sir C. Forbes) must be permitted to repeat his opinion on this subject; and he submitted to the hon. director, that it *was* exactly the case. Mr. Tucker proceeded: "They would redeem a portion of the territorial debt by the application of a part of their present assets, and so much interest, would accordingly be set free." Undoubtedly the interest of that part of the existing debt would be set free; but then the people of India would immediately incur another debt, the interest of which, at a higher rate, they would be obliged to pay. Mr. Tucker adds, "The real charge to India was likely to be the difference between their commercial profits, which heretofore supplied the annuity of £630,000, and the amount of interest which would be set free by the application of their assets to the extinction of debt." Be it so: but is not this at once admitting an additional charge on India? And then comes the question, what are our means of paying off that debt? Do the assets belong to the Company in their commercial character, or to the territory of India, or to both, and in what proportions? He did not mean to say but that a large portion of those assets might, as allowed by Mr. Grant, be commercial; but Mr. Grant had blown hot and cold on this subject; at one time contending that the assets were territorial, and then admitting that they might be commercial. When the right hon. gentleman desired to work on their fears, he told them that their assets were territorial; but when he found this would not do, and wished to smooth matters down, and to bring about an amicable arrangement, he admitted that a large portion of them might be commercial.—(*hear, hear!*) But what he complained of was, that this point had never been satisfactorily cleared up; and notwithstanding all the endeavours of the parliamentary committees, it remained at the present moment very doubtful how much of their assets were territorial

and how much commercial. This would be seen by a reference to the finance report of August 1832, which he need not trouble the proprietors by quoting, as they could not fail to bear in mind the great doubt thrown on this subject, not only in that report, but also in the correspondence of Mr. Grant with the Chairs. It now appeared that the guarantee fund was to be raised to £2,000,000; but he would ask the court what amount of assets they possessed, which they could fairly and honestly declare to be disposable for the purchase of such a portion of the Indian debt, as would be equivalent to the annuity of £630,000 on the terms proposed? Taking the value of that annuity according to the estimate of an hon. director over the way, it would require £267 cash for the purchase of every £100 of Indian stock, provided the stock was transferred to British securities; and in that case the granters of the annuity would be entitled to receive for it a sum of sixteen millions sterling. Then why should the proprietors give up this sum, if they really possessed it in their own right, which would obtain for them such security, and, although at a lower rate of interest, place their dividend on the territorial revenues of India with a deficit of nearly one million annually, and the prospect of that deficit increasing? Every succeeding accounts from India told them that the land revenue was failing.—What prospect, then, was there that, in addition to other heavy charges, the people of India would be able to pay this annuity? None; or at any rate not for a length of time, except some extraordinary and unlooked-for change of circumstances should take place. In his opinion, it would be much wiser and more just towards the natives of India and to themselves, to keep their assets, whatever they might be, in their own hands. He could not help thinking in this case that "a bird in the hand is better than two in the bush." (*hear, and laughter.*) They were told indeed that the guarantee fund was to go on accumulating for the purpose of paying to the proprietors the principal of their stock of twelve millions, and that in the mean time India was to send remittances to pay the interest. But supposing this source to fail, what would the proprietors have to fall back upon? A fund of no greater amount than per-

haps four or five millions, if so much. Mr. Grant, to be sure, had told them that their principal would be made up to them, but he had not pointed out in what manner that was to be done, although no doubt by *India*, if it could be squeezed out of that oppressed country. The fact was, Mr. Grant ought to have done that which would have been fair and just. He should have placed the dividends, or at all events one-half of it, on the people of England, instead of burthening the natives of India with the whole; and he did not believe that Ministers would have found any difficulty in doing so. The Government were taking from the Company the China trade and giving it to the private merchants. They were taking from the Company the means of paying their dividends, and the natives of India were to be burthened in consequence, instead of the people of this country, who ought to take the *onus* upon themselves. This was what should have been done, and he believed that if it had been proposed it would not have been objected to. If Mr. Grant had assembled the delegates from Liverpool, Glasgow, and the other outports, and had said to them, "Now, gentlemen, I will tell you what we are going to do,—we not only intend to throw open the China trade, but to do that which will astonish you, and may perhaps have the same effect upon you as the Reform Bill had upon some of our friends, in surprising you to such a degree as to take away your breath. We will not only throw open the China trade, but give it to you exclusively; we will take it away altogether from the East-India Company, and transfer the monopoly to the private merchants; but, in return we propose,—what of course you will readily agree to, and instruct your members to support,—that the people of England shall pay one-half of the East-India Company's dividends, and the people of India the other half." If Mr. Grant had made such a speech to the delegates, was there one among them who would not readily have agreed to the proposal. He (Sir C. Forbes) had never expected, however, that the Company would have been wholly deprived of the China trade. (*hear, hear!*) There existed no reason for it. He entertained no apprehension that the trade would prove disadvan-

tageous to them; but that was a consideration for themselves, in which no other party had a right to interfere. It was advisable in every point of view that the Company should at all events retire gradually from the China trade. He would ask any commercial man who heard him, whether he did not think that the private merchant would more safely step into this trade under the wing of the Company at Canton, than if the trade were suddenly thrown open and taken from them. (*hear, hear!*) Then let them consider also the heavy losses and embarrassments which would be occasioned by throwing forty or fifty of the finest ships in the world out of employ; ships built expressly for the Company's trade, and totally useless for any other purpose excepting that of war, for which no ships were at present wanted, unfortunately, he had almost said, as the recollection of the glory of the British Navy flashed across his mind. By the annihilation of the Company's China trade, those ships would be thrown on the hands of the owners at a moment's notice; and the consequence would be that they, the captains, the officers, and every one connected with them, would be ruined; for how were they to indemnify these parties? It would be impossible to compensate them as they deserved, however desirous the Board of Control might be to give remuneration to the Company's servants. These considerations ought to have weighed more than they appeared to have done with the Court of Directors. They had given up the China trade too easily; they had not made that bold stand for it which he expected they would have done, and which he had no doubt would have been attended with success. At the last meeting of the proprietors, they were told that the China trade was gone; but he began to have hopes that it was not yet quite gone. At the end of the resolution agreed to by the majority of the Court of Directors on the 7th of June there appeared the following words:—

"That as, notwithstanding this exception, supposing the proprietors to concur in the recommendation respecting the amount of the guarantee fund, the Company's acquiescence in the essential principles which form the basis of the Government plan, as modified in consequence of the General Court's late resolution,

will have been expressed so as to allow of its being brought before Parliament, it will be unnecessary to adopt any further proceeding at present, as the question of placing the Company's permanent commercial rights under their charter in abeyance, cannot be conclusively decided by the proprietors until they have before them the Bill, by which Parliament may propose to give effect to the plan, the basis only of which has yet been agreed upon."

He confessed that when he read this part of the resolution of the directors he was greatly surprised. It appeared to him that though they had agreed to the basis of the government plan, they considered that they had "not conclusively decided upon" the surrender of their right to trade, notwithstanding their having consented to give up all their assets! What was he to understand from these words? Was the China trade still within their grasp, or was it not? If it were, he hoped they would take care not to let it go so easily. (*hear, and laughter.*) But if it were not, what, he again asked, did these words mean? They were contradictory of the preceding resolution of the General Court, which went to give up all their commercial assets on certain conditions, which were now all arranged and agreed upon, with the exception of what related to "publicity." He wondered that this inconsistency had escaped the notice of Mr. Grant, and to tell the truth he should not have been surprised had the Court received a letter from that right hon. gentleman informing them that he considered the latter part of the resolution as doing away with all that had previously taken place, and as throwing the whole question open again. He was glad to find, however, that it had not struck Mr. Grant in this light, and that the proprietors were to understand the China trade was still within their reach. He would leave the hon. Director whose name was at the head of this resolution (Mr. Astell) and his eighteen colleagues to explain their own meaning, for he confessed that he could not understand the matter. He was not bound to comprehend that which was inconsistent in itself, but he must say that he wished the Court joy of the discovery that the Company, after surrendering all their assets, and agreeing to a gua-

rantee fund of two millions were still at liberty to hold fast the China trade till they had an opportunity of seeing the details of the bill about to be submitted to parliament. The question being thus still open, he trusted that every man in this great city, so much interested in securing a portion of that valuable trade, would exert himself to the utmost to preserve it. He heard of meetings taking place for much less important objects; and he hoped that the welfare and interest of that vast body of men connected with the China trade would not be considered too insignificant to deserve the consideration of the London public.

A great deal was said about publicity, but was it not a fact that public matters connected with India were freely discussed, not only in this country, but throughout that empire also, and that to very little benefit? He did not mean to say, that no change could render the government of India worse; it might be placed in the same situation as the King's colonies in the East and West, and, therefore, when two propositions were put before him, he would choose that which in his mind was likely to be productive of the most good and the least evil. But he wished that his hon. and learned friend might be fortunate enough to find his glowing description of the blessings extended through India by the Company's government, and the happiness enjoyed by the natives, responded to in that empire. He (Sir C. Forbes), in deference to truth, felt compelled to state his impression to be very different. In almost every instance the natives of India, as soon as they became subject to British government, began to decline in prosperity. In corroboration of this, he would refer to the evidence given before the committees of Parliament, and to the statements of some of the ablest and best men from India. The fact was, that Great Britain extracted from the people of India as much money as she could get; she plundered them of four or five millions annually, which were remitted to, and spent in this country—and was it to be wondered at that the natives, generally speaking, were in a state of great poverty? But Mr. Grant had said, that the revenues of India would, under good management, be more than adequate to meet every demand

upon her, including the annuity to the proprietors. It might be so, if all were done for her that Mr. Grant wished to be done—for no one could doubt his good feeling towards India; if they only governed her wisely and justly; “if the resources of the country shall be fostered, both by active encouragement and judicious forbearance;” if, in short, the governing authorities gave her money with one hand and took it away with the other:—this was a tolerably long list of “*ifs*,” and he did not expect to live to see any of them realized, except the last; but he should be happy to find himself mistaken. There was one point in these last negotiations which was put forward as a matter of importance: he alluded to the *veto* which the Board of Control had claimed to exercise on the recall of governors and other great men. But did not the *veto* in fact exist at the present moment? Could the Directors send out a despatch recalling a governor, without its passing through the Board of Control, and receiving the consent of that body?

Mr. Astell.—The Board have not the power of altering the despatch, and they never have done so.

Sir Charles Forbes was ready then to admit that he was under a mistake, and he was always thankful for information, from whatever quarter he received it (*hear!*) But he really had understood that the Board of Control did exercise the power of a *veto*, or something very like it; and that every despatch which the directors desired to send to India, must be submitted to that body, which had the power of altering it. For instance, he had heard from good authority, of a despatch containing a censure on a governor being sent by the Court of Directors to the Board of Control, and returned with the censure expunged, and an approbation substituted. There was another point to which he wished to call the attention of the court, and particularly of the directors. An hon. proprietor on his right (Mr. Weeding) had alluded, and very justly, to the situation and powers of the proprietary body. What was the nature of those powers? Why, the fact was, the proprietors possessed almost no power whatever at present; but he trusted that something would be done to give them some importance, and he was the more confirmed in this

hope by what Mr. Grant said in his letter to the Chairs of the 12th February:—“The plan allots to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs; and in order to ensure their properly exercising such powers and functions, his Majesty’s Ministers deem it essential that they shall be linked and bound, in point of interest, to the country which they are to assist in governing.” Linked and bound, God knew India would be, hand and foot, (*laughter*), by the annuity to be laid on her for the proprietors. But what did this passage mean? It could not be intended as a description of the present powers and functions of the proprietors. The report of the Committee of the House of Commons made on the 16th Aug. 1832, under the heads of Home Government, shewed what these powers were. It was their duty, according to that report, “to elect the directors, and declare the dividend, which since the year 1793, has always been ten and-a-half per cent., the maximum allowed by the Act of Parliament: the proprietors have no general control over the directors, but they make bye-laws, which are binding on the Company when no act of parliament exists to the contrary. All proceedings in parliament affecting the Company’s interests, and all grants of money above £600, must be submitted to them.” Previous to 1784, the powers of the proprietors were much more extensive, but by the act passed in that year they were reduced to the limit he had mentioned; because they had presumed to object to the recall of Warren Hastings. In doing so, the proprietors, according to his opinion, had acted meritoriously. Nothing could have been wiser than to retain Warren Hastings in the government of India as long as they could, in spite of the Government. But the consequence of this firm conduct on the part of the proprietors was, that they had their wings clipped. Mr. Pitt saw that it would be easier to deal with a chosen few, than with the general body of proprietors. The report proceeded to say, that the proprietors “can neither revoke, suspend, nor vary any order of the Court of Directors, which has been sanctioned by the Board of Control, though there appears to be no restriction on their power of discussion.” So that the

only power left them was, the power of talking. (*laughter.*) They might discuss as much as they pleased any measure which the directors resolved on, but they must not presume to meddle with it in any other way. [*Dr. Gilchrist: Vox et præterea nihil! (laughter.)*] “*They are, in fact,*” according to the report, “*virtually precluded from all substantial interference in the affairs of India!*” And yet it was to this feeble and powerless body that Mr. Grant spoke of allotting a share in the government of India, making the natives pay dearly for the same. The proprietors were, in fact,—there was no use in concealing it— but a parcel of puppets called together, as they now were, to confirm the acts of their hon. directors; and to express their gratitude for the zeal, ability, and discretion displayed by them on all occasions. Perhaps what he was stating might not be palatable to some of the hon. directors; but he always liked to speak what he thought. [*Dr. Gilchrist.—“So do I.” (laughter.)*] He was willing to give them credit, as he had already done, for drawing around them some of the ablest men in the country to assist them—and there were some among them, for whom he had a great respect and regard; but he regretted that he could not feel anything like gratitude towards them. There were only two points more on which he would address the court before coming to a conclusion. He must confess they were not very relevant to the question before them; but as his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Jackson) had been allowed to introduce them without being called to order, he trusted that he might be also permitted shortly to advert to them. He really thought that the learned proprietor might have spared all that he had said with respect to the claims on the zemindar of Nozeed, and rajah of Travancore. He (Sir C. Forbes) had been a member of the two committees appointed in different sessions of parliament to consider the Nozeed case. He was bound by oath to discharge his duty to the public, and, while acting upon those committees, he looked upon himself in the light of a jurymen. The committee, after a careful investigation of all the facts, came to the conclusion that the petitioners were entitled to relief, in which opinion he conscientiously concurred with Mr.

Hume and others, although their report did not go the length he could have wished; and notwithstanding what the Lord Chancellor had been pleased to say on the subject, he had neither seen nor heard anything since to induce him to alter his opinion. The hon. and learned proprietor had talked of members of parliament being brought down to the house to vote in a particular way on certain questions. This was a grave and serious charge; and he could assure the hon. and learned gentleman, that he was ignorant of anything of the sort having taken place on the occasion alluded to. At all events he (Sir C. Forbes) had not been one of the “packed;” he knew nothing of the claimant, and certainly should not have taken any part in the question, if he had not considered that the justice of the case called upon him to do so. With respect to the claim on the rajah of Travancore, the hon. and learned gentleman had been pleased to designate it as “false and immoral.” Now he begged to tell the hon. and learned gentleman, that in his opinion it deserved neither of those epithets; and, although parliament had, for the present, refused to afford relief to the claimant, he hoped he would ultimately be successful in obtaining justice. A more honourable worthy man, or one more respected throughout the whole of India, than the late Mr. Hutchinson of Anjengo, never existed. He (Sir C. Forbes) had given the greatest attention to the facts of this case, and had attended at the investigation of it by the Committee of the House of Commons. He knew, from his own knowledge, that on a settlement of accounts between the rajah and the heirs of Mr. Hutchinson in 1800, the rajah acknowledged a large debt, and regularly paid instalments in liquidation for several years, until the Company called upon the rajah to pay money instead of pepper, under the subsidiary treaty, which stipulated for his giving the Company pepper at a price greatly under the market value, and which they continued to avail themselves of, until it became unsaleable in England in consequence of Buonaparte’s prohibitory decrees. The rajah told them that they had taken his pepper as long as it continued saleable at a great profit; that he could not then give them money, being unable to sell his pepper. The subsidy

accordingly got into arrear, and a heavy debt to the Company accumulated, which was the real cause of their interfering to prevent the rajah from paying Mr. Hutchinson's just demand, which he had always expressed a great desire to do. The matter ended in the Company's taking possession of the rajah's territory, and drawing from him eight lacs of rupees annually, or one-fifth of his revenue, for protection, but which protection, by the way, he neither required nor desired at their hands. The payment of the eight lacs of rupees subsidy was however enforced, even after the Company's troops were withdrawn from the rajah's country, and continues to the present day. So much for the Company's protection! If India were to be put under the government of the King there would at all events be this advantage, that there would exist something like responsibility somewhere. At present, if anything wrong occurred, the Board of Control and the Court of Directors endeavoured to shift the blame upon each other, so that, in effect, there was no real responsibility anywhere. He thanked the court for their indulgence. He would now, in conclusion, state, that he could not concur in the resolution proposed by his hon. and learned friend, founded upon the minute of the Court of Directors of the 7th June. He preferred that which had been framed by the Chairs, because it went to reject the Government plan, by which India would, he hoped, have been relieved from the payment of the annuity; and he considered that the Company could hardly be placed in a worse situation than they would be by agreeing to that plan, and giving up the China trade. He wished he could have seen the name of Mr. Tucker appended to the resolution of the two Chairs; but possibly that hon. director could not give his approbation to either one or the other. For himself, however, he approved of the resolution propounded by the Chairs, on the grounds he had stated. To the other, he could not give his assent, because in the first place it was a milk-and-water composition (*Hear, hear!*); and in the next, because the beginning and end of it, appeared to him to be inconsistent with each other. He certainly did not think that it was drawn up with that energy, perspicuity, and ability, which distinguished most of the other papers

which had proceeded from the directors during their negotiations with the Government. It would of course be quite idle for him to move any amendment to the motion now before the court. He should therefore content himself with again expressing his dissent from the plan of Government, founded mainly on the conviction which, notwithstanding all the explanations he had heard, still remained unshaken, that it would press on the natives of India heavily and unjustly, and in such a manner as it could not be expected they would contentedly submit to. He would now sit down, promising to give the Court little trouble in future, unless any thing should arise in the course of the proceedings in Parliament which might induce him to think that he could, by any interference on his part, assist in promoting the great object he had at heart. He again declared that he would not consent to be a pensioner on the natives of India. Let the Company apply their capital, whatever it may be, to its legitimate objects:—let them continue the China trade, in participation and fair competition with the private merchants, and he had no doubt they would draw from that source, not only the means of paying the proprietors their present dividend, without pressing upon India, but possibly twice as much, under an improved and more economical system. He certainly should feel extremely gratified if, in the progress of the proposed measure through the House of Commons and the House of Lords, any circumstances should occur tending to alter and improve its character. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. *W. H. L. Melville* wished to know, in reference to the subject of publicity, which had so often been alluded to, whether, according to the present practice of the court, there existed any authority to prohibit the printing of any paper, political or financial, which might be called for by the proprietors?

The *Chairman* said, that in the event of any paper being called for by the proprietors, he doubted whether the Court of Directors had the power to withhold it.

The Hon. *W. H. L. Melville*.—"Then it appears to me that the object of publicity can be attained without any new regulations?" (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—"No individual can

call for papers; but if the production of any document is called for by the majority of the Court of Proprietors, in consequence of a motion being submitted and carried to that effect, I am not aware that it can be refused."

The Hon. *W. H. L. Melville*.—"If the Court possess that power, the means of publicity are in our own hands; and I trust that we shall not fail to make use of them whenever occasion shall require." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining.—The hon. proprietor must of course be aware that the publication of secret papers cannot be demanded by the Court of Proprietors.

Dr. Gilchrist said, he wished to address a few observations to the court, but not in reply to what had been stated by the hon. baronet who had lately spoken, for, as extremes sometimes met, he, a rank radical, agreed with most of the observations that on the present occasion had fallen from a rank tory. The hon. and learned proprietor (*Mr. R. Jackson*) had stated that the natives of India had been raised up to the highest pitch of happiness under the government of the Company; and the hon. baronet seemed to deny the correctness of that assertion. Now he knew something of India, and he would honestly and fairly tell the court his opinion on this point. Under the government which existed in India before the the establishment of British dominion, the natives were sunk in the lowest possible depth of perdition, and the Company had certainly raised them to a state of purgatory (*laughter*). This was undoubtedly an amelioration, as compared with their former condition. As it was proposed that the Company should retain the government of India for forty years, he would beg to suggest to the directors some improvement in the manner of managing affairs there. He wished particularly to impress on their minds the necessity of doing away with the practice of blowing military officers from the cannon's mouth—a practice which had been adopted for some time past. He proposed that all capital and cruel punishments in the Indian army should be abolished, as far as was consistent with the safety of civilized society. (*Question.*) Nothing could be more abhorrent to the feelings of honourable men, than to hear accounts of individuals being blown away from the cannon's mouth. (*Question, question!*)

An *Hon. Proprietor* rose to order. He submitted that the learned doctor was not speaking to the question before the court. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. Gilchrist continued. He objected to the power which was proposed to be given to the Board of Control over the acts of the Court of Directors. A house divided against itself could never stand, and how could the Government be expected to go on safely if the Board of Control and the Court of Directors should be fighting about what particular kind of despatches should be sent out? (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors, under the proposed system, could not have the power to recall a governor who had acted oppressively and cruelly without the consent of the Board of Control; nor to send another out ready to do justice to the natives of India, unless the individual they selected should be favoured and countenanced by the Ministers. (*Hear!*) The hon. Baronet (*Sir C. Forbes*) would doubtless recollect that he (*Dr. Gilchrist*) had suggested the propriety of the Company's preserving the China trade. He was of opinion that all the ships at present engaged in that trade should be allowed to continue the traffic, in common with those of such private merchants as chose to run the risk of competition. He entirely agreed in all that had fallen from the hon. baronet on this subject; with this exception, he could not concur with the hon. baronet in thinking that the Company should have retained the monopoly of the China market against the universally expressed wishes of the people of this country. He had frequently observed gentlemen rise in that court, and address the directors in language of the most offensive adulation. This he could not do,—he should be ashamed to do: he always spoke the truth, and he had suffered accordingly. He thought the proprietors were bound, in justice to themselves, to see that their dividend was invested in safe security. In his opinion it ought to be placed on the national funds of Great Britain; for this country owed a debt of gratitude to the East-India Company. Their ships had fought side by side with those of this country, and had assisted them in the time of the greatest danger and difficulty. After having rendered such services to the country, he could not conceive why the Company should be excluded

from obtaining the security of the national funds for the payment of their dividend? (*Hear, hear!*) If a general insurrection or mutiny were to take place among the troops, India would be swept from under their feet; and in that case where were the poor devils of proprietors or their children to look for their annuity? Government might not be able to assist them, for it was not unlikely that the affairs of Ireland would occupy their attention, and prevent them paying any attention to the claims of the proprietors. He must be allowed to observe here, that justice was not done to India. While Government had offered to the West-India merchants an indemnity of an extraordinary amount, they prohibited the natives of the East-Indies from sending their sugar to this country; and at the same time allowed British merchants to overwhelm the Indian market with their manufactures. (*Hear, hear!*) In his opinion it was a little too much to expect from the natives, that they should work and toil to assist the British Government, and receive no protection in return. He was often surprised to see that a certain number of orators were allowed to get up in that court, and to talk as often and as discursively as they pleased. (*Laughter.*) He did not now allude to the hon. baronet (Sir C Forbes), he had talked to some purpose on the question before the court. The hon. baronet had made one of the most reasonable speeches he had ever heard; and he fully concurred in his sentiments. (*Laughter.*) He begged to inform the court that this was no laughing business; and he believed that the natives of India would be found to laugh on the wrong side of their face, when they were told that they were to pay a large sum of money annually to the proprietors of East-India stock. The hon. and learned proprietor again expressed his objection to the power of superintendence which it proposed to give the Board of Control over the conduct of the Court of Directors. He believed that it would have the effect of preventing the Directors doing their duty, which they had lately discharged, in many instances, with a manly vigour he had not expected from some of them, for he often called them a number of old women. It however turned out that they were old men, possessed of some of that

juvenile activity and ardour which he felt himself. (*Great laughter.*) Hitherto they had proceeded very well; but they ought not to halloo until they got out of the wood. While the Bill was going through Parliament, many topics would arise on which it would be necessary that they should deliver their sentiments. He did not care whether a measure was brought forward by Whigs or by Tories, he only considered how far it was likely to be beneficial or otherwise. He looked not to men, but to the good of his country, of India, and of mankind in general. These were his principles; and he trusted that while he lived, he would be found acting in support of the rights of his fellow creatures, of all colours and of all creeds. Some individuals, when he got up to speak that morning, had hissed him. Surely that was not the best way to answer an argument. Hissing and shuffling of feet when an individual was speaking, was conduct not fit for gentlemen; it might suit a radical mob; but he was sure that gentlemen radicals, or gentlemen tories, or gentlemen whigs, would despise such a course.

Mr. B. Hutchinson said, an allusion had been made with respect to charges that had been brought against his uncle (a civil servant of the Company) in the House of Commons, on which he wished to make a few remarks. In consequence of a bill having been introduced into that house relative to certain debts, a question arose, which was to be argued by counsel at the bar of the house. Counsel attended in support of the bill, and counsel for the Company were also present. But a discussion took place in the house that evening, and the bill on the motion for its second reading was kicked out; although its introduction had been recommended by a committee of the House of Commons in the former session. Now he had to complain of two specific charges which had been brought against his uncle on that occasion by Mr. Macauley. Those charges were founded on two letters which had been called for, but were not produced before the committee to which he had alluded. They were, however, subsequently brought forward in the House of Commons. He would read those letters, as they were very short.

The *Chairman* said he was sorry to

interrupt the worthy Proprietor, but he must see that the present was not the occasion for such a discussion.

Mr. *B. Hutchinson*. "I wish to read these letters with the view of calling on you to do that which is right."

The *Chairman*. "The question is not before the Court. You will have an opportunity of bringing the subject before the next quarterly General Court."

Mr. *D. Carruthers* said it was his intention to make a few observations on the subject before the Court; and without meaning to be disrespectful to any gentleman, he must say that the Proprietors seemed to him to have long lost sight of the real question; they had travelled from China to Travancore and Noozeed. Before, therefore, he proceeded to deliver his sentiments on the proposition of his hon. and learned friend, he wished that it should be read.—[The resolution of Mr. R. Jackson was read accordingly.] The hon. gentleman then proceeded to say, that, when he came within the walls of the Court that morning, he had no intention of inflicting a second speech on the Proprietors; because on a former occasion he had experienced the indulgence of the Court, and he felt that so to trespass would be anything but a proper return for that indulgence. But in consequence of certain observations which had fallen from an hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), he deemed it necessary to make a remark or two. In speaking of the free trade to China, the hon. baronet had particularly alluded to the town of Hull, and seeming to intimate, that because he (Mr. Carruthers) had been a candidate for the honour of representing that town, after having been solicited and supported, in a manner most gratifying to his honourable pride and his feelings by so large, so intelligent, and so influential a portion of the community of that town, he had delivered his opinion of the pressing and important necessity to the best interests of this country and of India, that the trade to China should be open and free to the ships and merchants of the British empire, and not from an honest, sincere, and confirmed conviction, and unbiassed judgment. He therefore thought it necessary to put himself, once for all, right with the Court on that point. Why had he given the opinion which he had offered to the Court relative to the opening of the

China trade, in a former debate? It was not, he emphatically declared, because he had so expressed himself at public meetings in the town of Hull in favour of the free trade to China. He had delivered the same opinion a hundred times before. It was not a newly formed opinion, but one which he had long held, and for more than twenty years had over and over again expressed. He hoped, therefore, that he would be freed from the unfair suspicion, that he had, in delivering his sentiments on the subject of the China trade, done that at one time which he would not have done at another. If he was so pliable a person, to yield and bend to all circumstances and to all pledges demanded of him, he might now, perhaps, have had the honour of representing the town of Hull; but his independence to him was as dear as life, he never had, and never would surrender it; and sure he was, the honourable, the respectable, and the good would never, on reflection or consideration, subject any man to such degradation. Perhaps too much had been said on this subject; and now as to the matter before the Court. It greatly surprised him that a question which lay in so narrow a compass should have occupied the Court five full hours on that day. Every argument that could be brought to bear on the subject, had been lashed through the Court, in the course of an adjourned debate, which had lasted for seven days. Every thing that ingenuity, talent, or experience, something of prejudice, and, he might add, a little of interest could suggest, had been brought forward by the different parties who had argued the question; and sorry was he to observe that all who spoke did not seem to be actuated by the same spirit of high-mindedness and conciliation, which was evinced in the letters of the President of the Board of Control. It was much to be regretted that such was not the case—and the apparent want of unanimity on such an important occasion should present itself. The question now turned upon two points, the guarantee fund, and the system of publicity in respect to appeals to the House of Commons by the Court of Directors, if unhappily they should ever be at variance with the Board of Control; and here again he must notice the error of the hon. baronet. (Sir C. Forbes) in his view of the,

financial part of the arrangement. The question here simply was "how much of their assets would be necessary to pay off so much of the debt in India as would yield an income to the Proprietors of £630,000 per annum?" The hon. baronet said, that the annuity would be a new tax on the people of India. He felt it incumbent on him to deny the correctness of that statement. The purchase of the annuity was a substitution of that part of the debt which was to be liquidated. It was a transaction in which the parties were the people of India, and the proprietors of East-India stock; and it involved merely a change of creditors. When so much of the India debt was liquidated, the people of India would still have to pay an annuity of £630,000 to England, and which they had at present to pay in India, to their creditors there.

Sir C. Forbes.—"Where are the assets?"

Mr. D. Carruthers.—The hon. baronet asked, "where are the assets?" Why, they were to be found in the revenue of India. That country possessed industry, intelligence, enterprise, fertility of soil, and copiousness of resources from the hundred millions of inhabitants which could not fail to pay the interest of the present debt, and create a large and unceasing revenue, independently of all benefits arising from a judicious economy in administering its affairs. Passing by the many extraneous topics which had been introduced in the course of this discussion, he wished to bring back the court to the real question that was before it, and of which the hon. proprietors seemed so much to have lost sight, namely, whether it was desirable under all the circumstances to accede to the proposition of ministers, as it now stood, a proposition to which so great a majority of the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors, as evidenced by the ballot so lately held expressly for that purpose, had agreed. It was said that the assets of India could not meet the annuity, without the exclusive China trade. This was mere assertion, and on examination would be found to be untenable. The products of India would supply the funds to purchase tea, and it was immaterial to that particular question, whether those products were taken to China by the Company and exchanged there for tea, or by the

private merchants. As to the guarantee fund, it had been urged that £2,000,000 was not a sum sufficiently large; so he at first thought. He, however, must now admit, by the further explanation of the President of the Board of Control, that he was borne out in the fact, when he said that £2,000,000 was a fair and reasonable fund. For if such an emergency should arise as had been alluded to by the Court of Directors in their correspondence, that of a deficiency occurring, in such case the President of the Board of Control had clearly shewn, in his last letter, how it could be made up, by the simple mode pointed out. The house of Rothschild, or any other great monied house, would willingly, on the undeniable security of such an accumulated fund, and the revenues of India, advance the deficiency, if any ever occurred. Under all these circumstances he would ask whether, as a matter of prudence, of good feeling, of sound judgment and discretion, it was not far better at once to agree to this proposition? There was one other point which he wished to notice, and it was the last that he meant to touch upon. He did confess that, when he took the liberty of speaking on a former occasion, he felt, and did still feel, as every man who knew any thing of India, or had the welfare of India at heart must do, most anxious that that empire should remain under the government of the Company. And why? Because they had seen it growing up into a state of prosperity and happiness to which it had previously been a stranger. He knew that some individuals denied this; but happiness was a matter of comparison, and most assuredly the people of India were happier now than when they were under the Mussulman rajahs, poligars, or governors owing no obedience. It gave him, therefore, sincere pleasure to find that the government of India was to be yielded to the Company for twenty years at least; because it would tend to remove those apprehensions which would naturally spring up in the minds of the people of India, if the Company, who had for so many years ruled them mildly and beneficently, were no longer to be entrusted with the important task of governing them. He must now express regret that so intelligent and so enlightened a body of men (looking

to both sides of the bar), whose time was so valuable, should have been occupied for five long tedious hours in hearing a debate, in the course of which so much had been said which was anything but strictly applicable to the motion of his hon. and learned friend. He did not mean to say this offensively to any one, and very possibly he deserved as much reproof, and more than any speaker; an excuse, however, he willingly admitted might be found in the kindly feeling and courtesy of the Chairman, who seemed desirous to listen with patient attention to all that would be said by any proprietor. He hoped his hon. and learned friend's motion would be unanimously carried, and thus a termination be brought to a question alike interesting to the future happiness and well-being of India, and to the best hopes and prosperity of England.

Captain Gowan assured the court that he would imitate the example of the last speaker, and not travel out of the record. The two points, then, for consideration were, the guarantee fund and the system of publicity. As to the guarantee fund, he could not dissent from it, because he would have agreed that it should have remained, as originally proposed, at £1,200,000, and it had now been raised to £2,000,000. With respect to publicity, he was most strenuously in favour of it, because it was the best of all means to ensure the proper and efficient government of India; and he was convinced that it was alone through a system of wise and economical government that their dividends could be secured to them. Without ample publicity, he despaired of any guarantee fund being efficient for the payment of their dividends, and ultimately for the payment of their capital. He had formerly praised Mr. Grant for abandoning his previous opinions when he conceived that they were erroneous. He could not, however, give him much praise on this occasion; but he greatly wondered how the right hon. gent. could give up the principle of identifying that court with the Government of India. That was a *sine qua non*—to that they ought to look for real, not nominal security. Now, however, the right hon. gent. seemed to be extremely jealous of publicity—a feeling

for which he could not account. Whence arose, he wished to know, those apprehensions of publicity on the part of the Government? The right hon. gent. saw no reason for further means of publicity than the Company now possessed: "Why," said he, "you at present have access to Parliament, and to the arbitration of public opinion." Yes; but they had these advantages before, and yet they never had the effect of inducing an economical management of the Company's affairs. That was a matter of vital consideration—the rest was mere trifling. In his opinion, that court ought to petition Parliament to give them the power to take an active part in the management of Indian affairs. He thought they looked too little to the interest of the people of India. Now, with respect to the dividends, they were told, if they wanted money to pay them, that they could raise the necessary sum on bonds or other securities. But who was ultimately to pay the money so borrowed? Why, the people of India! This was very much like a proceeding that was contemplated at present. Philanthropic individuals talked much of slavery in the West-Indies; but they never once cast a glance at the misery which existed in St. Giles', and in every part of the country. And yet it appeared that a debt of £20,000,000 was to be saddled on the back of the suffering people of this country for the benefit of the West Indians. With respect to the China trade, he could see no reason for its being exclusively retained by the Company. Why should the people pay more for their tea (making a due allowance for the heavy tax on that article) than other countries? Some gentlemen wished the Company to carry on the trade to China in competition with the private merchant. He should be sorry to see them do any such thing. If they did, they would soon find, as a body, that they had made a very bad bargain of it. Then there was much lamentation about their ships being unemployed. Why they were going out, as one did the other day, half-freighted. Why should the public be charged a high price on account of the Company's large ships? Would large ships bring home better cargoes of tea than small ones? He was surprised at the glowing description given

of the happiness and prosperity of the people of India by the hon. and learned gent., and he was equally surprised at the flat denial given to it by the hon. bart. He disagreed with both the hon. proprietors. He believed the truth lay between the two statements. The hon. bart.'s knowledge was confined to Calcutta; but he (Capt. Gowan) had seen every part of India, and was therefore enabled to form a correct judgment. The native population were much happier under the Company's Government than they had formerly been. They were pleased with the Government. That, however, was not the case with the aristocracy of the country, whose power had been superseded, and who did not like the altered system more than the borough-mongering lords in this country admired the reform bill. Instances, however, were not wanting, in which the Company's servants had treated the people iniquitously—had tortured and terrified them to serve their own purposes. Still the government being placed in the hands of the Company was a blessing to the people. Compared with that they endured under their Mussulman rulers, their present situation was paradise. Many compliments had been paid to the hon. Chairman, perhaps with more courtesy than correctness, on the strict impartiality which he had manifested during these discussions; until that day, however, he had not observed it. There appeared to him to have been rather a leaning to one side of the Court, as, in the case of the Speaker of the House of Commons, a certain obliquity of vision, was said to direct him frequently to notice a particular quarter. On the present occasion, however, he would say, that the proprietors were greatly obliged to the hon. Chairman; who had exhibited a degree of patience and long endurance which did him honour. From the conduct pursued by the hon. Chairman this day, he was bound, if they talked till night-fall, to hear them out. The guarantee fund, he repeated, was sufficient; but publicity was absolutely necessary. Whenever, therefore, the executive body had the slightest ground for complaining against the government on the score of any grievance; if ever they had to protest against intriguing or ear-wiggling tricks; if they discovered that any iniquitous measure was

in progress; let them appeal to that court, and their efforts should be strenuously seconded. He was convinced, that a petition emanating to Parliament from such a source, would meet with proper attention. The present House of Commons would give them that redress which the Company and the natives of India had a right to claim. He had a friend there, and doubtless other proprietors had friends there, who would see nothing left undone to procure that redress which was necessary. He strongly contended for publicity. Human nature was frail; but to counteract its tendency to error, let them have ample publicity. The power of discussing grievances in that court, with the assistance of the press, and the exertions which many of the proprietors were ready to make, could not fail to procure redress for any evil that might be discovered in the working of the system. He should vote for the resolution of the hon. and learned proprietor as the best which they could adopt. At the same time he must say, that those directors who had dissented, had acted in a fair, manly, and honourable manner (*hear, hear!*) He did not think that they had adopted this course from obstinacy. He believed they really felt what they had stated; and though he differed from them, he could not but respect their motives.

Mr. McChie said, he would not trespass for five minutes on the attention of the Court. He agreed in all that had been said by the Hon. and Learned Proprietor who opened the proceedings this day, and he gave full credit to the Court of Directors for their upright, manly, and persevering conduct on this important occasion. To the talents, abilities, and unwearied exertions of this body the Proprietors owed much. The policy of the Court of Directors was large, comprehensive, and liberal. This was manifested, not only with reference to the present great question; but the policy of the executive body had, for many years back, partaken of the same character. Let the Court cast their eyes towards India, there they would find a hundred millions of people raised in the scale of civilization and of human nature, under the wise and liberal system of policy that had been pursued. He, therefore, gave every cre-

dit to the Court of Directors for the policy which they had pursued, and for the ability which they had displayed. He should most cordially give his vote for the resolution.

Mr. *Twining* said, at that late hour of the day, he pledged himself not to occupy much of the time of the Court, anxious as the Proprietors must be to come to the vote, and to bring this discussion to a conclusion. He was extremely sorry that, on such an important question, the Court should be so thinly attended. The two points left for consideration were "the Guarantee Fund" and "publicity." Now although he felt no desire to oppose that proposition which seemed to be approved of by the general feeling of the Court of Directors; yet he hoped he would not be considered as stepping beyond the strict bounds of propriety if he expressed his thanks to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman for endeavouring to carry into effect that which had been so strongly enforced at the last General Court. A guarantee fund of £3,000,000 was, he thought, a very moderate sum, considering the immense sacrifice they were about to make. No company, no body of men, were ever called on to surrender so much for such a moderate remuneration. They were indeed about to give up a great deal; and as, perhaps, this was the last time that he should have to consider the Company as a trading body, he would take that opportunity to express the exceeding regret which he experienced, at seeing them on the point of being deprived of all share in commerce, and particularly with respect to that portion of it which was connected with China; a trade which they had carried on with so much profit to themselves—with so much advantage to the revenues of the state—and, he believed, with so much benefit to the country at large. He should have been glad, if some modification had been made in that part of the arrangement; but, as the negotiation was at an end, he should say nothing farther on the subject. He approved of the sentiments contained in the letters of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; and certainly the plan would have been more satisfactory to him if their dividends were to be in part paid by commerce. They could not divest their minds of the

feeling, that if untoward circumstances occurred in India, they would be compelled to break in on the Guarantee Fund, as a loan, for the payment of their dividends. He confessed there was one part of the ministerial proposition which he viewed with some alarm, and it confirmed his opinion of the impolicy of the reliance on India. If sufficient remittances are not sent home, we must conclude that the failure proceeds from difficulties in the collection of revenue or the demand for it in India for other special purposes: and it is at that time, and under these circumstances that instructions are to be sent out urging "the Indian Government to remit the sum which may be so raised (on the Guarantee Fund) with its *accruing interest*." He, for one, deeply regretted that there would be no commercial proceeds to meet or to prevent such an emergency. As to the question of "publicity"—he was friendly to some course of appeal which the Court of Directors might be enabled, when it was necessary, to submit their proceedings with the Board of Control. It was, however, most important to avoid collision as much as possible. He did not know that a general system of publicity would raise the Government in the eyes of the Indian public; where however, the Court of Directors entertained a strong feeling on any important point, he was of opinion that they ought to have some ready mode of appeal; because he conceived that such a course would be the most beneficial for the interest of all the parties concerned—the governors and the governed.

Mr. *Lowndes* rose amidst loud cries of "question." He assured gentlemen that they would be time enough for dinner. Did they think more of the indulgence of the body, than of the happiness of a hundred millions of people? If they did, they were not men, but an inferior species of beings—(*Laughter*). He thought he had a good right to speak; and yet he was interrupted, even by Proprietors who had but one vote. They had heard of the golden age, and of the iron age—but this was the age of delusion. In his opinion, to give "publicity" to the Company's affairs might be attended with the very worst consequences. In some instances publicity was proper—but it was not proper on all occasions. Indeed, in some cases, publicity

would be destruction. He felt this the more, particularly when he looked at the delusion that pervaded some classes. People now seemed to imagine, that if a man could read and write, he could also think, when, at the same time, he was little better than an *automaton*. To shew the degradation of the human mind, notwithstanding the boasted march of knowledge, he was very near being run over by a carriage, last night.—(*Laughter, and cries of "question."*) Why in these days of improvement, an old fellow, like himself, was run over like a cat or a dog. If that be the march of intellect, God help us poor old fellows.—(*Question*)

Mr. *Rigby* protested against the disorderly course the hon. Proprietor was taking.

Mr. *Loundes*—Well they had come there to see whether the march of intellect would improve their charter. As he had not interrupted the hon. Proprietor, he saw no reason why the hon. Proprietor should interrupt him. With regard to the West Indies, they were in a state of ruin: but as to the affairs of the East Indies, they were better than he expected; therefore they ought to give credit where it was due. His opinion on this question was, that where individuals possessed certain rights, and it was clearly shown that the good of the country called for an interference with those rights, then the public ought to outweigh the private interest. He had lost some thousands of pounds by a rail-road; but he was not an enemy to rail-roads on that account, because he viewed them as a public benefit. He was glad that Ministers had determined to leave the government of India as it was at present; for their country, during the last forty years had been amazingly well governed. It required wise heads to govern a hundred millions of people; and he believed it would be admitted that the Company had governed India well. The people were much better off now than under their old government; when one nabob or rajah was constantly in arms against another, and a continual ferment and irritation was kept up through the country. Ambition, at that time, plunged the different states in warfare; but now, for years and years, the most perfect peace prevailed.

Dr. *Gilchrist* inquired whether this

resolution would tie up their hands, and compel them to take any bill which the Ministers might think fit to give them.

The *Chairman*.—"Certainly not."

Mr. *Fielder* hoped the Court of Directors would still lend their powerful aid in support of the interest of the Company.

The *Chairman*. We shall certainly continue to do our duty to the best of our ability.

The question was then put, and the resolution was carried in the affirmative.

The Court, on the question, adjourned.

East-India House, June 19.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) laid before the Proprietors a list of allowances, compensations, remunerations, and superannuations, granted to the servants of the Company in England, since the last general Court, under the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93.

The *Chairman* informed the Court, that certain papers which had been laid before Parliament, since the last general Court were now submitted to the Proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1. sec. 4.

The titles of the papers were read, namely, a prospective estimate of the finances of India for the next year, and accounts relative to the trade of India and China.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*—"It is appointed at this Court to consider of a dividend on the Company's capital stock for the half-year commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending the 5th of July next. The Court of Directors have come to a resolution on this subject, which shall now be read."

The clerk then read the following resolution:

"At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 18th of June 1833, resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the general Court to be held to-morrow to declare a dividend of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital stock of this

Company, for the half-year commencing the 5th of January last, and ending the 5th of July next."

On the motion of the *Chairman*, which was seconded by the *Deputy Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq.) a dividend of 5½ per cent. was agreed to.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF
BY-LAWS.

Mr. *Twining*, in bringing up the report of the Committee of By-laws, observed, that the committee were much gratified in the course of their inquiry, at the very regular and satisfactory manner in which during the last year, the by-laws had been carried into effect.

The clerk then read the report as follows:—

The Committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's by-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance and execution of them, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following report:

"The result of the inquiry instituted by your Committee affords to them the satisfaction of being enabled to report to the General Court that the by-laws have been duly observed and executed during the past year."

East-India House,
the 2d May 1833.

The *Chairman*—"I have to acquaint the Court that it is ordained by sec. 1. cap. 3 of the by-laws, that at the quarterly General Court, held in the month of June, a committee of fifteen shall be chosen to inspect the by-laws, and to report thereon."

The committee, which with one exception consisted of the same gentlemen who filled the situation last year, was then appointed.

RENEWAL OF THE COMPANY'S
CHARTER.

The *Chairman*—"I have to inform the Court that the House of Commons, on the 13th inst. came to certain resolutions relative to throwing open the trade to China, and to the future government of India, which are now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1. sec. 4."

The resolutions were then read, *viz.*

"1. That it is expedient that all his Majesty's subjects should be at liberty to repair to the ports of the empire of China, and to trade in tea, and in all other productions of the said empire, subject to such regulations as Parliament shall enact for the protection of the commercial and political interests of this country.

"2. That it is expedient, that in case

the East-India Company shall transfer to the crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, all assets and claims of every description belonging to the said Company, the crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, shall take on itself all the obligations of the said Company, of whatever description, and that the said Company shall receive from the revenues of the said territory such a sum, and paid in such a manner, and under such regulations, as Parliament shall enact.

"3. That it is expedient that the government of the British possessions in India be intrusted to the said Company, under such conditions and regulations as parliament shall enact, for the purpose of extending the commerce of this country, and of securing the good government and promoting the moral and religious improvement of the people of India."

The Hon. *W. L. Melville* said, he had heard Mr. Grant's speech in the House of Commons, when he brought forward those resolutions, and it undoubtedly was an able and eloquent statement. On that occasion Mr. Grant had, however, introduced some propositions which were not noticed in the correspondence between him and the Court of Directors, as recently submitted to the proprietors. These propositions related to the establishment of four presidencies in India and to the diminution of the number of members of council at Madras and Bombay. He wished to know whether these points formed a part of the subject of discussion between the Court of Directors and the president of the Board of Control.

The *Chairman*.—Every thing that has passed between the Court of Directors and the government has been laid before the proprietors. All the correspondence has been laid before the Court.

Dr. *Gilchrist*. "Will the government indemnify us, if, through bad management, India is lost?"

The Hon. *W. L. Melville* said, he thought the Company had not been well treated, in not being apprized of the alterations contemplated by government. He therefore gave notice that he should, at a future Court, propose the following resolution:

"That this Court has learned with deep concern, that the President of the Board of Commissioners for India Affairs has proposed to Parliament certain alterations in the system of government established in India, which changes did not form a part of the plan suggested by

him to the Court of Directors, and have not hitherto been under their consideration.

That humble petitions be presented to both houses of Parliament, praying that no alteration be adopted in the internal government of India, without allowing the East-India Company, through their Court of Directors, an opportunity of considering and expressing an opinion thereupon."

The *Chairman*.—"I shall only say, that a bill will soon be brought into parliament, founded on the resolutions which have just been read; and when we see what that bill contains, we shall better know how to act. There will be plenty of time to petition after we are in possession of the bill. I recommend that no petition shall be presented until then. Whenever the bill is introduced into Parliament the proprietors may be assured that the Court of Directors will do their duty." (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* wished the resolutions to be read distinctly, because he wished to make a remark on them.

The second and third resolutions having been read,

Dr. *Gilchrist* asked, if India were lost, if it slipped through their fingers, whether the Government would place the proprietors in the same situation as the empire at large? would they indemnify the proprietors? if not, it was a system of spoliation. Government ought to indemnify them against all hazards. If they were so certain of the benefits that would be derived under the new system, why should they hesitate to promise indemnity? The proprietors ought to be treated like other subjects. He could not see why they should be placed in a worse situation than that in which they stood at present.

The *Chairman* feared that this was a question which they could not entertain at present; when the subject was brought forward in Parliament, it might be considered.

PILGRIM TAX.

Mr. *Poynder* moved "that a copy of the letter of the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, of the 20th of February last, on the subject of the pilgrim tax, be laid before this court." The hon. proprietor said, that in calling for this paper it was not necessary for him to trouble the court with any observations that would tend to consume their valuable time, partly be-

cause he was only moving for a well-known and accredited document, and partly, because he could not anticipate any objection to its production on either side of the court.

Mr. *Lewin* said he rose to second the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman, with very different motives from those which actuated him in bringing it forward. His wish was that the matter should have all publicity, being satisfied that the part taken by the Court of Directors would redound to their honor. (*Hear, hear!*) The object of the learned gentleman was to heap obloquy on this court, and in order to do so, he had not refrained from charging the Company in the public newspapers with keeping up "a base and indefensible traffic in human blood," and this for the purpose of securing their dividends. He (Mr. *Lewin*) thought it would be difficult to reconcile such charges with the spirit of christianity, of which the learned gentleman was a violent advocate. As the learned gentleman had not entered into any detail, he (Mr. *Lewin*) would avoid doing so.

Dr. *Gilchrist* supported the motion on the broad principle of publicity. The paper called for was one of great importance, and ought to be laid before them.

Mr. *Marryatt* begged to state that he felt himself under a great obligation to the hon. proprietor, for having brought this subject before the public.

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—So do I.

Captain *Gowan*.—Am I to understand that instructions have been sent out to India, to put an end to this tax? It certainly ought to be put an end to.

The motion was then agreed to.

EMBASSIES TO PERSIA.

Captain *Gowan* said that, in furtherance of the motion of which he had given notice relative to the expense incurred by the Company on account of ambassadors, envoys, and *charges d'affaires*, employed from time to time at the court of Persia, it was not his intention to occupy a very long time in stating his reasons for bringing the subject forward. It was necessary, however, to enter into some small explanation on the subject, in order to show that the motion was not unworthy of the attention of the court. He should contend, first, that if it were necessary at all to send any embassy to the court of Persia, it need

not create such an amount of expense as had hitherto been the case; and secondly, that it was not expedient or just that the whole charge should be defrayed by the Company. The object being national, Great Britain should in common fairness bear her proportion of the expense. It was known to every one present, that the king of this country and the Company had sent embassies to Persia, for the purpose of counteracting the intrigues of Russia, and cultivating amicable relations with the Persian court. He did not mean to say that it was not right for the Company to know what was doing on their frontiers; but of this he was sure, that no advantage which could accrue from such embassies was by any means worth the expense which they occasioned. They might proceed on a more economical footing, and all the objects which the Company had in view be just as well attained. He thought that if they adopted the principle of the South American consulates, which did not require more than £5,000 per annum, it would be a great improvement. He readily admitted the meritorious services of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone when at the court of Persia. His talents, his great experience, and his suavity of manners, peculiarly fitted him for the situation, and he could not see why that gentleman was not now employed in some post connected with the affairs of India. It was not honourable to Government that he had been passed over. Why was he not placed in the Board of Control, in preference to some individuals who were now employed there? Granting it to be necessary for the Company to keep up their connection with Persia, still he was of opinion that it ought to be done at a much less expense; it was greatly to be regretted that £3,000,000 sterling had been expended since the first embassy to Persia. He wished clearly to know what actual benefit had been gained, and what expense incurred. That was the *gist* of the question; and when it was explained, he should know what further course to take: those who dreaded mischief to our East-India dominions from foreign foes, were, he thought, mistaken in their apprehensions as to where the danger really lay. The dangers which threatened India were internal, not external. They had

nothing to fear from Russia or Persia if they governed India wisely and justly. They had only to strengthen their hands by adopting kind and conciliatory measures towards the natives, and they might set at nought all prognostications of danger from foreign enemies. In his opinion, they ought to encourage the planting of a colony of Europeans all along the north-west frontier of India. The climate there was well suited to the constitution of Europeans. If they transferred to the base of the Himalaya mountains, the European invalid battalion, which was now stationed on the burning plains of Hindostan, it would there prosper and fructify, and become the most invincible barrier against any invasion from the north. He called for the document to which his motion referred with perfect confidence that it would contain important information; and he must say, that those gentlemen who did not go to the proprietor's room to read and examine the papers that were laid before the court but ill discharged their duty. He should make no remark upon a recent appointment to the Court of Persia; because he was not in possession of the facts connected with it. He would, however, ask who was at present in charge of our diplomatic relations at the Court of Persia: and that information having been given to him, he should then understand whether the appointment was a judicious and proper one, and whether the amount of expenditure was just and necessary. He did not know that the habits of the people of Persia were such as to encourage a hope that extensive commercial relations could be established with them. He believed that their character was more military and predatory than commercial. Still he was of opinion that they ought not to send out to that country mere diplomatists; but men who, understanding our political relations, would also foster and encourage commercial relations. That was the plan adopted by this Government with reference to South America. That was a very distant country; and he believed the utmost that was paid on account of any consulate there was not more than £2,000 per annum, a sum which he thought sufficient for a Company's resident at the Court of Persia. He feared that hitherto interest and influence, and not talents, had been the

criterion in making these appointments; but he hoped that hereafter none but able and competent men would be selected for such posts—men of real abilities, of conciliatory manners, and of business-like habits. They should not be filled by individuals who were mere linguists; but by those who were in all other points capable of undertaking the duties that would devolve on them. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving—

That there be laid before the Proprietors a statement of the names of all persons who have been employed during the last thirty (30) years as Ambassadors, Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, Charges d'Affaires, or Secretaries of Embassy to the Court of Persia, with the dates of their appointments, the amount of their salaries, and the period they resided in Persia; together with the aggregate expense, as near as may be, of each of the said embassies.

The *Chairman*.—"You wish to learn the salary of each ambassador, the aggregate amount of expense, and the number of years he resided in Persia?"

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"Do you mean the gross sum for thirty years, or the aggregate expense of each embassy?"

Capt. *Gowan*.—"I mean the aggregate expense of each embassy."

Dr. *Gilchrist* would second the motion with great pleasure; and if a few more of such motions as these had formerly been made, the Company would, he believed, stand in a situation somewhat different from that in which they were placed at present. With respect to the residence of ambassadors at the Court of Persia, he wished to know was a *bona fide* residence meant? In some instances, he believed, that individuals appointed to situations abroad, instead of a *bona fide* residence at the place specified, where they ought to be doing their duty, remained in this capital, enjoying all its pleasures and luxuries. He therefore wished to know whether the resolution contemplated a *bona fide* residence—a residence actually in the country all the time.

The *Chairman*.—"I dare say the document will be made out to the satisfaction of the hon. proprietor."

The motion was then agreed to.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Dr. *Gilchrist* rose for the purpose of submitting a motion to the court,

having for its object the abolition of all cruel punishments, such as flogging, and more especially the horrible practice of blowing men away from the mouths of cannon, in the Indian army; and also recommending that proper education should be given to the sepoys.

The *Chairman* wished, before the hon. proprietor proceeded farther, that the paper which he held in his hand should be read. It would shew that the Government abroad was perfectly alive to this subject, and that therefore the motion was unnecessary.

The clerk then read the extract.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, this document referred only to Bengal, and it was the first time he had ever heard that Bengal was India. Madras and Bombay were not included in the regulation. If those two presidencies came under the same rule, then indeed there would be no necessity for his motion; but as it appeared to apply only to Bengal, he felt it right to submit his motion to the Court. There was one question which he wished to ask before he went into the merits of this motion. He had seen reports in the papers of horrible butcheries having been recently committed in India—of men having been blown from the mouths of cannon for certain offences. Now he wished to know whether the Court of Directors had received any accounts of these transactions; or was it a mere matter of rumour, without foundation?

The *Chairman*.—"I have no hesitation in saying, that not one syllable of such accounts has reached us."

Dr. *Gilchrist* demanded, whether those reports were false, or whether they were likely to be true? The Court of Directors might form some general idea on the subject. Fifty years since, in the time of Lord Clive, such proceedings were not uncommon; but the practice had long been suspended. These reports might be true or they might be false. Now he would assume that they were true, and he would make his observations accordingly. In the time of Lord Clive it was a very common practice to blow people away from the mouths of guns; but he hoped those days were gone with the days before the flood, never more to return. If such a system were renewed—if such barbarities were allowed—to a certainty they would

not be long in possession of India. The very idea of blowing men away from the mouths of cannon made one's flesh shudder. Gentlemen might laugh; but it was no laughing matter to unhappy wretches, whose flesh continued to be torn by the cat in Madras and Bombay. Gentlemen behind the bar might laugh; though, in his opinion, they ought to set a very different example to the court. He occasionally gave lectures, gratuitous lectures, to the Court of Directors, and he would have no hesitation to do so again, if it were necessary. In all cases, kindness and humanity produced much better effect on men than all the tortures and menaces that the greatest tyrant ever had recourse to. It was not by terror, it was not by threatening them with execution at the cannon's mouth, that the people of India would be taught obedience. No:—it was by conciliating their affections, and exciting their gratitude. He recollected, when he was at school, he used to be well flogged; but that system had gone by—persuasion had taken the place of punishment—and he was sure the schools were not the worse for it. Formerly, too, it was the custom to flog madmen; but a different mode of treatment was now pursued, to the great advantage of the patient. The amiable society of friends introduced that system, and the history of lunatic asylums was no longer disfigured by details of cruelty. In America, even animals were taught obedience by a course of kindness, not of severity; young colts were broken in, not by the use of the lash or of the stick, but by gentle treatment. If kindness then wrought such an effect on irrational animals, how much more important was it, that it should, on all occasions, be adopted with respect to man?

A Proprietor.—"I beg of the learned gentleman to save the time of the court. He is pursuing a course of reasoning which must be familiar to all, which all must feel, and in which all must agree. I do not interfere rudely; but I request of the learned gentleman that he will spare our time."

Dr. Gilchrist said, this interruption would do no good. He had sat for hours, when he heard hon. proprietors discussing matters of comparatively little importance, and he had made no observation. Even when indivi-

duals brought forward sentiments that were different from his own, he cried "hear! hear," because he wished every gentleman to have fair play. He had seen hon. proprietors rise up in that court, with all the gallantry and spirit of the Gallic cock, to attack the Board of Control and the Government; but they had ended with the gentle murmurings of the turtle dove, in a tone of the utmost conciliation. He was not a man of that kind; he would speak his sentiments, and take all the consequences; he would not flatter any body, for he was a man who boldly spoke his opinions on all occasions, and in all places.

If he took the reports which he had heard, and to which he had alluded, as true, what effect were such proceedings likely to produce, with respect to the future stability of the Indian empire? If that empire were lost, what was to become of their widows, their children, and of all whom they might in the course of nature leave behind them? While India was in the possession of the Company, they and their relatives were provided for; but the moment it slipped through their fingers, they and their children would be ruined. What would be the consequence in this country, if a commander-in-chief were to say, that soldiers in future should not only be whipped and shot in the ordinary way, but also blown from the mouths of cannon, and absolutely burned alive? would not the whole country rise against such a declaration? The blowing people away from the mouths of cannons was very nearly the same thing as burning them alive; and he contended that the soldiers would be right to resist any such punishments if attempted to be introduced in our army. He hoped that his resolution, by calling the attention of the public to these cruel punishments, would produce some effect both here and in India. Little as he was compared with those giants who endeavoured to cry him down, he hoped that he had a voice which would be heard as far as theirs, and he believed that he could reason with quite as much efficacy as they could. He had not asked any one to second his motion, because if it could not stand on its own feet, he was content that it should fall. He did not know what was the next step which he should take, because he was not acquainted with the form of

their proceedings. Plain facts he at once saw his way through; but he did not understand mysteries. Whenever there was a *circumbendibus*, he unfortunately was not fox enough to make it out. The hon. proprietor concluded with the following motion:—

That so far as may be consistent with the safety of civilized society, and the preservation of the efficiency of the Indian native army and navy, all floggings, cruel and capital punishments, may immediately cease, and in particular the abhorrent practice of blowing any of the natives away from the mouths of cannon, for the commission of any crime whatever. That means be also taken to instruct the natives in those corps, either in the Hindostanee or English languages, so far as this can be accomplished.

Col. *L. Stanhope* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Marryatt* said that the proposition now brought before the court was altogether hypothetical, and was not founded on matter of fact; he should therefore oppose it.

The *Chairman*.—"I shall not say any thing on the subject of the motion farther than this, that the instructions which were acted on by the Bengal Government shall be extended to the other presidencies. That, I think, will be sufficient for the hon. proprietor's purpose."

Capt. *Gowan* said, in answer to the objection of his hon. friend (Mr. *Marryatt*), that this was not merely a hypothetical case, but was a matter of fact. The flogging of sepoys, though not very frequent, was not unusual, and the blowing away individuals from the mouths of guns was also known to have occurred. It had happened at Barrackpore, although perhaps the Court of Directors had not received despatches as to the facts. He thought that both of these punishments might be dispensed with. During the time he served in the Bengal army, he recollected but one man to have been flogged in his regiment; in some regiments, however, that punishment was inflicted more frequently. That illustrious governor-general the Marquis of Hastings had done much to put down that punishment; and he was very happy that since his time such an order as that which had been read was acted on in Bengal. Sepoys were a very different race of men from European

soldiers, and a very slight punishment had a powerful effect on them; he was very sorry to say that his own countrymen frequently rendered it necessary to resort to severe measures; and he often sighed when heavy punishment was inflicted on British soldiers; while the sepoy, by his good conduct, rendered such a proceeding with respect to him very rare indeed. To discharge a sepoy from his regiment, to deprive him of the hope of obtaining future honours, was quite punishment enough for him. The instruction sent out to the Bengal Government did not go the length of his worthy friend's motion; for that motion distinctly referred to blowing of individuals away from the mouths of cannon. It was undoubtedly a very horrible practice. If a soldier behaved mutinously or disobediently on the field of battle, it might be found necessary to try him by a drum-head court-martial, and to shoot him. But to do this in a cold-blooded manner was, he thought, highly objectionable. If in these cases the delinquents were transported to Penang, or to New South Wales, where they might become good subjects, it would be a much better plan; no necessity would then exist for blowing them away the cannon's mouth. Under all the circumstances, he therefore thought that the motion deserved the consideration of the court.

Dr. *Gilchrist* was about to address the court, when

Mr. *Robinson* called him to order.

Col. *L. Stanhope* said that the learned doctor was in order, and he would not allow any person in that court to put him down when he had the right to reply.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—The gallant officer is himself out of order; he was much too premature in his observations. The hon. proprietor has a right to reply, it is true, but not until every gentleman who chooses to speak has given his opinion. If the doctrine laid down by the gallant officer were correct, any proprietor who made a motion might speak fifty or a hundred times. The gallant officer was therefore at least premature in his observations.

Col. *Hopkinson* said he knew, from his service in India, that amongst the native artillery death by blowing away from the cannon's mouth was considered honourable. If a native artillery-

man were either to be hung or shot by musquetry, not only would he feel degraded at the sentence, but his family also would be disgraced for ever. Any gentleman who had ever been in India, particularly if an officer, must know this to be the fact. Blowing from the cannon's mouth was considered the most summary, prompt, and easy death for a man to die.

Mr. *Rigby*, in consequence of what fell from the hon. proprietor who last addressed the court, was anxious to make a few remarks. Whatever portion of gratitude he felt towards the hon. mover, for his humane and "kind and christian-like motives," still he thought that this was a question which the Court of Proprietors ought not to touch. It seemed to him almost an act of presumption to address the court on this subject, never having been in India, and knowing so little of that country. From what fell from the last hon. proprietor, it would appear that the court was truly ignorant on this subject. It seemed, however, from what had been stated, that that which appeared cruel to them, namely the blowing away a man from the mouth of a cannon, was in India considered an honourable death by the natives, and was not viewed in the same light as it would be viewed in an European nation. A relative of his was many years ago in the service of a native prince: he was three times placed at the mouth of a cannon, and threatened with death, because the nabob's troops were not paid: therefore it would appear that the practice of blowing men from the cannon's mouth was of Indian, and not of European origin. If this Court had been oftener consulted on questions of this kind, if their advice had been asked more frequently on matters of importance, perhaps those powers that were now about to be taken away from them would not have been interfered with. Now, with all his respect for the rights and privileges of the Court of Proprietors, still he did think that this motion should not have come from that side of the bar. If introduced at all, instead of a direct resolution, the subject should have been put forward as a matter of consideration and recommendation. It was a most dangerous thing to interfere with the discipline of troops, and the local prejudices of a people; by doing so, they might

put altogether to hazard the safety and security of India. This was a political question of such importance, that he would not make it the subject-matter of any law or regulation: he should merely recommend it to the Court of Directors for their consideration. It appeared, however, that the subject had not escaped their attention, as was proved by the extract which the hon. Chairman had caused to be read. If that regulation were sent to the other presidencies as well as to Bengal, he thought it would meet the wishes of the Court. He apologized for speaking on this subject, and recommended the hon. proprietor to leave the matter with the Court of Directors.

Mr. *Poynder* said that he, like the last speaker, must plead a greater or less degree of ignorance on this subject; but he could not go the length which that hon. proprietor had done, and suffer a subject of such importance to be silently passed over, and thus got rid of. If the learned doctor's motion were supported by no other arguments than his own, or by no other facts than those which he adduced, then he (Mr. Poynder) would not vote on the learned doctor's side. But if a military man from India told him that this was a common punishment, that he had witnessed it, and that it was practised down to this day, that statement came immediately home to his bosom and his feelings. When also they heard a vindication of this punishment from an European officer of ability, talent, and honour, the subject surely then became one worthy of serious attention. This was a punishment so utterly abhorrent to every feeling of humanity, so entirely revolting to every well-regulated mind in Europe or in India, that he was amazed how it had been suffered to exist so long. When the hon. proprietor told them that it was a punishment of native origin, and thus endeavoured to take off as much as possible of the censure and odium which must be attached to those who sanctioned the practice, he must say, that this custom was one amongst other barbarous brutalities, cruelties, abominations, and pollutions, which ought immediately to be put an end to. They ought to feel as one man on this subject, and prevent the continuance of such a horrible system. He thought, however, that they might safely place themselves in the hands of the Court

of Directors; they were well acquainted with the humanity and good feeling of that body, and the question might very properly be entrusted to them. He therefore was of opinion that the learned doctor had better withdraw his motion on the present occasion. He contended, that it was not enough that flogging should be abolished in the three presidencies; their hopes and wishes went much further: they were anxious that the custom of blowing men away from the cannon's mouth should in future be forbidden. He protested that he never could have believed that such a practice was in existence, but for what he had heard that day. One gentleman had informed them that the practice was continued down to the present time; and another, in consequence of early habits, and a long residence in India, had advocated and defended this horrible cruelty. With many other abominations in India, this practice must speedily cease, and cease for ever. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lewin* said, they had flogging nearly to death, and also shooting soldiers in this country, as well as in India, and he could not see the difference between the punishment inflicted here and in their eastern territories. There was, he thought, no distinction that ought to have excited the feelings of the hon. proprietor. While the hon. proprietor spoke of Christian charity and Christian forbearance, he never lost an opportunity of levelling unjust attacks against this Company. Like *Hudibras*, he

"Compounds for sins he is inclin'd to,
By damning those he has no mind to."

(*No! no!*)—He asserted that such was the fact. Now what did the motion say? Why that these punishments should be put an end to, so far as was consistent with the preservation of the efficiency of their native army. Was not this admitting that there was some ground, some reason for these severe inflictions? The government of India had been for a long while endeavouring, as far as they possibly could to put an end to these practices, and he did not see what benefit could result from bringing the question before that Court.

Sir *Charles Forbes* wished that the hon. mover would take the advice which had been offered to him, and withdraw his proposition. The system of flogging, he was happy to say, had been

almost wholly done away in Bengal. The same order would, he was glad to hear, be extended to the other presidencies. Before these punishments were inflicted, it would be well if the parties accused were allowed a fair trial, instead of being blown away from the mouth of a cannon in a speedy and summary manner. The affair at Barrackpore could never be forgotten in that Court or in India. What, he asked, took place in that instance? A number of unfortunate men, who he believed were innocent, had been brutally slaughtered. Not only were sepoy killed on that occasion, but the unfencing villagers were also destroyed. They were driven into the river, and drowned or shot. Amongst those who were killed was a gardener in the service of the governor-general; he received a shot and fell to the ground dead. An enquiry was instituted, the result of which had never been laid before the public. It was a shame and disgrace that the result of that enquiry was never made known. And why was it withheld when called for in another place? The reason assigned was, that its production would be dangerous; that was a pretty reason, truly. If the transaction was just, what danger could arise from producing the document? and if unjust, it was the more necessary that the whole case should be laid before the public, in order that they might see on whom censure ought to alight. He trusted that the result of that court of inquiry would yet be laid before the public. He believed that these unfortunate men had no intention to mutiny. They murmured and complained because they had been called on to perform impossibilities; they were ordered to march without having the means of carrying their baggage and provisions; there were no coolies or bullocks to transport their baggage. Money was indeed given to them, that they might provide coolies and bullocks for themselves. But the country had previously been scoured on account of the government for fifty miles round; the bullocks had been all engaged and taken away, and of course it was impossible that the sepoy could provide themselves. This led to the insubordination which afterwards occurred, and to the destruction of human life which followed. He strongly apprehended that they had not yet heard the last of the consequences of that melancholy affair.

The *Chairman* said he really could not see the advantage of such a discussion. God forbid that he should be supposed to be a friend to cruelty of any kind. But perhaps he might be allowed to observe, that it was a very difficult thing to know how to act, with respect to punishment, in many cases. It was easy to sit there and to say that such or such a course ought to be adopted; but those alone could judge of the propriety of a proceeding who were perfectly acquainted with all the circumstances that led to it.

Col. *Sykes* said that during twenty-five years' service in the Bombay army, he never saw a man put to death by shooting. During that time the Bombay government, and the commander of the forces, Sir A. Smith, in his opinion did all they possibly could to mitigate the severity of punishment—flogging was entirely confined to the crime of theft. As to the education of the sepoys, there was not a regiment in the Bombay army which had not an efficient school for instruction; and the men were not brought forward for promotion without first taking into consideration the proficiency which they had acquired in those schools.

Mr. *Twining* said that perhaps the best course would be for the learned doctor to answer the objections which had been brought against his motion, and then he could consider whether it would not be prudent to withdraw it.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said the reverend gentleman opposite had asserted that his motion was founded on hypothesis and not on fact.

Mr. *Marryatt*.—"I am no reverend gentleman. (*A laugh*!) I have been thirty-six years a member of the Stock Exchange." (*A laugh*!)

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"The hon. proprietor, then, had said that his motion proceeded on hypothesis. He deemed that such was the case; it was founded on fact. It appeared that education was confined to one of their armies."

The *Chairman*.—"Education is general."

Dr. *Gilchrist* said he was glad to hear it. An hon. proprietor seemed to be of opinion, that as the practice of blowing men away from the mouths of guns was of Indian origin, it had a sort of sanction, and ought not to be disturbed. He knew enough of English history to be aware that formerly they were in the habit, in this country, of burning, destroying, and

drowning witches and wizards. That was justified because it was the law of the land; and he supposed, on the same principle, it was accounted right and proper outrageously to flog and otherwise to punish individuals in the army with severity. The borough-mongers not long since defended their conduct on the same ground; they said that they enjoyed their boroughs under the sanction of the constitution, and that if they were deprived of them the constitution would tumble down about their ears. Now he did not find it tumbling about his ears; on the contrary, he had got fresh health, strength, and spirits. Another hon. proprietor had told them that this blowing from the mouth of a cannon was coveted as an honourable death by the native soldiers. That hon. proprietor was a military man; and he must take care how he attacked him, because he might call him (Dr. *Gilchrist*) out, and he was not the person who would flinch on such an occasion. (*a laugh*.) He however was in India longer than the gallant officer, and he would say, in opposition to what the gallant officer had stated, that he never heard any of the native troops declare that they liked the practice of blowing men away from the mouths of guns, neither were they partial to being shot to death by musquetry. The former practice, indeed, they looked upon as an extraordinary extension of punishment. But he supposed that their imputed fondness for being blown away from the mouth of a cannon was to be accounted for on the principle laid down by the man when he was skinning eels. "Oh!" said a by-stander, "don't you feel for the torture of those poor animals?" "Not at all," said the other, "they are used to it." Now he asked, were the people of India used to this murderous practice? There was not a man in that court, he believed, that would not rise up and declare that hanging was a most disgraceful punishment; it prevailed in this country, and was a scandal to it; they need not, therefore, go to India in order to excite their abhorrence of it. With regard to the Sepoys, he had had a great deal of communication with them; if you conciliated them, they would serve you bravely and faithfully; but if you went with a whip, and a rod, and a musquet, and a cannon, though for a time they might obey you, in the

end they would rise up against you. Treat them with humanity, kindness, and persuasion, display to them all that was estimable and amiable in the Christian character, by these means you might do much good; but by military tyranny, you could only produce unmixed evil. Great benefit would result by treating the Sepoys with feeling and consideration; but hatred could only be engendered by the practice of blowing men away from the cannon's mouth. In conclusion, the hon. proprietor declared, that he would never consent to withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Twining* suggested, that it would be much better to withdraw the motion with the leave of the Court, than to defer it to a future day. The feelings of the Court had been by no means spared on this occasion, but were harrowed up by such accounts of human suffering as, not resting on any good authority, ought not to have been introduced into the discussion. Every hon. proprietor who had listened to the statement that had been made, must have shrunk at the recital of atrocities, which, as they were not warranted by any authority, ought not to have been brought forward in support of the motion. As he was sure that the court did not wish for a repetition of these distressing recitals on a future occasion, he hoped the hon. and learned proprietor would withdraw the motion altogether.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he would consent to withdraw his motion, if it were for no other purpose but to prevent the hon. gentleman from going on with a long story, (*a laugh*)

Mr. *Twining* submitted that he was perfectly warranted in the suggestion which he had thrown out to the court, and to the hon. proprietor. (*hear*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* then, with the leave of the court, withdrew the motion.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S CLAIMS.

Mr. *Bury Hutchinson*, in consequence of the observations made by a learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson) at the last court, said he was reluctantly compelled to trespass on their time; but when there was an attack on the character of a civil servant of the Company, he hoped for their indulgence. His uncle, Mr. John Hutchinson, prior to being appointed commercial resident of Anjengo, was engaged in trade in co-partnership

with a Mr. King to a considerable extent. He accepted the responsible situation of commercial resident of Anjengo without stipulating for salary or emolument beyond the privilege of trading, the mode in which it then was the policy of the Bombay government to pay the commercial resident. His uncle, therefore, was at liberty to trade in pepper with the king of Travancore according to the custom of the country, and to make as much money as he honestly could; to buy pepper as low and sell it as high as other traders in Asia, without the interference or interruption of the Company. His uncle's trading with the rajah was usually conducted by means of pepper contracts, and was conducted for fifteen years with that good faith and friendship which might reasonably have been expected. With respect, however, to the Company's contracts, sometimes his uncle was compelled to remonstrate with the rajah, and sometimes to assist him with advances to enable him to complete his investments; but whatever he did was then known by the government, and approved. The East-India Company contracted with the rajah at eighty-two rupees per candy for their pepper, and he supplied them even when they had no money to enter into contracts, for his uncle advanced his own money at the request of the governor, by means of which the Company's ships were freighted. The rajah gave him contracts to deliver pepper at periods when the Company's ships could not call for it, in consequence of the monsoon. The rajah was at that time an independent sovereign and ally. In 1782, and during his uncle's residency, the ships from Bombay used to call at Anjengo the first and last quarters of the year, to take in the pepper contracted to be furnished by the rajah to the Company. He (Mr. H.) had very anxiously sought to get at the written engagements entered into between the Company and his uncle, and the object of his motion was to obtain a copy of that engagement. The duty of the commercial resident was, he believed, to see that the contracts for the season were performed, and that the Company's ships were freighted, and after the ships of the season were dispatched for Europe, he was allowed to purchase pepper on his own account, and to trade. It was stated in the House of Com-

mons on a late occasion, that his uncle, on the 7th June 1792, received on his own private account 496 candies two maunds of pepper to the prejudice of the Company, being at a time when the Company could not get the rajah to perform his contracts with them, and their ships were waiting for cargoes. The letter which had been kept from the Select Committee of the House of Commons last sessions was introduced, and sent to the Board of Control. He heard something had been sent, and applied for it; but received a letter from Mr. Macaulay stating it was a secret communication. The first letter is dated from Bombay, 19th April 1792, in which it is stated, "by the last advices from Anjengo and Tellicherry, there was no prospect of the Company's ship the *Essex* being discharged from the coast before the first week in that month, owing to the Travancore rajah not having performed his contract;" the other letter from Bombay is dated 21st of November 1792, addressed to the Court of Directors, and stated "the rajah had not then completed the whole of his contract for the last year; and although he had entered into a new contract for 4,000 candies of pepper, he had disappointed them so frequently, that they had little hopes of his performing his engagement with any degree of punctuality, but that they would write pressing on the subject to the Governor-general." The Governor-general was Lord Teignmouth at that period. These secreted letters were produced in the House of Commons by surprise, to ground the charge made by Mr. Secretary Macaulay, and afterwards by the learned gentleman whom he saw on the last Court (Mr Jackson), that his uncle's conduct was immoral, or that the debt he sought to recover in Parliament was fictitious. Mr. Macaulay informed him that he meant by *immoral* what he (Mr. H.) should style a *breach of trust*, that is to say, trading to the prejudice of the Company; what he meant by *fictitious* was, that it was a stock-jobbing transaction; that Mr. Hutchinson never received pepper at all, but that the price of pepper was fluctuating, cent. per cent.; that he entered into contracts, and if the pepper was high he received a sum of money, and if low he was to pay a sum of money; that, he said, was gambling, and constituted the

fictitious transaction. These charges against the conduct and character of a deceased civil servant would, he was sure, if kindly indulged by having access to the records of those transactions, be proved wholly unfounded. The commendation of the Bombay government in the year 1792, re-echoed by your hon. Court in 1793, was expressive of high approbation of his uncle's conduct in respect of these very contracts. The hon. Court was at that time not only in possession of these very letters, but all information on the subject of these contracts; and had his uncle received pepper when the Company's ships were waiting for it, it must have been known to the rajah, his ministers, the supervisor under whose inspection Mr. Hutchinson was placed, and many others, who would have reported his conduct, and he would have been dismissed from his situation. The Governor-general (Lord Cornwallis), then at Madras, never censured his conduct, or any of his acts as commercial resident, or forbid his trading—and why? Because there was no cause; and it was his privilege in lieu of salary or commission, and more useful than prejudicial to the Company; and so says Lord Teignmouth. In 1791 and 1792, his uncle made the greatest exertions to secure the Company's pepper. The whole charge is founded on a letter dated the 19th April, stating that the Government were fearful the ship *Essex* should not leave until the first week of April, owing to the rajah, when they last heard from Anjengo, not having completed his contract. To convey a letter from Anjengo to Bombay would occupy about a month. He found by reference to his uncle's books, which were proved before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that the ship *Essex* left Anjengo with twenty-two tons surplus cargo on the 3d of April. Now it was quite true, in June following, 496 candies of pepper, and subsequently, one candy and sixteen maunds, were received by his uncle on his private account into the public warehouses. This was in consequence of contracts entered into in December 1790, when the Travancore lines had been forced; and it appeared his uncle, when the Madras government neglected their duty, advanced a sum of money to assist the rajah, and reported the conduct of the Madras

government to Marquis Cornwallis; and if he did assist the rajah in raising the troops on that occasion, and the rajah gave him in payment a contract to deliver pepper at some future period, when the Company's ships could not call for pepper, to the amount of the money so advanced, was that immoral? and if he received pepper on such contracts in June 1792, was it a breach of trust to take it? Mr. Secretary Macaulay and the learned proprietor seem to have lost sight of a very material point, that on the Malabar coast the monsoon sets in about the end of April, and continues till the end of October, during which period no ships lie off the Malabar coast to receive cargoes: consequently the assertion, that when the ships were waiting for pepper his uncle received it, is totally false. (*hear, hear!*) No ships were there, no ships possibly could be there. Now under these circumstances, his uncle having the privilege of trading and performing duties for which he had no pay, this pepper coming to him at a time when it could not be made use of by the Company's servants—did he do wrong by receiving it? No. He (Mr. H.) would tell them what became of this pepper. Why, a part went on board the Company's ship in the November following, for he had got the account of every candy received on his private account, and it appeared to have been placed on board a Company's ship and sold to the rajah, that he might have no excuse for not completing the contract. Thus was that pepper disposed of which would otherwise have been in the hands of foreigners, and this was the whole and sole charge of immorality of conduct made by Mr. Secretary Macaulay and by the learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson). The pepper was sold to the rajah at the market price, though it must be admitted his uncle might sell at whatever price he thought proper, as all merchants sell as high and buy as low as they can, and the only consideration would be, whether the minister of the rajah would give the price, his uncle having no political power at that time. On the 25th of the same month he wrote to the Secretary at Bombay, recommending a course to be pursued, and requesting the Company to adopt it, by which the rajah was induced more punctually to perform his con-

tract. His advice was then taken respecting the future contracts, and his conduct was approved of by the Bombay government, as appears by their letter, and in a public dispatch of the 25th of June 1793 by the Court of Directors; and all the contracts in that and the following year were completed and the deficiencies made good by the Rajah. These transactions were all canvassed at the time by the Bombay government, and the result was favourable to his uncle's character. At different times the Bombay government purchased pepper of his uncle, and sometimes he purchasing pepper for the Company with his own money for their investments, at the earnest request of the Bombay government; and taking contracts from the rajah as security. When the permanent contract by Sir Ralph Abercromby was effected, he saw the difficulty and injustice to compel the rajah to deliver pepper 120 per cent. under the Allepee market, and gave him an increased price at only about 100 per cent. under the price of the Allepee market. In 1795 Mr. Duncan, governor of Bombay, spent three weeks in Travancore with the rajah; and Mr. Powney, during the whole time of his uncle's residence at Anjengo, exercised a sort of control over his actions at the court of Travancore, and would have written to the government if he had done any thing wrong; but it never was insinuated that he traded to the prejudice of the Company till the present time. In 1795 the Court of Directors appointed him a member of council, which he declined on account of the large debt due to him from the rajah of Travancore, and ill health; and in 1797 he was appointed political resident at Travancore by the governor general, Lord Teignmouth, with whom he was in correspondence. Mr. Hutchinson begged to observe, that the Select Committee of the House Commons of last session, after twenty-two days sitting on the subject, investigating every thing, hearing counsel on behalf of the East-India Company, and also counsel on his own behalf, had made their report in favour of his claim, describing it as a just debt, "arising out of a course of fair and honourable transactions in trade." The course pursued by Mr. Chas. Grant, of opposing the bill brought into Parlia-

ment pursuant to the recommendation of the committee of last sessions—

The *Chairman* expressed a hope that he would not pursue that course. That was not, he thought, the place for an expression of his opinion on the conduct of members of parliament. The hon. proprietor had taken the affair out of the hands of the Company, and transferred it to those of the House of Commons, who had dealt with it as they thought, no doubt, that its justice required; but the hon. proprietor having himself made the selection of the House of Commons as the judges by whose decision he was to abide, ought not, he submitted, now to come back with a sort of appeal from the decision of the house to the Company. The Company could not enter into any commentary on what the House of Commons had chosen to do in the case, and therefore he would beg of the hon. proprietor not to make that court the place for his strictures on the conduct of members of the House of Commons. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hutchinson would not have gone so far, but from the circumstance of the learned gentleman (*Mr. Jackson*) the counsel who had arranged to meet him on behalf of the East-India Company at the House of Commons, where a free discussion might have been expected. The time was appointed by *Mr. Grant* for the purpose, and *Mr. Jackson* came up, but was not allowed to enter the house, any more than himself or his counsel, for such purpose. The minister threw out his bill without discussion, assuming to say, 'I care nothing for a Select Committee of the House of Commons or what they think, I am supreme; I am judge and jury, and advocate for the East-India Company, and there shall be no further investigation of this;' and as the learned proprietor (*Mr. Jackson*) said, 'the learned and eloquent secretary, and the still more eloquent *Mr. Chas. Grant*, took the bull by his horns and cast him,' or something like that was expressed by him at the last court. No further investigation could take place, and he was compelled in silence to submit. Now that course of dealing with a private bill he considered, if not unconstitutional, at least very unkind and unjust. It was stated (and that might emanate from a letter the

Chairman and *Deputy Chairman* wrote to *Mr. Grant*), that his uncle purchased his pepper of the rajah at a fixed price of eighty-four rupees per candy. The printed documents, the proofs that were delivered in on both sides, negative that altogether, for it appeared that his uncle bought his pepper of the rajah at 84, 130, 165 rupces per candy, tallying with the Allepee market; he never charged the rajah more than the Allepee market price, and the rajah never gave him more. These transactions, thus incorrectly stated, were likewise made a charge against him, as also of receiving pepper when it was stated he ought not to have bought pepper at all of the rajah, at a time when there was a difficulty of supplying the Company. This receipt of pepper arose out of contracts in 1790 and 1791, at a time when the rajah knew not the Company would want pepper before the next season, for there were no ships waiting for pepper at the time. It was under those very painful circumstances he appealed to the Court. Every British subject had the right of a full investigation, and the character of his deceased relative was not to be traduced; but if a charge was publicly made, he was bound, as the representative of that person and nearest of kin, to insist upon having it fully investigated. From their records the truth might be arrived at, for he knew this matter was fully investigated in 1792 by Lord Teignmouth and the governor of Bombay, and it was in consequence of the correspondence and investigation that then took place that his uncle, from the high report of his character and good conduct, was appointed to the council in 1795; and it was stated, if more reconcilable to his own views and his own wishes to remain in the Travancore country, he might vacate his appointment and remain there. He did vacate his appointment and remain there, and was entrusted for the first time with political power with higher authority. He was appointed then political resident in Travancore; he immediately ceased trading, and held the two appointments together, and appointed chief of Cochin. Now it was a very serious charge against his uncle, at the time when so much confidence was placed in him, that he should be guilty of carrying on these strange (he did not know what to call them)

breaches of trust. He was satisfied that there was not the least shadow of truth to his uncle's prejudice, and he begged the Court would grant him that which he asked: "That there be printed and laid before the Court of Proprietors copies of all accounts, dispatches, and letters between the late Mr. John Hutchinson, connected with transactions while commercial resident of Anjengo, and relating to the rajah of Travancore's pepper contracts with the country, between the years 1782 and 1797 inclusive; also copy of the bond, covenant, or engagement under which Mr. John Hutchinson held the office of commercial resident at Anjengo to the East-India Company, and a copy of the rajah's pepper contracts for 1791 and 1792." Those were the only years in which the charges of misconduct are made. He hoped they would in mercy and kindness comply with his request. He asked it with an English heart; and trust, although the learned gentleman said the case had been thrust out of Parliament, that he should find refuge among his brother proprietors, at least so far as character was concerned.

The motion was read.

Captain Gowan said that he had been requested by the hon. proprietor who had just sat down to second this motion, which he did with great willingness, as its object was only to produce papers which might enable him to vindicate the memory of a deceased relation, on whom such charges had been made as he (Captain Gowan) had heard in that court a short time ago. He thought this was only fair, and that the court, in common justice between man and man, could not refuse to accede to a proposition founded in common justice. If the hon. proprietor should be able to make out a good case in that court or in parliament, and establish an honest and fair claim for what he sought from the Company, he (Captain Gowan) should be happy to give him his best support. But at the same time, he spoke on this subject not as a partisan to support the hon. proprietor's case through thick and thin; for if the hon. proprietor should fail to make out a good case, he most certainly would oppose him. But after what the Court had heard him state, he thought they could not in common justice refuse him the means of making out his case, if it could be made by

such documents as he had called for. Part of the hon. proprietor's statement, with respect to the mode of remunerating the Company's residents, shewed the very erroneous system upon which the Company had proceeded. Nothing could surely exceed the bad policy of allowing commercial and political residents to remunerate themselves by monopolies of certain portions of the trade, in which they must have considered their own interests far beyond those of the Company, which it should not surprise any man to find had often been sacrificed to the promotion of individual interests. However, as there was an end about to be put to the whole of their trade, there was, he presumed, no danger of any recurrence of such abuses.

Mr. Poynder did not rise with the view of making any decided opposition to the motion, but he was at a loss to know what ultimate object the hon. proprietor had in view by it. For aught he knew, the hon. proprietor might have called for those papers to lay the ground of a future claim for compensation. He did not say that even that would be a good reason why the motion should be rejected; but the Court ought to know the precise object with which a motion of this kind was brought forward, before it sanctioned it. He owned that he regretted the motion should have been brought forward in the absence of the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson), to whom allusion had been so frequently made. He (Mr. Poynder) did not know what were the merits of the case; but from the high respect which he had—he was sure only in common with the whole Court—for that hon. and learned proprietor, he could not but regret that a motion of this kind had been brought forward in his absence. But why was the hon. and learned proprietor absent? They had no power to command the attendance of the other hon. gentleman, the Secretary of the Board of Control, to whom allusion had been made; but he expected that on such an occasion the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson) would be present but for some good and sufficient cause—which cause ought, in his opinion, to be a good ground for not bringing the subject on in his absence. Another reason why he thought the Court ought to pause before it acceded to a motion of

this kind was, that it called for documents extending over a period of many years, and this in a case on which one main branch of the Legislature, to which it had been transferred from that Court, had already decided. It was, he would admit, highly honourable to the proprietor to seek to defend the memory of his deceased relation from obloquy, and as far as the motion had only that object, he did not think it objectionable; but if the hon. proprietor had ulterior views on this subject—if he intended to make a pecuniary claim on the Company, the House of Commons having already decided against that claim, he owned that he had great doubts of the propriety of acceding to it. He did not like to allow a man to thrust his hands into his (Mr. Poynder's) pockets, until he knew the nature of the claim he was about to make on them. Under all the circumstances, he did not think that the hon. proprietor had made out a case which would justify the Court in granting his motion.

Sir C. Forbes said that the hon. proprietor who last addressed the Court, could not have been present at the last occasion of their assembling, when an attack had been made on the character of the hon. proprietor's (Mr. Hutchinson's) deceased relative; and when it was not only intimated that the hon. proprietor was called upon to make such an explanation as he had now made, but also that the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) would be present. It was well known to that hon. and learned gentleman that the subject was to have been brought on at this Court; and if he did not choose to be present after what had occurred, it was not the fault of the hon. proprietor, who would not have done justice to himself, or to the memory of his near relative, if he deferred the motion any longer. As to the intimation that had been thrown out, that this case had not a leg to stand on, he must beg to differ greatly from those who entertained that opinion. The committee of last year had decided, after a diligent and impartial examination, that the Company was bound to pay the sum claimed by the executors of the late Mr. Hutchinson, as the rajah would have paid them if the Company had not interposed, and prevented the further payments to them. He (Sir C. Forbes) must con-

tend that justice was not done to the hon. proprietor by the House of Commons, in rejecting the bill brought in to give him compensation. The house had decided, after a discussion of a couple of hours on an *ex-parte* statement; and notwithstanding the able and constitutional speech of the hon. and learned member for Dublin, whom he (Sir C. Forbes) honoured for the many part he took on that occasion, and for the part which he was likely to take in all matters relating to the affairs of India. He (Sir C. Forbes) had felt it necessary to say thus much, to rescue the character of the hon. gentleman from the charge which had been made against him. As to the claim of his hon. friend (Mr. Hutchinson), he must say, from his knowledge of all the circumstances, that it was a claim founded in justice and equity—a claim which could be proved by incontestible evidence. The court had heard that day allusions to the missions to Persia, missions which had been fertile sources of every kind of jobbing and extravagance. If such extravagant expenditure as was connected with the Persian and other missions had been avoided, the Company would not at the present day be thrown as a burden on the people of India. As he had adverted to the subject of India, he might add, that he had heard the speech of the right hon. gentleman the president of the Board of Control on the subject of the propositions of Government to the Company, but he supposed it would not in that court be considered regular to allude or to comment on any subject in Parliament, he would therefore only say, that he had heard a speech made in a certain place, no matter where—it might have been, perhaps, a speech of Mr. O'Connell on the subject of the Union, or on any other subject—but in that speech, no matter by whom or where, the court might guess what he meant, he had heard much of the benefits which were to be conferred on the people of India. He (Sir C. Forbes) hoped that it might prove so; but one thing was certain, that if the right hon. gentleman conferred any benefits on them, he took good care to make them pay for it. He, however, denied that the measures alluded to would be productive of any good to the people of India, and he thought it would be

hard to make the people of India believe that they were to derive any benefit from it. He spoke warmly on this subject because he felt warmly on it, and he could not allude to it, even incidentally, without expressing his feelings. But to return to the case which had been brought before the court by his hon. friend (Mr. Hutchinson). That hon. gentleman was not only justified in bringing forward this subject in defence of the character of his relation, which had been so severely attacked, but was also warranted in urging his claim, which he was certain the hon. proprietor believed to be as well founded, as he (Sir C. Forbes) on his honour believed it was. An hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) had however attacked that claim, and had compared it with the case of the Noozed. Nothing could have been more unfair than such a comparison; the two cases were different in every respect. He did not state this merely as his own opinion, though he had a very strong opinion on the subject, founded on his knowledge of the justice of the case; he would cite to the court an opinion which he was sure would be of much greater weight than any that he could offer from himself. It was contained in a letter from an hon. Director, addressed to Mr. Hutchinson in the year 1824. In that letter he informed Mr. Hutchinson that the Court of Directors had acceded to his memorial, and had rescinded that part of its former instructions to the Government of India in 1808, by which they had prevented any further payments from the rajah of Travancore to the heirs and executors of the late Mr. Hutchinson; that the court would leave the parties to themselves. He (Sir C. Forbes) wished they had done so, and to arrange as they could between them. The hon. director then expressed the great pleasure he felt at having to communicate a determination on the part of the court which was so likely to give satisfaction to all the parties concerned. The name signed to this letter was, he was sure, one which would carry great weight with the court: it was that of Mr. Astell, a name which very justly carried great weight to whatever side of a question he adopted. He did not know whether that hon. director had changed his opinions since then, but if he had not,

he (Sir C. Forbes) expected to find him supporting the claim of his hon. friend. It would seem, however, that the opinions of the court had been changed on this question. The Government of the Company prevented the payment by the rajah of Travancore, and why did it do so? Because the Company wished to plunder the rajah themselves. They had already obtained eight lacs of rupees a year from him out of forty-two, and for what? for their protection; God help him against such protection. The only protection which the Rajah needed was against the Company itself. He did indeed stand in need of protection at one time against Tippoo Sultaun, but that was all passed, and he now no longer needed any protection, except, as he had said, against the Company itself. They dealt with the Rajah on their own terms; they gave him 115 rupees per kandy for his pepper when it was worth 220, and they left it on his hands when it did not suit them to take it. The rajah complained of this, and gave it as his reason for not being able to raise the money demanded of him, that his pepper was rotting in his warehouses, and he could not get money for it. But what did the Company do on that occasion? They took possession of the unfortunate prince's country and his revenues, and this was what they called protection. It would be well for the rajah if he could be protected against such protection. As to the case of Mr. Hutchinson, he repeated that that gentleman had a fair claim on the Company, as the Company had prevented the heirs of the late Mr. Hutchinson from receiving payment from the rajah.

Mr. *Weeding* did not object to the production of the papers for which the hon. proprietor had moved, if they could serve to make out a good case for him. The only difficulty he had was whether the hon. proprietor, in having gone to a higher tribunal, had not taken the case out of the hands of that court altogether. He owned that he should like to hear the opinion of the Court of Directors on the question before he was called upon to give his own. If papers were necessary to make out the hon. proprietor's case, it would be but justice that they should be given.

The *Chairman* said that the papers relating to the subject had been al-

ready printed. The hon. proprietor had taken the case out of the hands of the court, and had appealed to a higher tribunal, which had decided against him.

Mr. *Weeding* hoped that the Court of Directors would state their opinion on the question.

The *Chairman* said that the directors were not opposed to giving any information which might be necessary to the case which the hon. proprietor wished to make out: but he had asked too much—he had asked for the whole of the correspondence relating to the affairs of the residency during a period of many years. These would be too voluminous, and, in his opinion, were not necessary. The directors had no objection to give any papers which related to the pepper contracts between the rajah and Mr. Hutchinson; but they would not consent to the production of the whole of the correspondence relating to the conduct of the residents at Travancore during a long period of years. The question was, whether the hon. proprietor having gone to another tribunal, had not taken the case altogether out of the hands of the court.

The *Deputy-Chairman* concurred in what had fallen from his hon. colleague in the chair. The case was certainly an extraordinary one. The hon. proprietor had in the first instance taken the question before another tribunal; but now he came to the court for the production of not only those documents which related to the commercial dealings of the late Mr. Hutchinson with the rajah, but also a voluminous collection of papers which referred to the political transactions connected with the residency at Travancore for many years, and which related to very many matters besides the subject to which he referred. But in his opinion the hon. proprietor had taken the question out of the hands of the court by his appeal to another place. He would, however, admit that the indiscretion of the hon. proprietor would not be a just ground for refusing any papers to which he had a fair claim; but then there was a difference between giving such papers as might be necessary to support or explain his case, and granting a voluminous collection of documents which had no immediate reference to that case.

Mr. *Astell* observed, that after what

had fallen from the hon. bart., some explanation might be expected from him. It was perfectly true that he had written the letter in 1824 to which the hon. bart. referred. He was chairman of the Company that year; and, as a matter of courtesy, he informed the hon. proprietor of the course which the Court of Directors had adopted with respect to the removal of the restrictions to the payments by the rajah. What was there in the letter which pronounced any opinion, one way or the other, on the case? The hon. bart. had stated that but for the interdiction of the Company, the rajah would have paid the claims of Mr. Hutchinson's executors long before now. He (Mr. Astell) must beg to deny the correctness of that statement. The present rajah had refused to acknowledge the claim, and then it was that the hon. proprietor brought his case before parliament, before which all the documents connected with it had been already laid. He did not see what the hon. proprietor could gain by such a motion as this. No one could, of course, object to the hon. proprietor's defence of the character of his deceased relative; and indeed, after the statement on that subject by the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson), it was to be expected that the hon. proprietor would have felt it necessary to give some explanation on the subject. As far as the production of any documents were necessary for the purpose of such defence, there could, he thought, be no objection to them; but here was a motion for the production of a voluminous mass of documents, which seemed to him to be rather for the purpose of making out a new case—Parliament having rejected that which was laid before it in the Travancore Bill. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, he hoped the proprietors would take his advice, and reject this motion. The hon. proprietor had taken his case from that Court to the House of Commons, and, in strictness, the Company had nothing more to do with it.

Sir *C. Forbes*, in explanation, said that in 1800 the Rajah had acknowledged the claim, and a similar acknowledgment was made by his successor in 1811.

The *Deputy Chairman* here observed, that the hon. bart. must be labouring

under a mistake as to the acknowledgment by the rajah.

Sir C. Forbes said that he was under no mistake on the subject. He was in India at the time, and was connected with the house through which (as we understood the hon. bart.) some of the instalments had been paid by the rajah on account of that claim. This was, he thought, quite conclusive as to the claim being well-founded.

Sir H. Jones Brydges regretted that he was not at the last court, which was owing to the lateness of the arrival of the notice in the country. If he had been present, he would have done—what he now felt a pleasure in doing—vindicated the memory of an old servant of the Company from what he considered an unjust imputation. When he (Sir H. J. Brydges) went out in the Company's service in 1780, he found the late Mr. Hutchinson at Anjengo, and, like many other servants of the Company, filling an important situation, but with little or no salary or emolument but what he might have derived from certain privileges in trade. He had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Hutchinson, and could bear testimony to his great and valuable exertions in the service of the Company. He was happy, as an old servant of the Company, to have this opportunity of bearing his testimony to the valuable labours of a fellow-servant. It was now for the first time that he heard of the motion on the subject of the missions to Persia. He had been connected with some of those missions; and he blessed God, who spared us all, for having spared him—and certainly he had been in greater personal danger on some occasions than almost any other man who had been engaged in them—he blessed God, who had spared him to the present time, to be able to answer any questions which might be put to him on the subject. He should, on any occasion, be ready and willing to enter into any and every explanation which might be required on the subject of those missions; and he trusted he should be able to satisfy the Court that throughout he had been a faithful (and, vanity apart, he would say), an able servant of the Company.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lewin begged to be permitted to ask a question of the hon. Chairman, viz. whether, in the event of the papers moved for being granted, and

an opinion being come to by this Court that injustice had been done, it had the power of granting pecuniary redress. He (Mr. Lewin) apprehended that this Court had no such power against the consent of the Board of Control.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman said the Court had no such power, except with the consent of the Board of Control.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lewin continued.—If, then, the power of granting redress is not vested in this Court, it appeared to him that arguing the case any further was inexpedient, as calculated to place this Court in collision with the Government.—(*Hear, hear!*)—As he understood the question, the hon. mover had laid his case in the first instance before the Court of Directors, where his suit had been dismissed; he then appealed to Parliament, where it met a similar fate. He thought that the hon. gentleman, having selected his own appeal, ought to bend to its decisions.—(*Hear, hear!*)—as far as this Court was concerned, his case was *coram non jndice*.

Mr. B. Hutchinson complained that some of the papers called for by the Committee of the House of Commons had been refused.

The Chairman said that the hon. member was greatly mistaken in that respect; the Company did not, and could not refuse, any document asked for by a committee of the House of Commons. In point of fact, even if indisposed to grant them, it had no option but to comply.

Mr. B. Hutchinson said that some of them had been delayed till the session was up.

The Chairman.—It was impossible that any thing of the kind could happen. The Company could not refuse to produce any document that was asked for by the House of Commons, and he was certain it never had done so.

The Deputy Chairman said there must be some mistake on the part of the hon. proprietor. It must be obvious that it would be extremely inconvenient to give documents which would fill 200 or 300 vols. The hon. member was told to name such documents as were necessary, and he did, and they were produced. It was impossible that so influential a body as the East-India Company could treat a committee of the House of Com-

mons with contempt, which they must have done had they refused any documents that were called for by that body.

Mr. B. Hutchinson said that there were two letters, which he had asked for, but which were refused on the grounds that they were private, but to his great surprise he found that one of those letters was used in the House of Commons; one of those, if he had got it, would shew that the imputation against his relation was utterly unfounded. The hon. proprietor then referred to another letter, addressed to Governor Hornby, on the 15th September 1796, in which the late Mr. Hutchinson spoke of the advances made by him to the Rajah, and also of the Company's contracts. It was perfectly clear, he observed, that in what he (Mr. J. Hutchinson) had done with respect to the purchases of pepper, he had only availed himself of the privileges of exclusive trade which belonged to him as the commercial resident of the Company. He trusted that the court would just allow him to read a part of the declaration of Mr. John Forbes, who was Mr. Hutchinson's banker.

The *Chairman*.—"May I ask the worthy proprietor whether he has received a letter from the Court of Directors of the date of the 13th June?"

Mr. Hutchinson.—"I have not, Sir."

The *Chairman*.—"Then, with the pleasure of the court, I will have it read, as well as the worthy proprietor's answer to it." (*Hear! and a laugh.*)

The Clerk then read the following letter.

East-India House,
13th June 1833.

Sir,—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your letter, dated the 6th instant, and in reply I am commanded to acquaint you that it would be contrary to practice to furnish you with copies of accounts generally between the Rajah of Travancore and the Company; but that if you will specify any particular transaction in which you are interested, and upon which you require explanation beyond that which has already been supplied, the Court will cause enquiry to be made accordingly.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. AUER, Secretary.

Bury Hutchinson, Esq.

The *Chairman*, addressing Mr. Hutchinson.—"I believe, Sir, you have answered that letter?"

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Mr. Hutchinson.—"Yes, by a letter acquainting the directors of my intention of bringing this subject before this court."

Several *Hon. Directors*.—"No! no!"

The *Chairman*.—"Your answer is now under the consideration of the directors, but it is not to the effect you have just stated."

Mr. Hutchinson.—"My answer has reference to the production of the commercial accounts. I applied to the Board of Control for them, and I was there told I had better make application to the secretary of this Company."

The *Chairman*.—"My object in getting up was to let the court know in what situation the worthy proprietor stood, and also to prove that there was no disposition on the part of the directors to withhold from him any papers which he might think important. (*Hear, hear!*)"

Mr. Hutchinson said he was only asking the court to do in the present case, what they had done in the case of Sir Robert Campbell and Mr. Hastings. In his opinion it was their bounden duty to furnish, to persons accused of improper conduct, every means of vindicating their character. Sir R. Campbell's was vilified: he demanded an investigation, and what was the result? he was honourably acquitted, and every commercial transaction in which he had been engaged, when properly understood and examined, redounded to his credit. This was a most gratifying result, and it was pleasing to find, when the character of their civil servants was vilified, the court came down and threw its protection around them.

The *Chairman*.—"Will the court allow me to read the worthy proprietor's answer to the letter they have just heard, which answer is now under the consideration of the directors? I cannot see what good end is expected from bringing this matter under the consideration of Parliament, the Court of Directors, and the Court of Proprietors, at one and the same time."

The Clerk then read the following letter.

52, Russell Square,
June 14th, 1833.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in reply to my letter of the 6th instant, and I beg to inform you, that I request
(2 B)

the Court of Directors to furnish me with the copy of an account similar in point of form to the Anjengo account of 1800-1 (laid by the Court of Directors before the late Select Committee of the House of Commons on my petition), copy of which I enclose.

The account with which I now request to be furnished is the Anjengo account between the Rajah of Travancore and the Bombay Government, from 1782 to 1797, both inclusive, which I presume will not exceed in length, for each year, the account of 1800-1 above adverted to.

I am "particularly interested in these transactions," in consequence of the charge publicly made against my uncle in the House of Commons for "immoral conduct" in neglecting his duty (as Commercial Resident to the East-India Company) to procure the fulfilment by the Rajah of Travancore of his contract with the East-India Company.

I feel assured the Court of Directors will act with the same liberality towards me as they have hitherto done when the characters of their servants have been impeached.

I am, Sir, your most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) BURY HUTCHINSON.

P. Auber. Esq. Secretary,

The *Chairman*.—"I beg to inform the court that the letter just read is under the consideration of the directors."—(Loud cries of "Question!")

Mr. *Hutchinson*.—"As I understand the letter is under the consideration of the court, I will defer proceeding with this subject if the directors will consent to take my motion also into consideration."—(Cries of "No, no!")

The *Chairman*.—"The worthy proprietor may bring forward his motion again if he chooses, but he cannot defer it."

Mr. *Hutchinson*.—"The hon. Chairman has spoken about the inconvenience of bringing this subject before the court while it is under the consideration of Parliament. I stand here as a proprietor of this Company, and I cannot be influenced by what takes place in Parliament. It is no fault of mine that this matter has been brought under the notice of the proprietors, but of those who have thought proper to cast the most severe reflections on the character of Mr. Hutchinson. My motion does not go further than to call for those documents, the production of which was ordered by the Select Committee of last year; and which ought to be furnished. However, I should not have complained of the

withholding of these papers, if part of them had not been secretly sent to the Board of Control, and ordered to be laid before Parliament.—(No, no!)

Dr. *Gilchrist* rose amidst loud cries of "order!" and said that he thought that the absence of Mr. Jackson was one reason why the court ought not to come to any decision on this subject at present.

The learned proprietor was about to proceed, but was stopped by

The *Chairman*, who told him, that as he had already spoken he was out of order in again claiming the attention of the court.

Mr. *Hutchinson* said he had given a copy of his motion to Mr. Jackson at the last court, who said that he did not see any objection to its being adopted by the court. It would seem by the observations made by one hon. proprietor, that some apprehension was entertained that he (Mr. Hutchinson) meditated an attack on their pockets. He had no such view, his only object was to defend the character of his relation; and in the event of these claims being allowed, the rajah of Travancore, and not the Company, would have to pay the money.

The *Chairman* said that the court had no objection to furnish the worthy proprietor with all such papers as he might call for relative to the pepper account. If the worthy proprietor would only write to the Court of Directors, specifying what papers he required, he (the Chairman) had no doubt that they would furnish them, unless they had some particular reason for withholding any of them, and in that case they would be accountable for the non-production.

Mr. *Hutchinson*.—"I will withdraw my motion on that understanding."

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"There is no understanding on the subject."

The *Chairman*.—"I believe it is a rule of the court never to grant a paper unless it is specified."

Mr. *Hutchinson*.—"May I then withdraw my motion?"

The *Chairman*.—"I have no objection to such a proceeding. If you withdraw your motion, and rest on your correspondence with the Court, I believe you will have a clearer and more satisfactory case."

The motion was then withdrawn, and the court adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 13.

East-India Company.—After Sir Geo. Staunton had moved certain resolutions respecting the China trade, which were negatived, the House went into a committee on the East-India Company's charter.

Mr. C. Grant rose to make his promised exposition. It is stated in the public reports, and we can vouch for the accuracy of the statement, that (although the right hon. gentleman is on other occasions sufficiently distinct and audible) he was, for some reason, very imperfectly heard, owing to the manner in which he dropped his voice at intervals. He began by expatiating upon the importance of the question he was about to treat of, though he admitted the want of general interest it possessed in comparison with other great topics which had recently been discussed, although the principal end of the legislature should be to benefit the natives of India, and through them ultimately to benefit the mother country. The resolutions he would propose related to what had passed between the East-India Company and the Government; in fact, to what the Company had agreed to. The papers had been before that House and the public for some time, and had been examined and canvassed both in public and private, so that the House would be at no loss in forming an opinion upon the question. He would also have to communicate some measures not comprehended in the resolutions—those measures were of a general character, the principles of which were developed in the documents. He would first address himself to the measures which related to the future government of India, and then deal with the question relating to the trade with the eastern world. With respect to the political administration of India, the first question naturally was "why should any change take place?" The answer was, that Parliament having fixed a period for the revision of the existing system of government in India, it was right that Parliament and Government should enter into the merits of the case, and take into account the change of circumstances and progress of events that had taken place, and which might have affected the question. But the reasons which had induced him to propose such measures as he now brought forward he should more particularly explain and develop as he proceeded. In looking at the condition of India, as to its political administration, he was disposed to consider the practical operation of

the system without reference to mere theoretical symmetry of design. In viewing the practical working of a system of government he cared not what seeming anomalies might exist; the only question was, whether it produced practically beneficial effects. He would admit that there were evils in the system of administration in India; that there was too great a weight of taxation; that there was often a delay of justice. But when he came to look at the whole system, and to consider of the remedy, he must ask what had been the condition of the people of India under former governments to which they had been subjected? If he compared that condition with what it had become under the government of the Company, he must at once admit that under the latter they enjoyed greater security of life and property than they had ever enjoyed under former governments, save that of one of the Mogul monarchs, whose wise administration was a subject of praise amongst them to the present day. He admitted that the happiness and prosperity of 100,000,000 of people were bound up in the due administration of the government in India; but, in comparing the condition of our Indian population with that of the colonies of Spain, of Portugal, of Holland, and even of some of our colonies in the West-Indies, the inhabitants of our Indian possessions possessed much greater advantages than were enjoyed by the colonies of any other nation. If they went back to the administration of the government of India for the last forty years, it would be seen that it had effected a great improvement in the condition of the people of India. He did not wish to go further back, for there were acts under the government of Lord Cornwallis and of some which immediately preceded it, which he did not and could not approve. But the government of India for the last forty years had, with all its faults and imperfections, proved of the greatest benefit to the people of that country. It was sluggish, he would admit, and not calculated to make any great or rapid strides at improvement; but it was such a government as the people required, since it gave ample security to person and property; it excited vigilance against any encroachment of violence and rapacity; it gave to the people that which they most required—repose, security, and tranquillity. The very jealousy excited by the nature of the Company's monopoly had been a security to the natives against the encroachments of others. When it was asked, what the Company had done for the people

of India, they had a victorious answer in this fact, that the native population, if they had not been greatly advanced, had been amply protected. Within the last twenty years, the native population had acquired a political existence, which was fully recognised by our government—a circumstance which would have been treated as quite chimerical if it had been talked of twenty years ago. The consequence of this improvement was, that the people were now beginning to feel and to acknowledge the value of laws. Public opinion and public feeling in this country were now acting on the government of the people of India—not producing any violent effects, but operating to the amelioration of their condition by the slow but certain process of kindness. These, then, were reasons which would justify the continuance of the political government of India in the hands of the Company for a time longer; but there were, besides, other reasons for the continuance of the Company's administration. To these he would not now advert in detail, but there was one point which he could not omit to notice—it was, that by the interposition of the Company between this country and people of India, India had been preserved from being agitated by those constant fluctuations of party and political feelings which were so strong in this country, and than which nothing would have opposed a more formidable impediment to the improvement of the people of India. He had now briefly stated some of the reasons which had induced the government to believe that, on the whole, it would be the wisest plan to continue the Company in the political administration of the country. One circumstance which marred the efficiency of the Company's government was the union of trade with government. He objected to it, not on the ground of theory merely, but of practical inconvenience. More than this—the union of sovereign and trader, in that country, was calculated to give a false impression of the character of the government. The object of the trader was mercantile profit. That was once the object of the East-India Company; but although that was now no longer its object, the people could not help thinking that their rulers were still governed by that ancient principle. Nothing, therefore, more marred the perfect efficiency of our government in India, than the union of trader and sovereign. Another circumstance, which tended considerably to detract from the efficiency of the Company's government in India was the want of a proper check on the expenditure of the subordinate presidencies. This control was deficient not only in the government at home, but in the Supreme Government in India, and the result was that some of the presidencies involved themselves in expenses which

were not necessary. The cause of this was, that the Company, relying on its commerce for the payment of its dividends, paid less attention than it might otherwise do to the expenditure of its territorial revenue. He did not mean to say that the members of the East-India Company were more indifferent to the prosperity of their territorial revenue than others would have been in their situation, but simply that they had no peculiar interest in attending to that revenue, and that consequently it could not be expected that they should watch its expenditure so narrowly as it ought to be watched. Another circumstance which had interfered with the efficiency of the government in India was the interference which too often took place from home. It was essential to the well-being of India that confidence should be placed in its administration, and that, as far as possible, the interposition of the home authorities be confined to cases of a strong and extraordinary nature, or rather to cases of a general nature. All that depended on the government in India ought to be left to the administration there. Having once resolved to place confidence in those to whom they delegated the government of India, that confidence must be very large indeed, or otherwise the government there could not be efficient. He would now come to the other great point—the question of the Company's trade with China. The House were aware that the Company had the monopoly of the trade with China, and the question was, how they were to deal with that part of the subject? He scarcely knew whether it would be necessary for him to argue at any length on a question which *might be considered as already decided by the nation*. He must say, however, with every respect for the feelings of the public, he did not think that the people having generally made up their minds on the subject would of itself justify an honest minister in proposing it to the House, unless he had other strong reasons to urge him to do so. It was not therefore alone because this question had already been decided in the minds of the people that he urged to the House the propriety of throwing open the China trade; he had other and strong reasons for proposing it. It was, however, only justice to the expression of the public opinion in this case to state, that it was not the clamour of the moment—it was the voice of an enlightened community formed during a succession of years, and particularly since the last renewal of the Company's charter. The change which had been made in the public mind on this subject, and the urgency with which the people pressed for an abolition of the Company's monopoly, was a natural result of the change which had taken place in nearly the whole of the commercial policy of the country. In the

alterations which that policy had undergone in the last ten or five years, it was impossible not to anticipate that they must lead to an abolition of such a monopoly as that of the Company's trade with China. It was well known that, up to the period to which he had just referred, the whole of our trade with every part of the world was one of restriction. But at length the growing intelligence of the nation burst those fetters, and set a great part of the trade of the country free. The example of England was not generally followed, but it could not be long before the intelligence which had brought about the change here would spread itself over other nations and produce the same result. The germ of improvement was growing fast, and would not be checked, and when other nations should have followed our example, it was to be expected that, with such creative wealth as we possessed, we should still go on with the principle of free trade, as became a great commercial nation. As a consequence of the change to which he had adverted, the trade of the Company with China was now approaching its natural termination. But there were other circumstances connected with that trade which tended to its abolition independently of those which he had mentioned. It had latterly become much less profitable to the Company than it was heretofore. The Company, it was well known, had abandoned the trade with India, because it could not be continued except at a loss. It was not improbable that even if Parliament did not interfere, the same course might be adopted with respect to the trade with China. It would appear, taking the average of three periods of five years each, that at the end of the first the profits amounted to £1,525,000, at the end of the second term they had fallen to an average of £875,000, and at the end of the third to £625,000. Besides this, when he considered our peculiar relations with the Chinese themselves, he thought no inconsiderable difficulty would arise in the renewal of the charter. He would admit that the Chinese were a capricious, despotic, and arbitrary people; but it was because he felt this that he was induced, amongst other reasons, to recommend the withdrawal of the monopoly from the Company. Circumstances might arise which would make a chartered company the worst medium for continuing our commercial intercourse with such a people. Though the Company was a powerful body as a trading company, they were not clothed with any political power as far as related to China. The power which they did exercise arose out of their great influence as a commercial body, but still it was of an ambiguous and equivocal character. Sometimes their influence was exercised with success in

carrying particular objects, but at others they were obliged to confess that they had no control over the acts of their fellow-subjects. This would have the worst effects in many cases where questions of a political nature might arise. It was said that the monopoly of the hong required a monopoly to meet it; but, in his opinion, one effect of throwing open the trade would be that it would tend to destroy the monopoly of the hong. It was well known that up to about the middle of the last century there were no hong merchants, at least there was no monopoly of the trade with the Company by that body. The first attempt at the formation of a company with a monopoly of the trade was in 1713. As a shrewd and intelligent people they saw the advantage of the union of a wealthy body of men for carrying on trade; they, therefore, attempted to form themselves into a company with a monopoly of the trade with the British company. The Company warmly opposed the attempt for five or six years, and at last the matter was dropped. The attempt was again renewed about the year 1760, and was successful. Since that time, the hong merchants retained the monopoly, but there was little doubt that when the English trade should be thrown open it would have the effect of putting an end to the hong monopoly also. Other reasons which existed for taking away the Company's monopoly would be found in the growing jealousies of the Chinese with respect to the Company. The Chinese were well acquainted with the immense power of the Company in India; they had heard of our victories in many parts of India, and to a people so sensitive as they were to the approach of any foreign power to their territory this was a great cause of jealousy. As a proof, he need only mention that during our war in the Nepaul territory, in 1818, the Nepaulese sent an embassy to China to beg the interference of that government with the Company. With the caution which usually marked the proceedings of the Celestial Empire in its intercourse with foreign states, the answer to the application was delayed. At the time of our invasion of the Birman empire, the Chinese caravans, which make an annual visit to the capital of that country for the purposes of trade, were not a little surprised to find, instead of their usual customers, that the place was occupied by the forces of the Company. These were events well calculated to excite the jealousy of the Chinese; but if, instead of an intercourse with the Company, which they must regard more in the light of the sovereigns of a powerful dominion, than as a body of merchants, they had to deal with a viceroy, or other public functionary directly representing this country, and hav-

ing the management of its interests at Canton, there would be less chance of any such jealousy arising. Another great objection to the continuance of the Company's monopoly was, that at the present moment there were two great and independent bodies engaged in the China trade—one was the Company itself, and the other was the great body of private traders. These last had within a few years sprung up from the owners of a small trade to be the successful competitors of the Company itself. The progress they had made would be judged from the fact, that in the year 1814 their tonnage amounted to 1,000 tons, but in 1829 it had risen to 60,000 tons. In the same period, the trade of the Company had fallen off. In the year 1813-14 the value of the exports and imports of the Company to and from China amounted to 13,500,000 dollars. In the year 1829-30, they had fallen to 11,600,000 dollars. The great increase in the amount of the private trade in the same period was still more remarkable. In the year 1814 it was 9,000,000 dollars. In the year 1829-30 it had increased to 31,000,000 dollars.* Against the competition of such a body of private traders, acting on the principle of free trade, the monopoly of the Company could not long continue, even if Parliament did not interfere. But it was objected, that if the trade were withdrawn from the Company, there would be a risk of its being lost to this country altogether. He had no apprehension of any such danger. He would admit that great prudence and caution ought to be observed in all our dealings with a people of such peculiar notions as the Chinese; but using that caution and that delicacy, he had no fear of creating a shock

* These were the figures read by Mr. Grant, and it is not a little surprising that he should have read them after they had been shown to be erroneous. He used them in his letter to the Court of Directors of the 19th February, and in the Court's reply of the 27th, it is observed: "We think it right to explain, in reference to the comparison which you have drawn between the private trade of India with China, in 1813-14 and 1829-30, that the statement from which you have taken the value in the former year is confessedly imperfect, owing to the want of proper documents, as it includes the exports to Canton from British Indian ports only; whereas the value given for 1829-30, includes the imports into Canton from all the ports in the East-Indies. But not to lay much stress upon this circumstance, the Court must beg to remind you, that the cause of the large increase of the private trade from India to China since 1813-14 is to be traced to the rapid growth of the ~~smuggled~~ trade in opium. Out of the total value of private imports into Canton from India, amounting in 1829-30 to 18,447,147 dollars, no less a proportion than 13,439,924 dollars were the value of opium. The trade in this article is prohibited by the laws of China, and is consequently one in which the Company have never engaged."

prejudicial to our interests in China by the withdrawal of the Company's monopoly. It was said by the hon. member for Hampshire (Sir G. Staunton), that the giving up of the Company's trade and the opening of that trade to the public should be gradual. He (Mr. Grant) would say that it been gradual for the last fifteen years. The trade had been gradually increased, the number of vessels had been gradually increased, the contracts had been gradually narrowed from 160,000 chests of tea in one year to 100,000 the next; he thought therefore he was justified in saying that the Chinese had been gradually prepared for an extension of the trade. The Chinese, as a nation, are not so void of commercial enterprize as is generally supposed. Their seas are already swarming with vessels subject to the laws and chances of commerce. They knew that they had to expect that their trade would one year yield them again, and another year loss, and that in driving a great trade, great fluctuations must necessarily take place. He thought that the evidence on the subject went to show, that the Chinese were prepared for a change in the system under which they had hitherto traded with strangers, and they certainly did show a disposition to effect a change of some sort. About two years ago a memorial was presented to the viceroy of Canton by the hong merchants upon that subject. (Mr. Grant here read a memorial of the hong to the viceroy of Canton, in January 1831, intimating the possibility of the Company being dissolved, and that if there be no chief of the factory, and free traders violate the commands of the government, no one will be responsible. The viceroy answers, that "if, indeed, after the thirteenth year of Taou-kwang, the Company be dissolved, it will, as heretofore, be incumbent to deliberate, and appoint a chief who understands the business to come to Canton, for the general management of the commercial dealings, by which means affairs may be prevented from going to confusion, and benefits remain to commerce.") The right hon. gentlemen proceeded to say that the people of China, as far as our intercourse with them enabled us to judge, were themselves anxious for the continuance and extension of that intercourse, though it was prohibited by the laws of the empire. He would mention, as an illustration of this, the fact that a ship was some time ago fitted out at Canton, for the purpose of ascertaining how far it would be practicable to establish a commercial intercourse with some of those who dwelt on the coasts. There was at first some difficulty opposed on the part of the local authorities, as the orders of the government are very strict in that respect, but by a little perseverance, and the advantage of

having a gentleman on board who was perfectly conversant in the Chinese language, they soon overcame this difficulty. Wherever their vessel touched, the people came around them in great numbers, and in some instances they were visited by the local authorities; but in every case the people showed the strongest disposition to open an intercourse with them. He was aware that the government of China was a severe despotism, and that the laws of the country strictly prohibited intercourse with foreigners; but though the laws of China were positive against the introduction of opium, it was found impossible to exclude it, and it was now imported into China to an immense amount, and often by the connivance of some of those authorities who were appointed to prevent it; and yet the edicts of our King James I. were not more strict and positive against the introduction of the Virginian weed, than were those of the Celestial Emperor against the introduction of opium. Now, as it would be quite impossible to prevent that trade, and as there would always be a vast number of English resident there, it would be necessary that there should be a functionary or functionaries to represent this country there, who should be armed with great and extensive powers. He would therefore propose that his Majesty should be empowered to issue a commission to such persons as he should think fit, arming them with such powers as he might deem proper for the purpose of managing the concerns and taking care of the British interests in Canton. He thought, if those commissioners were men of discretion, and if they acted with prudence and delicacy, and were separated from trade, that in the course of time it would not be impossible to conciliate the Chinese authorities at Canton, and perhaps to remove that barrier which stood at present in the way of our general commercial intercourse with that country. He would now advert to the resolutions which his hon. friend (Sir Geo. Staunton) had proposed on this subject. His hon. friend stated, in one of those resolutions, that before a change such as that now proposed should be carried into effect, it would be necessary to enter into a negotiation with the government of the Chinese empire, and was of opinion that unless we did so we should find such a change to be attended with much hazard and considerable danger. Adverting, too, to the former embassies which had been sent from this country to China, and arguing from the result of them, his hon. friend contended that we should be justified in sending out a similar embassy now, before we completed this arrangement. He must say that he altogether differed on that point with his hon. friend. He did so with the most unfeigned diffidence upon a subject

with regard to which he was well aware that his hon. friend was an authority that was entitled to the greatest respect. He would confess that this subject of negotiation was one with regard to which he did not clearly see his way. Of this at least he was certain, that the result of our former embassies to China was far from encouraging. He did not see in what manner they had conduced to produce a respect for our national character amongst the Chinese, and undoubtedly he thought that to be dismissed with disgrace from "the presence" was not a circumstance that could be looked upon as productive of any particular advantage to this country. His hon. friend, in arguing for our endeavouring to open a negotiation with the Chinese, had referred, as an argument in support of his proposition, to what had been done by the Russians. Now, with respect to the Russians, the case was an extremely different one. With Russia, China was so connected that it was absolutely necessary there should be, to a certain extent, a commercial intercourse between the two countries. The contiguity of the two countries rendered such an intercourse inevitable, but the trade carried on between them was not to a great extent, and it was only two years ago that on two Russian ships going by sea to China the intercourse between Russia and China by sea was positively and peremptorily prohibited by the authorities of the Celestial Empire. He thought, moreover, that, even were it possible to enter into such a negotiation on the part of this country with China, there would be, at the present time, and with the peculiar circumstances under which it was proposed, great danger in our attempting to do so. To enter into such a negotiation as preparatory to the change of system which it was proposed to effect, would have a tendency to create considerable embarrassment and difficulty in the way of carrying that change into operation. It would be calculated to awaken all the jealous and sensitive feelings which that people entertain with regard to strangers. About two years ago, on the occasion of the interruption that took place in the intercourse with the Chinese at Canton, the subject of entering into such a negotiation had been under the consideration of his Majesty's ministers, and upon the grounds which he had just stated they had come to the conclusion that it was liable to considerable objections. The exclusive trade of the Company with China would cease in April 1834. It would then be open to all the merchants of this country to enter into it; and the question now was, whether the Company should send out any ships this season, seeing that the whole of the trade would be open next year. The ships that would go out now could not

return from China until the latter end of next year, or early in the commencement of the year after; and, therefore, having been asked for his opinion on the subject by the directors, he had recommended them not to send out any more ships than those that were present under orders for China. When the trade should become open, he had no doubt that there would be an abundant supply from the Chinese market to answer the demand of this country, and at present there was a very large stock of tea in the warehouses of the Company, sufficient for the consumption of this country for two years, after the cessation of their exclusive trade in April 1834. The proposition had been made that sufficient time should be allowed to the Company to dispose of their tea after 1834, before the private trader came into competition with them in the market; but on the whole he thought it would be better not to interfere by law with their private concerns. With regard to the duty under which tea should be admitted when the trade was opened—the article at present paid an *ad valorem* duty,—there were certainly some advantages attending this mode, but at the same time the disadvantages were very considerable, for it induced a necessity for limiting the importation of the article, and of course the extent of the periodical sales, and it was, therefore, injurious to trade. There were some disadvantages, too, attending a rated duty—for instance, it pressed with an unequal weight upon the lower-priced teas, and consequently upon the lower classes; but he was convinced, upon the maturest inquiry, that it would be very possible to substitute for a fixed rate, a duty classified into four or five rates, by which the consumption of the better classes of tea would not be affected, while that of the cheaper classes would be materially increased. There were undoubtedly difficulties in both systems, but he was strongly inclined to believe that the latter would produce the most beneficial results. It had been most successfully practised in America, and he was persuaded that the adoption of it here would operate in no way to diminish the revenue, or to affect the consumption of the article. He did not think that the private trader should be confined in the warehousing of his teas to the warehouses of the East-India Company. He was sure that the number of warehouses would be sufficient for any demand for them. There was another point to which he would briefly advert, namely, as to whether the traders to China should be restricted as to the size of the vessels which they should be empowered to sail there. He would not say what opinion his Majesty's government had formed on that point, but as an individual he could not conceive any necessity for the imposi-

tion of such a restriction. The Company was at present an importer to a large extent of raw silk into this country. They kept up a large establishment of finishers of silk in India for that purpose, and the importation of that silk was obviously of great importance to the manufacturers of this country. Now, when the trading of the Company was to be put an end to, it would be most unwise that this supply of silk should be suddenly stopped, and it would be most unjust towards those finishers that they should be thus at once thrown out of employment. He, therefore, intended to propose that the Company should be still allowed to employ them, while it would be the duty of the government of India to seek out capitalists into whose hands the trade should be thrown, so that the employment of those finishers should always be continued, and the supply of silk, which was so important to the manufactures of this country, should never fail. In point of fact, the supply of silk would only be continued with the Company until proper parties could be found in whose hands it could be placed. The right hon. gent. then detailed the terms of the compromise between the Government and the Company, which it is unnecessary to repeat here. He stated, in reply to a question from Sir R. Peel, that the annuity of the Company was to be wholly secured upon the Indian revenues, which, he contended, would be amply sufficient to secure it, and to meet all just demands upon it. The debt of India was only two years' amount of revenue, and with the reductions already made and in progress, the expenditure would be reduced to the standard of 1823-24, when there was a surplus revenue. Although the debt of India had increased, the taxes had not been increased, but were the same as before the Burmese war, which added ten millions to the debt. He had no doubt that the revenues would increase, and that there would even be a surplus revenue in the year 1834 of £150,000. He would proceed to state the particular relations with regard to India under which he proposed to introduce the new measure. He would set out with asserting, that its introduction was for the good of India. In this assertion there was nothing new; for all who had studied the interests and welfare of India had declared sentiments in accordance with the leading features of the plan. There was one alteration in the frame of the government of India which, considering its importance, he could not avoid mentioning. It was intended that in future, instead of three, there should be four presidencies. The government of India at present included the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. A very strong opinion had been expressed

by persons acquainted with India, that in consequence of the great change of circumstances, with respect to the presidency of Bengal, by the addition of an extensive territory in the west, peopled by an unsettled and warlike race, it was advisable to form those western districts into a new territory. Among the many opinions in favour of this proposition, he found that of the present Governor General, who declared that from the condition of those districts and their extent, it was impossible for the Bengal government to do justice to them. It was true the general government legally possessed a control of the subordinate states, but this control could not be efficiently employed in districts so distant as the newly added western states of the Bengal presidency. It had been suggested, that the Governor General should not be called upon to exercise the functions of a particular government; he did not decide that question; he only stated it as a matter for consideration, whether the Governor General should also be Governor of Bengal, or, consistently with his name, should be only Governor General, while another governor was appointed for Bengal. Looking to the present state of the government, it appeared that the government was not duly organised, and it was necessary to give the Governor General more control than at present over the subordinate governments, and over the law and civil officers. His power also should be increased in respect to controlling the expenditure. There was a great carelessness about the expenditure in the subordinate officers, because they were not controlled by the Governor General, who was not informed of any expenditure till after it had been incurred, and when it was too late to prevent it. He meant therefore to propose, that none of the subordinate officers should incur any expense till after it had been sanctioned by the Governor General. It was proposed to reduce the establishment at each of the presidencies, either by reducing the number of the council, or by depriving the president altogether of the assistance of the council. Those were the alterations he proposed in the frame of the government. The defects which arose from those imperfections in the frame of the government might be stated as particularly three. The first was in the nature of the laws and regulations by which India was governed; the second was in the authority and power from which these various laws and regulations emanated; and the third was the anomalous, and sometimes conflicting judicatures, by which the laws were administered. Or the defects were in the laws themselves, in the authority for making them, and in the manner of executing them. First, with respect to

the nature of the law; it was the opinion of individuals the most respectable for their talents, and who were the best qualified to judge, that it was very imperfect. But he begged to say, that he should on this point rather refer to the authority of distinguished men, as better adapted to satisfy the House, than confine himself to his own assertions. (The right hon. gent. here read an extract from some "Observations on a Suggestion by the Governor General in Council, as to the Formation of a Code of Laws," by the judges of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, printed in App. V. to Report, 1831, p. 111.) It was one of the anomalies of this system, that the Supreme Court, which was established expressly for the protection of the natives, was only called into activity where there were few natives—namely, at the presidencies. He then came to the question of judicature, or how the law was administered? He would first advert to the state of the Supreme Court in relation to the whole judicial system; and first he would say, that the evils arising from the undefined extent of the jurisdiction of this court were such as required attention from Parliament. It embraced persons 800 or 1,000 miles distant from it, who might hear of the court for the first time on being summoned to Calcutta, and might then learn for the first time that they were within its jurisdiction. The natives who were thus exposed to its jurisdiction suffered great inconveniences. He would on this point read to the House the opinion of Sir Charles Metcalfe, which was contained in the valuable documents already on the table of the House. (The right hon. gentleman here read extracts from a minute by Sir C. Metcalfe, dated February 19th, 1829, printed in the General App. to Report 1832, No. 45; from a minute of Lord William Bentinck, dated May 30th, 1829, printed in the same App., No. 46; from minutes of Chief Justice Grey and Mr. Justice Ryan, in App. V. to Rep. 1831, pp. 54 and 88, shewing the necessity of a revision of our system of Indian judicature, and also the progress made by the natives of India in adopting our notions and habits. Mr. Grant then proceeded to cite authorities in favour of the policy of granting facilities to Europeans to settle in India. He read extracts from a letter from the Governor General in Council to the Court of Directors, dated 1st January 1830, printed in App. to Report 1832, No. 47; from the minute of Sir C. Metcalfe, 19th February 1829, already referred to; from a minute of Mr. Bayley, dated 31st December 1829, printed in App. to Report 1832, No. 50, from the evidence of Mr. Holt Mackenzie and the minute of Mr. Justice Ryan, dated 2d October 1829, already referred to.) All

these great authorities recognized the principle as one which ought to be adopted in justice not only to India but to Europe. He therefore thought the House could not object to take into consideration the plans he proposed for increasing the facilities of intercourse between the natives and the Europeans in India. The subject would require the closest and most thorough consideration, and deserved to be approached with due caution. He would place the law on this high and general ground,—that no distinction whatever should be made in its administration between natives and Europeans. This would be one step towards the ultimate identification of the two classes. He, therefore, proposed immediately to relax the restrictions upon the intercourse of British subjects with India, on the condition, that no European should enter India but upon the express condition of being subject to the local laws and regulations. For this purpose he proposed to strengthen the legislative power of the Governor General in Council. At present, the council consisted of three councillors, one from each presidency; to these he proposed to add another for the new presidency to which he had adverted; and also, it was contemplated, to add to the council one or two persons—either barristers of high standing, or judges who had retired from office, and who would bring the light of their knowledge to assist in carrying into effect these important alterations; and of course no judge holding office would be made a councillor. The great object, of amalgamating the King's and the Company's courts, could not of course be immediately carried into effect; but he thought it most essential to provide without delay against the deep mischief which had been described in the papers he read as springing from the excessive jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts. He proposed, therefore, to give to the Governor General in Council considerable power, and to enable him by his regulations in some measure to restrict the powers of the Supreme Courts. This was certainly entrusting great power in the hands of the Governor General, but the urgency of the case demanded it. He proposed that all Europeans should be at liberty to go into the interior of India, on condition of recording their names with the municipal authorities of the port or presidency where they should land, and submitting to the same regulations with native subjects; and on so doing, they should be permitted to proceed from that port or presidency, into any of the old settled provinces, without a license from the Company; but where the provinces were newly settled, and where the character of the English was less known, then it would be prudent, for the present, to restrict the right of settlement to those

persons who should obtain the Company's license. With regard to the power of the British to hold land, and the restrictions which formerly existed, these were practically nearly all removed; in point of fact, the principle was fully admitted, according to Mr. Edmonstone. (Mr. Grant here read an extract from the evidence of Mr. Edmonstone, before the committee of 1832, to this effect.) In Bengal, indeed, there were some restrictions which, no doubt, were most benevolently intended, but which, on the whole, he thought tended to defeat their object. Such restrictions, of course, it would be prudent to remove. It was right to state, that all capital cases were to be considered as exceptions to the general rule he had before stated; and that Europeans charged with capital crimes would be tried by the Supreme Court. Trivial as some of these circumstances might appear, he considered the change very important. India was no longer shut to the Englishman who could not procure a license—he might proceed there without application to the Company—nor need he fear being compelled to leave the country because his license was withdrawn. He was under a government, arbitrary if they pleased—despotic if they pleased—but still it was a government of laws—laws which he knew, and if he obeyed which he had nothing to fear. But this he had adopted for a maxim, that no person should go to India but in connexion with the interests of the natives, nay, in subserviency to their interests, for he looked upon a regard to the interests of the natives as their first duty, and as of the first importance. With respect to the natives of India, he proposed to introduce, in the bills to be brought before Parliament, a clause to put an end to all disabilities on the part of the natives of our Indian dominions to hold office or employment on account of their colour, birth, or religion. He could not avoid adverting to the existence of slavery in the East-Indies, but he must remind the House that a great and material difference existed between the slavery of the West-India colonies and the system prevailing in the East-Indies. In the latter it could not be questioned that the state of slavery was anything but severe, except in Malabar, where it could not be denied that many cruel cases of slavery had existed. From the institution of castes, which were connected with their religion, it was necessary to deal very cautiously with this subject; and he thought the best course would be, that a commission should be appointed to inquire into and report the best mode of disposing of the whole system; but in this respect he thought that no immediate steps could be taken. The next point was the assimilation of the laws in

the Indies and in Malabar; and although it would take some time before those laws could be approximated, yet no time should be lost in taking steps towards that approximation. He proposed likewise to appoint a commission to inquire how far it was possible to assimilate and blend the King's courts of law and those of the Company together. Such a commission to be appointed by the Governor General, and to be constituted of individuals well versed in the Indian law, together with others to be sent out from this country, but to receive their appointments from the local government, and this commission, so formed, should examine into the whole subject and report thereupon to the Governor General and Council. He should further feel it to be his duty, and in a future stage of the bill he should have to propose, to call the attention of the House to the state of the ecclesiastical establishments of India, the condition of which required the full consideration of the House; and though the alterations he should have to suggest would not be expensive or extravagant improvements, yet he hoped they would be found sufficient to remedy existing evils; he alluded to the necessity of rescuing the single bishop of India from the whole burden of the ecclesiastical duties which at present fell to his lot, and for this purpose he should propose to make the archdeacons of Madras and Bengal suffragan bishops in India. He had now fully stated the general result of the bill, the provisions of which he felt satisfied could not only be rendered beneficial to the East-Indies, but also to this country. He could not, however, conclude without referring to a passage from a letter emanating from Bishop Heber, which breathed forth the spirit of true policy and of Christian charity. In his letter to the Governor General of India, dated the 5th of April 1825, he said: "I, lastly, beg leave to offer my congratulations to your Lordship in Council on the internal peace and the appearance of general prosperity and content which, notwithstanding a protracted drought and other unfavourable circumstances, have attracted my attention in every part of the hon. Company's territories which I have visited. It is my earnest prayer to that good Providence who has already made the mild, and just, and stable government of British functionaries, productive of so much advantage to Hindostan, that he would preserve and prosper an influence which has been hitherto so well employed; that he would eventually make our nation the dispenser of still greater blessings to our Asiatic brethren, and, in his own good time, and by such gentle and peaceable means as only are well pleasing in his sight, unite to us, in a community of faith, of

morals, of science, and political institutions, the brave, the mild, the civilized, and highly intelligent race, who only in the above respects can be said to fall short of Britons." The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient that all his Majesty's subjects should be at liberty to repair to the ports of the empire of China, and to trade in tea, and in all other productions of the said empire, subject to such regulations as Parliament shall enact for the protection of the commercial and political interests of this country.

2. That it is expedient that, in case the East-India Company shall transfer to the Crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, all assets and claims of every description belonging to the said Company, the Crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, shall take on itself all the obligations of the said Company, of whatever description, and that the said Company shall receive from the revenues of the said territory, such a sum, and paid in such manner, and under such regulations, as Parliament shall enact.

3. That it is expedient that the government of the British possessions in India be entrusted to the said Company under such conditions and regulations as Parliament shall enact, for the purpose of extending the commerce of this country, and of securing the good government and promoting the moral and religious improvement of the people of India.

Ordered, That the said resolutions be communicated to the Lords at a conference, and their concurrence desired thereto.

Ordered, That a conference be desired with the Lords upon a subject of the highest importance to the prosperity of the British possessions in India, and to the commerce and revenue of his Majesty's dominions.

These resolutions, after some remarks from Mr. Wynn, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. C. Fergusson, and other members, were agreed to.

The communication was made and the conference took place on the 16th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT, OXFORD.

On the 18th June, a public lecture on the Sanscrit language and the literature of the Hindus was delivered at Oxford by the Boden Professor, H. H. Wilson, Esq. The lecture was given in the Divinity School, and was numerously attended by the heads of houses and principal members of the university, as well as by the under graduates. Much interest was excited by the subject, and by the manner in which it was treated.

On the 20th the two scholars on the Boden foundation were elected, viz. Mr. Strange, of Pembroke College, and Mr. Price, of Magdalen Hall.

PROFESSOR WILSON.

Oxford, May 24.—This day, in full convocation, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred, by decree of convocation, upon Horace Hayman Wilson, of Exeter College, Professor of Sanscrit, on the foundation of the late Colonel Poden.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

Sir Edward Ryan, at present one of the puisne judges at Calcutta, is appointed to succeed to the station of Chief Justice, in the room of the late Sir William O. Russell.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES
IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN INDIA.)

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. Wm. Hilton to be capt., v. McConchey dec.; and Cornet Wm. Webster to be Lieut., v. Hilton (both 25 Sept. 32; Cornet E. W. Shewell, from h. p. 19th L. Dr., to be cornet, v. Webster (5 April 33).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ens. H. Reynolds, from 17th Regt., to be Lieut., v. Cahill, app. to 73d Foot (1 March 33).—Lieut. W. M. Lyter to be capt. by purch., v. Head prom.; Ens. H. R. H. C. Elwes to be Lieut. by purch., v. Lyter; and F. English to be Ens. by purch., v. Elwes (all 22 March).—Maj. Thomas Powell, from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. J. McMahon, who exch., rec. dif. (29 March).

6th Foot (at Bombay). M. Hall to be Ens. by purch., v. Bailey who retires (15 March).

16th Foot (in Bengal). F. R. Palmer to be Ens. by purch., v. Irwin who retires (15 March).—Ens. M. V. Abbott, from 89th Regt., to be Ens., v. Palmer, who exch. (22 March).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. R. Boys to be Lieut. by purch., v. Campbell who retires; and R. D. Chamberlaine to be Ens. by purch., v. Boys (both 22 March).—Jas. Cooper to be Ens. by purch., v. O'Brien app. to 90th Regt. (20 March).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Wm. Martin to be Lieut., v. Close, whose prom. has not taken place (15 Feb. 33).

30th Foot (at Madras). 2d Lieut. C. Van Straubensee, from Ceylon Regt., to be Lieut. by purch., v. Hon. John Sinclair, who retires (22 Feb. 33).—Lieut. Gen. Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., from 97th Regt., to be colonel, v. Lieut. Gen. Sir Geo. Airey, dec. (4 March).

46th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. F. Coddington to be capt. by purch., v. Butler prom.; Ens. F. W. Smith to be Lieut. by purch., v. Coddington; and J. M. B. Neill to be Ens. by purch., v. Smith (all 22 March).—Capt. S. W. Mayne, from h. p. 27th F., to be capt., v. Richardson app. to 83d F. (5 April).

45th Foot. (at Madras). Ens. C. B. Roche to be lieut., v. Macintyre prom.; and Ens. John Leslie, from 1st West-India Regt., to be Ens., v. Roche (both 22 Feb.).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. S. Norton, from h. p. 19th Regt., to be lieut., v. Dutton app. to 60th Regt. (22 Feb.).

54th Foot (at Madras). Capt. R. Stewart, from 1st West-India Regt., to be capt., v. J. G. Beavan, who retires on h. p. 90th F. (15 March).

56th Foot (at Madras). Alex. Campbell to be Ens. by purch., v. De Havilland prom. (1 March).

57th Foot (at Madras). Capt. C. M. Caldwell, from 33d regt., to be capt., v. Robertson, who exch.; and Lieut. T. Porter, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., v. John Story, who exch. (both 8 March).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. H. Caulfield, from

83d F., to be capt., v. Moore app. paymaster of 83d F. (5 April).

62d Foot (at Madras). Capt. H. B. Hall, from 7th Regt., to be capt., v. Guard, who exch. (1 March).—Ens. V. L. Lewis to be lieut. by purch., v. Hill who retires; and H. Wells to be Ens. by purch., v. Lewis (both 8 March).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. T. B. Wall from h. p., to be capt., v. M. Macgregor who exch., rec. dif. (22 Feb.).—Lieut. W. Hamilton to be capt. by purch., v. Wall who retires; and Ens. John Burns to be Lieut. by purch., v. Hamilton (both 15 March).—W. A. Sutherland to be Ens. by purch., v. Burns prom. (22 March).

97th Foot (in Ceylon). Maj. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. Gen. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan app. to com. of 39th Regt. (4 March).

Ceylon Regt. W. T. Layard to be 2d-Lieut. by purch., v. Van Straubensee prom. in 39th regt. (22 Feb.).

Unattached.—Capt. Chas. Head, from 2d F., to be major by purch. (22 March); Capt. Jas. Butler, from 40th F., to be major by purch. (22 do.)

KNIGHTED BY HIS MAJESTY.

John Nicoll Robert Campbell, Esq., captain in the East-India Company's service, and envoy from the Governor-General of India to the Court of Persia; date 15th Dec. 1832.

James Stirling, Esq., captain in the Royal Navy, governor and commander-in-chief of the Settlements in Western Australia; date 3d April, 1833.

COMPANY'S SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Appointed in England.—Gen. Lord Wm. C. Bentinck, O.C.B. &c., to be commander-in-chief, in suc. to Gen. Sir Edward Barnes; date 21st May 1833.

Retired.—Lieut. Col. John Ward, Native Infantry, from 9th Jan. 1833.—Lieut. Col. George Engleheart, ditto, from 14th Nov. 1832.—Lieut. Col. J. C. B. Parke, ditto, from 1st Dec. 1832.—Lieut. Col. Robert Smith, C.B., Engineers, from 10th July 1832.—Lieut. Col. R. L. Dickson, Native Infantry.—Capt. J. W. Hall, 14th N.I., from 13th April, 1831.—1st Lieut. George Maclean, artillery, from 28th May 1831.—Capt. John H. White, invalid, from 25th Jan. 1833.—Surg. Joshua Manly, from 9th April 1832.—Surg. Thomas Henderson, from 4th June 1831.—Rev. Richard Prickett, A. B., chaplain, from 17th July 1832 (on Lord Clive's Fund.).—Assist. Surg. D. J. Thorburn, from 20th June 1832 (on ditto).

Resigned.—Ens. J. Kinloch, 27th N.I., from 24th Dec. 1831.—Ens. W. H. Penrose, 30th N.I., from 28th Jan. 1833.—Lieut. Robert Riddell, 3d N.I., from 20th April 1830.—Ens. W. H. Massie, 39th N.I., from 16th July 1832.—Ens. Charles Thorold, 49th N.I., from 8th Feb. 1832.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Pensioned in England.—Capt. James C. Street, late of 7th L.C., from 2d Jan. 1833.—Lieut. John N. Dyce, 1st L.C., from 23d April 1832 (on Lord Clive's Fund.).—Lieut. D. Mac D. Macleod, 50th N.I., from 12th May 1831 (on ditto).—Assist. Surg. Thomas Powell, from 15th Nov. 1832 (on ditto).—Assist. Surg. Aug. Millington, from 2d June 1831 (on ditto).

Retired.—Capt. John Jones, 1st L.C., from 5th Nov. 1832.—Capt. Wm. Sinclair, 4th L.C., from 1st Jan. 1833.—Capt. Richard Morison, 30th N.I.,

from 7th April 1833.—Maj. James Harrison, artillery, from 1st May 1833.—Capt. Glencairn Gill, invalid corps, from 15th Jan. 1833.—Lieut. W. J. Croft, ditto, from 11th June 1832.—Lieut. R. H. Gordon, ditto, from 23d Feb. 1833.—Surg. M. S. Moore, from 31st Dec. 1832.

Resigned.—Lieut. F. Fitz John French, 6th L.C., from 16th June 1832.—Ens. W. F. Cooke, 30th N.I., from 18th Feb. 1833.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Appointed in England.—Edward Ironside, Esq., to be a provisional member of council; date 6th March 1833.

Retired.—Capt. John Campbell, 2d N.I., from 29th June 1831.—Maj. John Hancock, 25th N.I., from 17th Nov. 1832.—Capt. F. D. Watkins, artillery, from 2d April 1831.—Capt. Thomas Tanner, Indian Navy, from 31st June 1833.—Midshipman Fred. Jones, ditto, from 13th March 1833.

Resigned.—Ens. G. J. Peters.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 2. *Accession*, Williams, from Mauritius at Liverpool.—3. *Columbia*, Booth, from Batavia 20th Jan.; at Falmouth.—4. *Stirling Castle*, Fraser, from Bombay 7th Feb.; in the Clyde.—6. *Seppings*, Freeman, from Ceylon 24th Jan., and Cape 27th March; at Deal.—6. *John Heyes*, Worthington, from Bengal 7th Feb.; at Liverpool.—7. *Troughton*, Thomson, from Singapore 13th Dec.; at Gravesend.—9. *Pacific*, Mortimer, from Cape; at Gravesend.—10. *William Thompson*, Stuart, from Mauritius 29th Jan., and Cape 4th March; at Gravesend.—12. *Sophia*, Thornhill, from Bengal 13th Feb., and Cape 9th April; *Benecolen*, Tullis, from Bengal 14th Feb.; and *H.C.S. Reliance*, Thunins, from China 10th Feb.; all at Deal.—13. *Wellington*, Liddell, from Madras 24th Feb., and Cape 16th April; at Deal.—14. *Mary*, Marchant, from Mauritius 3th March; at Lelth.—16. *Resource*, Warren, from Bengal 19th Dec., Madras 16th Jan., and Cape 10th April; at Gravesend.—16. *Gilbert Munro*, Duff, from Mauritius 7th March; off Dover.—18. *Burrell*, Metcalf, from Mauritius 7th March; at Gravesend.—20. *Sutway*, Proctor, from Manilla 15th Dec., Singapore 20th Jan., and Cape 13th April; off Brighton.—20. *Rosburgh Castle*, Deany, from Bengal 1st March; *Childe Harold*, Leach, from Singapore 20th Feb., Mauritius 29th March, and Cape 21st April; and *Brothers*, Towns, from New South Wales 9th Feb., and New Zealand 1st March; all off the Wight.—22. *Annamdale*, Ferguson, from Bombay 4th Feb.; at Liverpool.—22. *Malcolm*, Eyles, from Bengal 8th Feb., and Cape 14th April; off Deal.—23. *Lady Nugent*, Percival, from Bombay 10th Feb., and Cape 22d April; and *City of Edinburgh*, Wade, from New South Wales 12th Feb.; both at Deal.—23. *Planter*, Fraser, from Manilla 10th Feb., and Singapore 24th do.; at Gravesend.—25. *Fama*, Hargreaves, from Bengal 11th Feb.; off Liverpool.

Departures.

MAY 28. *Kyle*, Brown, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—29. *Governor Stirling*, Hepburn, for Swan River and Batavia; and *Countess of Dunmore*, Miller, for Van Diemen's Land; both from Deal.—29. *Comala*, Miller, for Bombay; from Greenock.—30. *Claremont*, Brown, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—JUNE 1. *Mary Ann Webb*, Viner, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—2. *Elora*, King, for Bombay; and *Hannover*, Paton, for Singapore; both from Greenock.—2. *Bounty Hall*, Harding, for Bombay; and *William*, Hutchinson, for ditto; both from Liverpool.—4. *Dorothy*, Newbold, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Lord Lyneduck*, Johnstone, for New South Wales (with convicts); both from Deal.—4. *Emerald*, Melville, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—5. *Anne Baldwin*, Crawford, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—5. *Edward*, Crawford, for Mauritius; from Greenock.

—5. *Lonach*, Driscoll, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—6. *Ferguson*, Young, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—6. *Grace*, Davies, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—7. *Victoria*, Wilson, and *Henry*, Allen, both for Mauritius; from Bristol.—7. *John Adam*, Roache, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—8. *Australia*, Lobban, for Singapore; from Deal.—9. *H. C. Ch. S. William Money*, O'Brien, for China and Quebec; *H. C. Ch. S. Molra*, Johnson, for China and Halifax; and *Cornwall*, Bell, for Madras and Bengal; all from Deal.—13. *Hebe*, Currie, for Singapore and Manilla; from Greenock.—14. *Morley*, Douglas, for Madeira, Cape, and Ceylon; *Madam*, Grant, for Ceylon and Bengal, via Cork; *Eleanor*, Lyons, for Ceylon; and *Githmore*, Lindsay, for Bombay; all from Deal.—15. *Lady East*, Strachan, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Mary Catherine*, Jones, for ditto ditto; both from Liverpool.—15. *Mulgrave*, Coulson, for Bombay; and *Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, for ditto; both from Deal.—16. *Victor*, Phillips, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—16. *Arion*, Harrison, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—17. *Vesper*, Atwood, for Mauritius; from Deal.—17. *Staffa*, Scales, for Bengal; from Greenock.—18. *H. C. Ch. S. Orient*, White, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—19. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, for Bengal; and *Skeen*, Boyd, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—20. *Emulous*, Wellbank, for Mauritius; and *William Brian*, Roman, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); both from Deal.—20. *Fairy*, Templeton, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.—21. *Reliance*, Cooke, for Mauritius; and *Eliza*, Sutton, for Madras and Bengal; both from Deal.—21. *Junina*, Pindar, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—24. *Aisa*, Tonge, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—26. *Rubicon*, Daniell, for N.S. Wales; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Stirling Castle, from Bombay: John Wilson, Esq., 26th regt. N.I.

Per Sophia, from Bombay: Capt. Timings; Mr. Spiers; Mr. Hayworth; Mr. Moxon.—From the Cape: Lieut. Raymond; Mr. Dod.—(The following were left at the Cape: Mr. Barlow, C.S.; Mrs. Barlow and three children; Mr. Scott, C.S.; Mr. Hullock, Madras C.S.)—Mr. Carey died at sea.

Per H.C.S. Marquis Camden, from China: Mr. and Mrs. Luke.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Mrs. Archdeacon Corrie; Mrs. Owen; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Rehling; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Eyre; Major Moore, H.M. 45th regt.; Maj. Fulton, 14th Madras N.I.; J. Rehling, Esq., Danish service; Capt. Poole, 36th N.I.; Capt. Chisholm, artillery; Dr. Brown, H.M. 45th regt.; Dr. Owen, Madras estab.; Rev. Mr. Carver, missionary; Misses Carver; two Rehling and Brown; Masters Jackson, two Rehling, Brown, and Macdonald.—From the Cape: Geo. Spencer, Esq., H.M. 10th Lancers; H. Sherman, Esq., of Cape Town; several servants.—(The following were left at the Cape: Mrs. Salmon; Maj. Salmon, Madras army; Capt. Doveton, Nizam's service.)

Per H.C.S. Reliance, from China: Mrs. Brightman; Mrs. Barnard; Mrs. Baldwin; H.G. Brightman, Esq., merchant; H. Williams, Esq., H.C. civil service; Lieut. Baldwin, Madras artillery; Lieut. McGregor, H.C. Europ. Regt.; James Jenkins, Esq., merchant; two Misses Brightman; two Masters Brightman; two Masters Baldwin; several servants; two discharged soldiers from St. Helena.

Per Malcolm, from Bengal: Mrs. Barwell; Mrs. Cartwright; Mrs. Cracklow; Miss Cracklow; Major Savage, 27th N.I.; Capt. Armstrong, 73d N.I.; Lieut. Polkington, 38th N.I.; C. R. Cartwright, Esq., C.S.; Misses Holyoake and Dench; Masters Trebeck, Baddeley, Birch, and Cracklow; five native servants.—(Capt. Cubitt and Thos. Wyatt, Esq., C.S., were left at the Cape.)

Per Benecolen, from Bengal: Mrs. Sullivan; Mrs. Landale; Mrs. Elliott; Mrs. Colville; Capt. Tenlon; Lieut. Taylor; Mr. Gouger; Mr. Elliott; Mr. McKenzie; Mr. Coule; two Misses Landale; two Misses Sullivan; three Masters Sullivan.

Per Resource, from Bengal and Madras: Lieut.

Col. Mallandaine, 14th Madras N.I.; Capt. F. Plowden, 20th Madras N.I., in charge of Invalids; Lieuts. Denham, Dixon, and Hope, H.M. 55th Foot; Lieut. O'Halloran, 19th B.N.I.; M. Le Serrec, M.D., surgeon; Mr. J. Elliott; three Misses Mallandaine; Master Mallandaine; several servants; 33 Invalids, &c.—From the Cape: Mr. Wm. Farmer; Mr. T. Richards; Mr. G.W. Lester.—(The following were left at St. Helena: Mrs. Baldwin and two children; Lieut. T. Baldwin, Madras artillery).—H. Babington, Esq., died at the Cape.)

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Hogg; Mrs. Col. Dick and three children; Mrs. Floyer and three ditto; Mrs. MacMahon and two ditto; Mrs. Savory and two ditto; Mrs. Stibs; two Misses Weins; James Weir Hogg, Esq.; Dr. Campbell, superintending surgeon; Capt. Stokes, aide-de-camp to Sir C. Metcalfe; Capt. Fawkes, ditto to Sir Edward Barnes; Capt. Mapleton; W. L. Grave, Esq.; T. Gillanders, Esq.; George Shore, Esq.

Per Victorine, from Bengal (arrived at Havre de Grace): Mrs. Gouldhawke and child; Lieut. Col. Hardy; Lieut. Handley; A. Albrecht, Esq.

Per Childa Harold, from Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Rawson; Mrs. Holdsworth.

Per Lady Nugent, from Bombay: Mrs. Hancock; Miss Emma Hancock; Mrs. Paltoun; Lieut. Col. G. Sale, H.M. 4th L. Drags; Lieut. Col. J. Moore, H.M. 54th Foot; Major Warde, Bengal Cavalry; B. Noton, Esq., assay-master; Capt. H. Hancock, 19th N.I.; Lieut. Paltoun, H.M. 54th Foot; Lieut. Lewis, H.M. 40th Foot; Lieut. Maude, H.M. 33d Foot; Lieut. Broadfoot, H.M. 34th M.N.I.; Masters Duffin and Davis; 6 Invalids; 2 women; and 3 children.—From the Cape: Lieut. Hope; Mrs. Hope; two Masters Hope; several servants.—(The following were left at the Cape: J. H. Jackson, Esq., Bombay C. S.; Capt. W. Henderson, Europ. Regt.; Capt. W. Serjeantson, H.M. 40th Foot; Mrs. and Miss Serjeantson; Mr. R. Kirk.—Miss Amelia Meriton died at sea on the 17th March, and Mrs. Meriton on 24th ditto.)

Per Brothers, from New South Wales: Mr. W. H. Britten, R.N.; Mr. Icely; Dr. MacTernan; Master Manning.

Per Calcutta, from Calcutta (arrived at Garmone): Mons. C. Geraud; Mons. B. Duclax; Lieut. Toulmeln.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Gilmore, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd; Mr. Prescott, cadet.

Per H.C. Ch.S. Orient, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Nichols; Mrs. Wallack; Mrs. Ashe; Mrs. Dickens; Mrs. Rowlanston; two Misses Nichols; three Misses Wallack; Misses Rooke, Bishop, Braddon, D'Aguilar, Douglas, Monteith, and Jeremie; Solomon Nichols, Esq., Madras C. S.; Alex. Cherry, Esq., ditto ditto; Capt. B. Ashe, Bengal army; W. S. Dickens, assist.surg., Bengal stab.; Mr. Rowlanston, attorney, Madras; Mr. John Pigou, indigo planter, Bengal; Mr. Spens, cadet of engineers, Bengal; Mr. S. D. Showers; Mr. Thos. Anderson; Mr. W. C. Abbott; two Masters Ashe; eight servants.

Per Hero of Maloen, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Smith; Mr. T. R. Richmond; Mr. W. F. Gray.

Per Cornwall, for Madras and Bengal: Col. Shoolbrick; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, and the Misses Richardson; Rev. Mr. Hamilton; Miss Lambert; Miss Woodcock; Miss Boye; Miss Moleworth; Miss Watson; Mr. Wade; Lieut. Down; Mr. Cooke; Mr. Young; Mr. Leith, &c. &c.

Per Eliza, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Becher, and the Misses Becher; Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson; Mrs. Dunbar; Miss Fagan, Miss Nichol, and the Misses Franklin; Capt. Young-husband; Lieut. Jenner; Mr. Chalke; Mr. Whistler; Mr. Plowden; Mr. Fagan; Mr. Hicks.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Le Fever; Mrs. Barnes; Mrs. Atkinson; Mrs. Shaw; Miss Goodeve; Miss Killeit; Miss Atkinson; Col. Le Fever; Col. Jenkins; Capt. Wether-

spoon; Capt. Clark; Lieut. Shedforth; Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Barnes; Mr. Hensing; Mr. Green; Mr. Bathie; Messrs. Atkinson and Barnes; several servants.

Per Sir Edward Paget, for Bombay: Major and Mrs. Campbell; Capt. Dodgln; Capt. Bouchier; Capt. Stock; Lieut. Baker; Ensign Hill; Mr. Elliott; Mr. Watkins; Mr. Manuering; several servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 25. At Dublin, the lady of Bryan H. Blake, Esq., H.M. 4th L. Drags, of a daughter, still-born.

June 11. At Woodleigh Parsonage, Devon, the lady of the Rev. Edward Vaughan, late archdeacon of Madras, of a daughter.

13. At Auchernick, Morayshire, the lady of W. M. Coghlan, Esq., Bombay artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Edinburgh, Mr. Fergus Stuart, of the Naval Store Department, Bombay, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. James Walker, Air.

23. At Bath, Richard H. Richardson, Esq., of the 7th Madras L.C., to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Robert Webb, of the Bengal army.

25. At Cheltenham, Major Francis D. Chalmers, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Sarah Mary Emily, only surviving child of the late James Robertson, Esq., of the Bengal Engineers.

30. At St. Anne's, Limehouse, Mr. Edward Barton, youngest son of R. L. Barton, Esq., of Sturry, Kent, for the last 25 years Second Surveyor of Shipping to the Hon. E. I. Company, to Joanna, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Kernot, of Limehouse.

June 3. At Staines, Henry Rigby, Esq., of the Bengal Engineers, to Emma Georgiana, eldest daughter of John Reynolds, Esq., of Knowle-Green.

4. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Valdwyn, of the Madras army, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Richard Hinds, Esq., of Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square.

— At Bishop's Hull, Lieut. Edward Vibart, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Emily, second daughter of Edward Coles, Esq., clerk of the peace of the county of Somerset.

20. At Bride Kirk Church, West Cumberland, Thomas Donnelly, Esq., of the 1st Gr. Regt. Bombay N.I., to Jane Christina, second daughter of the late J. D. B. Dykes, Esq., Dovenby, Cumberland.

25. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Frederick Lewis Nicoley, nephew of the late Sir Wm. Burdight, Bart., county of Cavan, Ireland, and second son of the late Thomas F. Nicoley, Esq., to Elore, daughter of Lieut. Col. Briggs, of the Madras Presidency, and resident of Nagpore, in the East-Indies.

Latelly. At Dublin, J. Manley, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's medical service, to Deborah, eldest daughter of John White, Esq., of Edenderry, in the King's county.

DEATHS.

Feb. 12. Off Singapore, Edward Taggart Stainbank, commander of the merchant ship *Manfield*, of London, and eldest son of C. Stainbank, Esq., of Peckham.

March 18. On his passage from the Cape, Capt. W. Case, commander of the ship *Accession*.

24. At sea, on board the ship *Lady Nugent*, on the passage from India, only a week after the death of her infant daughter Amelia, Mrs. Meriton, wife of Capt. Meriton, of the Bombay European regiment.

May 8. Of pulmonary consumption, at St. Kitt's, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 19, Francis Wilson, gentleman cadet of the East-India Seminary, fifth son of the late J. D. Wilson, Esq., president of the council in that island.

16. In the City Road, J. H. Doughty, Esq., formerly in the tea department of the India House.

27. At Hilston House, near Monmouth, in his 75th year, Gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G.C.B., colonel of the 9th Regt. of Foot, and late Governor of the Island of Ceylon.

28. At Bedford Lodge, near Staines, George Engleheart, Esq., late a lieutenant-colonel on the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal establishment, in his 46th year.

29. At Greenwich, Walter Cameron, third son of Maj. William Isacke, of the Madras establishment, aged nearly six years.

30. In Princes street, Hanover-square, Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., &c., late Governor of Bombay.

June 3. At Cheltenham, in the 37th year of his age, Capt. Charles Moore Harrison, late of the 67th regt., son of Richardson Harrison, Esq., Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths. He had served 22 years in the above regiment, and as a soldier and a gentleman was generally known and esteemed.

6. Aged 47, Capt. Joseph Pattinson, late of the ship *Memnon*, of Liverpool.

9. At Blackheath, Eliza Jane Pakenham Dent,

aged 10, only daughter of William Dent, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— In Brompton-square, in the 6th year of his age, Henry Doherty, only child of the late Hugh Holmes Doherty, Lieut. in the 8th regt. Bombay N.I.

12. At Hadley, Middlesex, George Wood, Esq., formerly commander of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship *Charlton*.

13. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Andrew, LL.D. and F.R.S., late principal of the Hon. East-India Company's Military Seminary at Ad-discombe, in the 60th year of his age.

14. At 21, Conduit-street, Lady Anstruther, widow of the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, chief justice of Bengal.

15. At his house in Weymouth-street, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bowser, K.C.B., in the 84th year of his age.

Lately. At Taplow, Buckinghamshire, Col. M. W. Browne, of the Bengal artillery, and brother to Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Brown, of Knockduvehouse, near Kinsale.

— At Plas-y-Bridell, Pembrokeshire, Mrs. Crommelin, relict of Charles Russell Crommelin, Esq., late of the East-India Company's civil service, aged 37.

— In France, Col. J. M. Johnson, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

— Of the prevailing epidemic, the Rev. J. Sargeant, M.A., the excellent biographer of the "beloved Henry Martin." Mr. Sargeant had just seen his "Life of the late Rev. T. T. Thomason" through the press, when he was suddenly called away.

— On board the *Neptune* East-Indiaman, aged 19, John, son of the Rev. Ralph Carr Rider, and nephew of T. Rider, Esq., M.P.

— At Shoreditch, near Taunton, aged 72, Capt. Robert Poole, a man distinguished alike by an enterprising spirit, and inflexible integrity. He crossed the equator, to and from the Pacific Ocean, 22 times, passed Cape Horn 17 times, and sailed once round the globe.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 July—Prompt 4 October.

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 19 July—Prompt 18 October.

Company's.—Bengal Cotton Wool and Packing Cotton.

For Sale 13 August—Prompt 8 November.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.

CARGOES of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Marquis Camden* and *Reliance*, from China; and the *Baretto Jun.*, *Hindustan*, *Layton*, *Recovery*, *Sophia*, *Bencoolen*, and *Roxburgh Castle*, from Bengal.

Company's.—Tea—Sugar—Raw Silk—Cotton—Indigo—Saltpetre.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Teas—Silks—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Bamboos.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote *prima cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; A. *advances* (per cent.) on the same; D. *discount* (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 7, 1833.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15 0 @	20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq...	Sa. Rs. F. md. 3 6 @	3 8
Bottles	100 12 8	13 0	— flat	do. 3 12	3 14
Coals	B. md. 0 9	0 10	— English, sq.	do. 2 5	2 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..	F. md. 37 14	38 0	— flat	do. 2 6	2 7
— Brasiers, 40-120	do. 38 12	38 14	Bolt	do. 2 6	2 7
— Thick sheets	do. 34 14	35 0	Sheet	do. 4 12	5 0
— Old Gross	do. 34 14	35 0	Nails	do. 8 0	13 0
Bolt	do. 33 4	33 8	— Hoops	F. md. 2 11	3 0
Tile	do. 30 0	31 0	— Kentledge	cwt. 1 0	1 1
Nails, assort.	do. 37 0	37 8	Lead, Pig	F. md. 4 12	5 0
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 37 0	37 8	Sheet	do. 5 0	5 8
Russia	Sa. Rs. do. 1 2	1 3	Millinery	10 A.	40 A.
Copperas	do. 1 2	1 3	Shot, patent	bag	—
Cottons, chintz	See remarks.		Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 0	5 1
— Muslins, assort.	0 4½	0 7½	Stationery	20 D.	25 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170	mor. 0 4½	0 7½	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 8 0	8 1
— do.	do. 30 D.	40 D.	— Swedish	do. 8 0	8 1
Cutlery	P.C. 25 D.	30 D.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 18 0	18 4
Glass	25 D.	30 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 3 0	6 0
Hardware	25 D.	30 D.	— coarse and middling ..	1 8	2 12
Hosiery, cotton	20 D.	30 D.	— Flannel fine	1 0	1 8

MADRAS, February 20, 1833.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 7 @	8	Iron Hoops	candy 15 @	17
Copper Sheathing	candy 200	220	— Nails	do. 42	45
— Cakes	do. 200	220	Lead, Pig	do. 42	45
— Old	do. 195	200	Sheet	do. 45	50
Nails, assort.	do. 280	300	Millinery	15 A.	20 A.
Cottons, Chintz	P.C. 10 A.	10 A.	Shot, patent	10 A.	15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham ..	5 A.	10 A.	Spelter	candy 28	30
— Longcloth	10 A.	15 A.	Stationery	P. C.	5 D.
Cutlery, fine	P.C. 10 D.	20 D.	Steel, English	candy 50	60
Glass and Earthenware ..	10 A.	25 A.	— Swedish	do. 65	70
Hardware	15 D.	20 D.	Tin Plates	box 18	20
Hosiery	15 A.	20 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C.	10 D.
Iron, Swedish,	candy 42	50	— coarse	P. C.	10 D.
— English sq.	do. 15	17	Flannel	20 A.	—
— Flat and bolt	do. 15	17			

BOMBAY, February 2, 1833.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 14 @	20	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy 48 @	50
Bottles	doz. 4	1-2	— English, do.	do. 24½	27
Coals	chald. 0 9	22	Hoops	cwt. 5½	—
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 56	57	Nails	do. 14	17
— Thick sheets	do. 65	—	Plates	do. 26	—
Plate	do. 51	—	Rod for bolts	St. candy 26	32
Tile	do. 5½	54	do. for nails	do. 28	—
Cottons, Chintz	} See Remarks		Lead, Pig	cwt. 8½	—
— Longcloths			Sheet	do. 25 D.	—
— Muslins			Millinery	25 D.	—
— Other goods			Shot, patent	cwt. 12	13
— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..	lb. 4	1	Spelter	do. 7	7½
Cutlery, table	P. C.	—	Stationery	10 D.	P. C.
Glass and Earthenware ..	20 D.	25 D.	Steel, Swedish	tub 17	—
Hardware	25 D.	P. C.	Tin Plates	box 14	18
Hosiery	P. C.	25 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 8	10
			— coarse	1	2
			Flannel, fine	0½	1

CANTON, February 2, 1833.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 2½ @	4½	Smalts	pecul 20 @	60
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do. 5	6½	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 5	—
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. 2	2½	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.40	1.50
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 1½	1½	— Camlets	pec. 20	—
— Bandannoes	do. 1½	2½	— Do. Dutch	do. 28	30
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 40 ..	pecul 35	38	— Long Ells Dutch	do. 7	—
Iron, Bar	do. 1-75	2	Tin, Straits	pecul 14	—
— Rod	do. 2-75	3	Tin Plates	box 6	6½
Lead	do. 4½	—			

SINGAPORE, February 14, 1833.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul 12	@ 14	Cotton Hkfs. lmit. Battick, dble.....	corg 5	@ 6
Bottles	100	31	do. do Pullicat.....	do. 50	— 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul 35	— 38	Twist, 16 to 80	pecul 38	— 70
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs. 2	—	31	Hardware, assort. (over stocked)	nodemand	
lmit. Irish	25	36	Iron, Swedish	pecul 5	— 5
Longcloths	do.	23	English	do. 2	— 3
38 to 40	36-37	do. 4	Nails	do. 4	— 5
do. do.	38-40	do. 5	Lead, Pig	do. 5	— 5
do. do.	44	do. 7	Sheet	do. 5	— 6
50 do. 8	—	8	Shot, patent	bag 1	— 2
54 do. 10	—	9	Spelter	pecul 4	— 4
60 do. 8	—	12	Steel, Swedish	do. 6	— 7
Prints, 7-8. single colours	21	31	English	do. nodemand	
9-8.	do. 3	5	Woolens, Long Ells	pcs. 10	— 11
Cambric, 12yds. by 42 to 45 in.	11	2	Camblets	do. 25	— 32
Jaconet, 20	44	46	Ladies' cloth (Scarlet).....	yd. 1	— 2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1833.—For the last week or two there has been a generally allowed improvement in White Piece Goods, particularly in the demand and price for Book Muslins; and there appears, with reference to recent imports, to be a very fair prospect of a revived trade in Piece Goods generally. Coloured Cottons have not experienced during the week any material alteration. One or two large sales have been made of White Twist, the principal one being of an importation, *via* China: In this article we have the same reasons to expect improvement as are applied to Piece Goods. Red and coloured Varn generally is not in active demand for the present. Woolens have not engaged any attention during the week. In Wines, Beer, and Miscellaneous Goods, there has not been anything going on.

Madras, Feb. 20, 1833.—The market for Europe Goods continues still without improvement. Metals are sold with difficulty at our quotations, and chiefly in small parcels.

Bombay, Feb. 2, 1833.—The following sales of Piece Goods have been reported during the week: 3,500 pieces Longcloths at Rs. 7 to 11; 500 pieces

Grey ditto, at Rs. 7; 3,100 pieces Madapollams, at Rs. 4 to 4-1; 300 pieces Grey ditto, at Rs. 5-1; 1,800 pieces Lappets, at Rs. 2-2; 1,600 pieces Book Muslins, at Rs. 3-1; 800 dozen Printed Handkerchiefs, at Rs. 2 per dozen.

Canton, Feb. 2, 1833.—The demand for Longcloths continues. Cotton Yarn, of the numbers 20 to 30, keeps in good demand, but little variation in price has been produced. Camlets have advanced to our quotations. We are informed that the Company's investments of Iron have been sold at Sp. Drs. 1-8 per pecul, embracing under that price the various sizes of flat, nail, and roll iron.

Singapore, Feb. 14, 1833.—The market continues dull for British manufactures, and is likely to remain so until after the expiration of the approaching Chinese holidays at their new year, which commences on the 21st inst. Freight to London: Tin and Antimony Ore, £2. 10s. per 20 cwt.; Sugar, £4 per ditto (screw); Coffee, £5 10s. per 10 cwt. (do.); Sticlae and Pepper, £6 per 16 cwt. (do.); Measurement Goods, £5 to £6; Treasure, 1 per cent.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 27, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.]	Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33	0	Remittable	32 0 Prem.
5 8	1st, or Old 5	1 Class	4 8
	p. Cent. Loan		
3 8	Ditto	2 do.	2 8
1 8	Ditto	3 do.	1 0
0 4	Ditto	4 do.	Par
Par	Ditto	5 do.	Par
Par	New 5 per Cent. from		Par
	No. 1 to 250		
Prem. 4 0	2d, or Middle 5		1 0 Prem.
	p. Cent. Loan		
4 4	3d, or New ditto		3 12
Disc. 0 12	4 per cent. Loan dis.		1 4
	0,500 Bank of Bengal Shares, 6,400.		

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills

Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.

Interest on loans on deposit

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d.—to

sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rs.

Bank of Bengal.

The 48th half-yearly dividend of 7 per cent. per

annum payable from the 3d January.

Madras, Feb. 19, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. 37½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants

and Brokers in buying and selling Public

Securities, viz. 108½ Madras Rs. per

100 Sa. Rs. 35½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. 2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants

and Brokers in buying and selling Public

Securities, viz. 108½ Madras Rs. per

100 Sa. Rs. Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 108½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000

Ditto, above No. 1,000

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 108½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 2½ Prem.

Bombay, Feb. 9, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 Bom. Rs. per

100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per

100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 145 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period

of discharge, 107 to 111 per ditto.

Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, Feb. 2, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—bills suitable for nego-

ciation in India, 4s. 4d.; other bills 4s. 5d. per

Sp. Dol.

On Bengal, Coa., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 807 per 100 Sp.

Drs.—Private Bills, 209 to 210 per ditto.

On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 218 per ditto.

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 2 to 2½ per cent. prem.

SHIPS CHARTERED by the EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

To come afloat.	Ship's Names.	Destination.	Tonnage.	Owners.	Commanders.	To sail from Gravesend.
1833						
May 15	William Money	China and Halifax	834	Henry Templer	John O'Brien	1833. 4 June
	Elizabeth	China and Quebec	544	Nicholl & Co.	John Craigie	
	Moir	Madras and Bengal	650	Henry Templer	Thomas Johnson	
20	Orient		596	Thomas White	Thomas White	9 — 15 July
June 25	Severn		586	Geo. M. Braithwaite	Geo. M. Braithwaite	
	Sherborne		645	Stuart & Co.	Joseph Corbyn	
	Bengal Merchant		503	John Groves	John Campbell	5 August
July 15	Catherine	Bengal	523	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	
	General Palmer		531	Rowland B. Cotgrave	William Thomas	
	Duke of Argyll		600	John Pirie & Co.	Henry Bristow	
	De Auvergne		441	Messrs. St. Croix	Richard Bradley	

LIST OF SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1833. Aug. 5	Madras	527	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	W. I. Docks	Thos. Hayside & Co., Leadenhall-st.
	24	Alfred	716	John T. E. Flint	Richard Tapley	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark Lane.
	25	Andria Thompson	470	John Pirie and Co.	James McKellar	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	29	Mary Ann	540	Gleedman & Co.	William Hornblow	St. Kt. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-st.
	30	Lady Flora	700	Capt. Ford	Ford	E. I. Docks	Tomlin, Mann and Co.
Madras & Bengal	Sept. 10	Cesar	640	John A. Meaburn	Thomas Surfen	W. I. Docks	John L. Wey, Birchin-lane.
	Portum.	Roxburgh Castle	530	Green, Wigram, & Co.	George Denny	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Sept. 30	Lord Hangerford	735	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	E. I. Docks	Cockerell & Co.
	July 1	Mount Stuart	611	Joseph L. Heathorn	Russell Elliot	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	—	Epiphanius	523	Huddart & Co.	George Waugh	E. I. Docks	L. Wyllie & Co., Billiter-sq. & T. Haviside & Co., Leadenhall-st.
Bengal	—	Alexander	700	Rawson & Co.	R. D. Guthrie	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Mann, & Co. Cornhill, or Arnold & Woollett, Clement's-lane.
	10	Adelaide	620	Wigrams & Co.	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	15	London	640	R. L. Laws	R. L. Laws	E. I. Docks	L. Wyllie, & Co., Billiter-sq.
	20	Barretto, jun.	720	Cockerell & Co.	W. A. Bowen	W. I. Docks	Cockerell & Co.
	22	Duke of Bedford	645	R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	E. I. Docks	T. Heath, Fenchurch-st. and J. Ha-
Bombay	Aug. 1	Childre Harrold	640	Rawson & Co.	Thomas Leach	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, and Tomlin, Mann, & Co.
	5	Coromandel	650	George Joad	Thomas Boyes	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co. or J. Kelham.
	10	Duke of Nor-	620	Thos. and W. Smith	William L. Pope	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	13	thumberland	640	T. B. Oldfield	Thomas Driver	E. I. Docks	Domett, Young, & England, and Tomlin, Mann, & Co.
	20	Baton	540	Green & Co.	William Tucker	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Ceylon	July 1	Sir Edward Paget	550	Green & Co.	Robert Pollock	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	15	Lady Nugent	640	Lucas Percival	Lucas Percival	W. I. Docks	John Thacker, Leadenhall-st.
	Aug. 15	Union Castle	630	William Willis	J. F. Duggan	W. I. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Godwin & Co., Bishopsgate-st. within
	July 1	Columbia	340	George Tindall	Charles Duncan	St. Kt. Docks	John Lyncey.
	15	Achilles	440	John Henderson	John Henderson	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
New South Wales	Aug. 1	Arundel	450	Godwin and Lee	W. S. Deloitte	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin and Lee.
	20	Florentia	320	J. Fletcher	John Milbank	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	12	Dorothy Foster	341	T. Ward and Co.	Hugh McKay	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin and Lee.
	13	Attick	380	Buckles and Co.	John Milken	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	15	Prince Regent					

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Barilla.....cwt.	2 16 0	—	3 3 0
Coffee, Java.....	2 19 0	—	3 4 0
— Cheribon.....	2 7 0	—	2 17 0
— Sumatra and Ceylon.....	—	—	—
— Bourbon.....	—	—	—
— Mocha.....	3 8 0	—	4 5 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 5½	—	0 0 6½
— Madras.....	0 0 5½	—	0 0 6½
— Bengal.....	0 0 5½	—	0 0 6½
— Bourbon.....	0 0 9	—	0 0 11
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
— Anniseeds, Star.....	3 5 0	—	3 6 0
— Borax, Refined.....	4 3 0	—	4 10 0
— Unrefined.....	—	—	—
— Camphire, in tub.....	6 15 0	—	—
— Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb	0 3 0	—	0 3 3
— Ceylon.....	0 2 0	—	—
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	3 12 0	—	3 18 0
— Lignea.....	3 12 0	—	3 18 0
— Castor Oil.....lb	0 0 9	—	0 1 3
— China Root.....cwt.	1 5 0	—	—
— Cubeb.....	3 10 0	—	4 0 0
— Dragon's Blood, ord.....	5 0 0	—	20 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop.....	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
— Arabic.....	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
— Asafoetida.....	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort.....	6 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Aniini.....	5 0 0	—	10 0 0
— Gambogiun.....	7 0 0	—	19 0 0
— Myrrh.....	2 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Olibanum.....	1 15 0	—	4 0 0
— Kino.....	11 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Lac Lake.....lb	0 0 4	—	0 1 0
— Dye.....	0 2 3	—	—
— Shell.....cwt.	4 0 0	—	7 10 0
— Stick.....	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
— Musk, China.....oz.	1 0 0	—	1 10 0
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 5 0	—	—
— Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0 0 7	—	—
— Cinnamon.....	0 4 0	—	0 8 6
— Cocoa-nut.....	1 13 0	—	1 15 0
— Cajaputa.....	0 0 6	—	0 0 9
— Mace.....	0 0 3	—	—
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 0	—	0 1 3
— Oplum.....	none	—	—
— Rhubarb.....	0 1 9	—	0 2 9
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	3 5 0	—	—
— Senna.....lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 10
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
— Bengal.....	0 11 0	—	0 14 0
— China.....	0 18 0	—	1 5 0
Galls, in Sorts.....	4 5 0	—	4 10 0
— Blue.....	4 15 0	—	—
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	1 2 0	—	1 6 0
— Ox and Cow.....	—	—	—
Indigo, Blue and Violet.....	0 5 6	—	0 6 0
— Purple and Violet.....	0 5 2	—	0 5 4
— Fine Violet.....	0 5 2	—	0 5 4
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0 4 8	—	0 5 0
— Violet and Copper.....	0 4 6	—	0 4 11
— Copper.....	0 4 3	—	0 4 6
— Consuming, mid. to fine.....	0 3 11	—	0 4 8
— Do. ord. and low.....	0 3 6	—	0 3 10
— Damaged.....	0 2 10	—	0 4 8
— Madras, mid. to good.....	0 3 2	—	0 3 6
— Do. low to ord.....	0 2 7	—	0 2 11
— Manila.....	0 2 1	—	0 3 3

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl } cwt.	3 12 0	—	—
Shells, China } place	—	—	—
Nankeens.....	0 1 8	—	0 3 2
Rattans.....	0 12 0	—	0 14 0
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
— Patna.....	0 10 0	—	0 11 0
— Java.....	0 3 0	—	0 9 0
Safflower.....	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
Sago.....	0 17 0	—	1 10 0
— Pearl.....	1 17 0	—	1 19 0
Saltpetre.....	—	—	—
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb	—	—	—
— Novi.....	—	—	—
— Ditto White.....	—	—	—
— China.....	—	—	—
— Bengal Privilege.....	—	—	—
— Organzine.....	—	—	—
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 5 0	—	0 9 0
— Cloves.....	0 1 2	—	0 1 6
— Mace.....	0 5 6	—	0 7 0
— Nutmegs.....	0 3 5	—	0 4 10
— Ginger.....cwt.	1 14 0	—	—
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 9
— White.....	0 0 5	—	0 0 9
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	1 4 0	—	1 10 0
— Siam and China.....	1 0 0	—	1 6 0
— Mauritius (duty paid).....	2 9 0	—	2 18 0
— Manila and Java.....	0 19 0	—	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea.....lb	0 1 10	—	0 2 0
— Congou.....	0 2 1	—	0 3 0
— Souchong.....	none	—	—
— Campoi, common.....	0 2 0½	—	0 2 1
— Twankay.....	0 2 1½	—	0 2 5½
— Pekoe (Orange).....	0 2 5½	—	0 2 9
— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 1	—	0 2 10
— Hyson.....	0 3 1½	—	0 5 6
— Young Hyson.....	none	—	—
— Guinpowder.....	0 5 1	—	0 7 3
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	2 18 0	—	3 0 0
Tortoiseshell.....lb	1 10 0	—	2 15 0
Vermilion.....lb	2 10 0	—	3 0 0
Wax.....cwt.	4 5 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red.....ton	15 0 0	—	18 0 0
— Ebony.....	6 15 0	—	7 10 0
— Sapan.....	10 0 0	—	20 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish.....tun	24 10 0	—	25 0 0
Whalefins.....ton	110 0 0	—	—
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.			
— Best.....lb	0 3 0	—	0 5 0
— Inferior.....	0 1 5	—	0 2 6
— V. D. Land, viz.			
— Best.....	0 2 6	—	0 2 11
— Inferior.....	0 0 10	—	0 2 4

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 15 0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry.....lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
— Salted.....	0 0 4½	—	0 0 6
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	28 0 0	—	30 0 0
Raisins.....cwt.	2 0 0	—	—
Wax.....	5 10 0	—	5 15 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best, pipe	15 0 0	—	20 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....	12 0 0	—	14 0 0
Wood, Teak.....load	6 10 0	—	7 10 0
Wool.....lb.	0 0 8	—	0 1 6

PRICES OF SHARES, June 22, 1833.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	49	4 p. cent.	493,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	58	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	70½	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures.....	—	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India.....(Stock)....	88	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural)....	20	—	10,000	100	25½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	106½	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	86½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	10	—	10,000	100	14	—

Sugar. The West-India market is heavy. East-India sugars have sold rather higher latterly; Mauritius generally lower; but the market is inactive.

Coffee. Mocha coffee has sold at considerably higher prices. Other sorts have undergone no alteration.

Spices. There seems to be a considerable demand for peppers; considerable quantities are changing hands.

Cotton. This market wears a favourable appearance.

Silks. No alteration in price; the market firm, and fine silks in demand.

Indigo. The demand for indigo continues, but the market being extremely low, what business is doing is chiefly at advances on old sales, equal to about 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. on last sale prices.

Wool. Numerous public sales have taken place during the month. New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land wool, sold from 1s. to 3s. 3½d. per lb.; Cape of Good Hope, from 9½d. to 2s. 4½d. per

lb. The sales were well attended by buyers from the country, and the whole went off briskly at the above prices, which are very high, as compared even with the public sales of last month.

Tea. The sale commenced on the 10th June, and finished on the 19th. Boheas sold as follows: 4 chests, 1s. 9½d. to 1. 10½d., being ½ per lb. dearer than the last sale; 4 chests, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d., being ½d. to ½d. ditto; chests, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d., being ½d. to ½d. ditto; Congou packages, 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 8½d., being 1d. to 2d. ditto. Congous, low qualities, 1d. to 1½d. per lb. higher; the finer sorts but little alterations; common, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d., better, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.; fine, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7½d.; best, only one break sold, 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 0½d. Twankay, common, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d., being 1d. to 1½d. ditto; fine, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5½d. being 1d. to 1½d. ditto. Hyson, common, 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3½d., being 1d. to 2d. advance; good, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 11d., being 1d. to 2d. ditto; fine, 4s. 1d. to 5s. 7½d., being 1d. to 2d. ditto. Capar, small boxes, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; large boxes, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4½d. Pekoc, ord., 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 8½d.; good, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2½d.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from May 23 to June 22, 1833.

May.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
23	195½ 197	87½ 87½	88½ 88½	94½ 95	95½ 96½	17	230 0½	102½ 2½	30 32p	50 51p
24	197 197½	87½ 88½	88½ 89½	95 95½	96½ 96½	17 17½	232½	102½ 2½	30 31p	50 52p
25	198 198½	88½ 88½	89½ 89½	95½ 95½	96½ 96½	17½ 17½	234 5	102½ 2½	30 32p	51 52p
27	199	—	88½ 89	95 95½	96½ 96½	17½	233½	102½ 2½	30p	51p
28	198 198½	88½	89½ 89½	95½ 95½	96½	—	235	102½	29 31p	51 52p
29	197 193	—	89 89½	—	96½ 96½	—	235½	—	28 30p	51 52p
30	197 198	88 88½	88½ 89½	95½ 95½	96½ 96½	17½	236½	102½ 2½	28 30p	51 52p
31	195½ 197	87½ 88½	88½ 89½	95½ 95½	96½ 96½	17	236½ 7½	102½ 2½	27 29p	51 52p
June										
1	194 197½	88½ 88½	89½ 89½	95½ 95½	96½ 97	17½ 17½	237½ 8½	102½ 2½	27p	51 52p
3	199 204½	88½ 89	89½ 90	95½ 96½	97½ 97½	17½ 17½	240 1	102½ 2½	28 30p	50 52p
4	204 205	88½ 88½	89½ 89½	95½ 95½	96½ 97	17 17½	240 1	102½ 2½	28 30p	50 51p
5	203 205	88½ 88½	89½ 89½	95½ 95½	96½ 97	17 17½	—	102½ 2½	28 30p	50 51p
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8	203½ 204	89½ 89½	—	96½ 96½	—	17½ 17½	240½ 1½	103 3½	29 30p	50 52p
10	204 205	89½ 89½	—	96½ 96½	—	17½ 17½	244 7	103 3½	31p	50 51p
11	204½ 205½	89½ 89½	—	96½ 96½	—	17½ 17½	246 8	102½ 3½	29 31p	50 51p
12	203½ 204½	89½ 89½	—	96½ 96½	—	17½ 17½	247	102½ 2½	29 31p	50 51p
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14	203 204	88½ 89½	—	95½ 96½	—	17½ 17½	247½ 9	102½ 2½	29 31p	50 51p
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17	202 202½	87½ 88	—	94½ 95½	—	16½ 17½	244½ 5	102 2½	29 31p	51 52p
18	201½ 203	88½ 88½	—	95½ 95½	—	16½ 17	244½ 6	102½ 2½	31p	51 52p
19	203½ 205	88½ 89	—	95½ 96	—	17 17½	246 7	102½ 3	29 31p	51 52p
20	203½ 204½	88½ 89	—	95½ 95½	—	16½ 17½	246 7½	102½ 3	—	50 52p
21	204 204½	88½ 89½	—	96 96½	—	17 17½	247 7½	102½ 3	30 31p	49 51p
22	203½ 204½	88½ 89½	—	96 96½	—	17 17½	—	102½ 3	—	47 50p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

AUSTRALASIA.*

OUR colonies in southern Asia are, though silently, advancing rapidly. Distant settlements are to Britain what back-woods are to America and waste lands to other countries: they afford space for its population to expand, and offer convenient outlets for that surplus of labour, which the improvements in machinery are incessantly creating in our little sea-girt territory. By the superflux of its population, England has obtained *scisin* of Southern Africa and Australasia; at the Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales, a numerous and now vigorous and thriving colony is firmly fixed upon each of those distant shores; and should the seat of our empire in Europe either be swept away by some sudden storm from without or an angry convulsion from within, or perish, like other empires, by the slow, unmarked decay of time, our language, our institutions, our literature, our civilization, and our religion may still be perpetuated on the extremes of the two remotest quarters of the globe, and, perhaps, spread over the East in lines converging to a centre,—the vast empire of British India.

Distance and the interposition of the ocean keep the mass of their fellow-subjects in comparative ignorance of the progress of the Australians. "The conduct of the merchants of New South Wales," says Capt. Sturt, "is marked by the boldest speculations and the most gigantic projects. Their store-houses are built on the most magnificent scale, and with the best and most substantial materials. Few persons in England have even a remote idea of its present flourishing condition, or of the improvements that are daily taking place both in its commerce and in its agriculture. I was not prepared for the scene that met my view when I first saw Sydney. It is not, however, a distant or cursory glance that will give the observer a just idea of the mercantile importance of this busy capital. In order to form an accurate estimate of it, he should take a boat and proceed from Sydney Cove to Darling Harbour. He would then be satisfied that it is not upon the first alone that Australian commerce has raised its storehouses and wharfs, but that the whole extent of the eastern shore of the last more capacious basin, is equally crowded with warehouses, stores, dock-yards, mills, and wharfs, the appearance and solidity of which would do credit even to Liverpool." Those who, without the benefit of local experience, are in the habit of examining the Australian and Tasmanian newspapers, must be struck with the various proofs they discover of the augmenting prosperity and social refinement of the colonies where they are published. Unlike most of our colonial possessions, Australia is not a heavy incumbrance upon the mother country, in a financial point of view; its expenditure is nearly defrayed by imposts raised in the colony. Its revenue, in the

* Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia, during the years 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831; &c. By Capt. CHARLES STURT, 39th Regt., F.L.S. and F.R.G.S. In two vols. London, 1833. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Sketch of Van Diemen's Land, &c. By JAMES BISCHOFF, Esq. London, 1832. Richardson.

The Journal of a Voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land. By Mrs. AUGUSTUS PRINSEP. Second Edition. London, 1833. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Journals of several Expeditions made in Western Australia, in the years 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832; &c. London, 1833. Cross.

year 1832, amounted to £135,909 ; its local expenditure is under £100,000, leaving a balance of nearly £40,000 to meet charges incurred at home. In short, the colony wants little or nothing from the parent country but to be let as much as possible alone ; the latter, meanwhile, using the settlement as a convenient receptacle for its felons, as heretofore, the very refuse and excretions of English society being still gratefully accepted by the colonists as a boon.

The settled portion of New South Wales now extends from the 36th to the 32d parallel, and has been distributed into counties, parishes, and townships ; its internal arrangements having been intentionally assimilated as nearly as possible to those of the mother-country. The population of the colony is said to consist of 45,000 free and 25,000 convicts. Its imports in the year ended January 1833 amounted to £602,032, of which £144,793 was the value of commodities imported from foreign states, the rest being the produce of Great Britain and her colonies. The exports amounted to £384,344, of which £81,969 consisted of British and foreign merchandize re-exported, the remainder was the produce of the colony, the New Zealand fisheries, and the South Sea Islands. The chief articles of export, and which were shipped to the mother country, are New Zealand flax, 806 tons, value £15,393 ; sperm and black oil, 3,186 tons, value £142,921 ; and wool, 1,515,156 lbs., value £73,559. In 1831, no less than 150 vessels entered the harbour of Port Jackson from foreign ports, the amount of their tonnage being 31,259 tons.

The staple product of the colony is wool. The total amount of this article imported into Great Britain from the Australian colonies (New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land), in 1832, was two millions and a-half of pounds, and it has been sold as high as 10s. per lb. ; the best now sells at 5s. The history of this commodity, which promises to become a prime source of colonial wealth as well as of benefit to Britain, by rendering her independent of foreign supply, deserves a short notice, since it shows how much may be effected towards developing the capabilities of a young settlement by an individual. About forty years ago, Mr. John McArthur commenced sheep-farming, and in a year or two, he had an opportunity of crossing his coarse-fleeced sheep with Merino blood. So prolific was the mixed breed, that in ten years, a flock, originally consisting of not more than seventy Bengal sheep, had increased to 4,000. In 1803, Mr. McArthur went to England, carrying samples of his wool, which were so much approved of by a committee of manufacturers, that Government were induced to encourage him in his attempts to produce fine wool in the colony, by directing that he should receive a grant of land for that purpose, in the Cow Pastures, which is now named the district of Camden. In 1806, Mr. McArthur returned to New South Wales with two ewes and three rams purchased by him from the Merino flock of George III. ; his flock was removed to the Cow Pastures, and since that period, the wool of New South Wales has been rapidly increasing in value in the home-market.

The accelerated advance of the colony may be dated from the com-

mencement of General Darling's administration; yet it is remarkable that General Darling was not only the most unpopular governor the colony ever had, but is even still pursued by the colonists with an acrimony and a rancour, which can scarcely be accounted for on public grounds alone. Armed with despotic powers, and entrusted with the entire functions of a government, of which coercion was, from the peculiar circumstances of the colony, an essential and obvious feature, at a time when the colonial community, incited by a free press, began to discover that expansive principle, which is perhaps necessary in order to establish a title to rights which are merely in abeyance, Governor Darling was placed in a situation of peculiar difficulty, and his errors should experience the utmost indulgence. It is only necessary to read the address presented to him by the inhabitants of the colony, on his assumption of the government, in December 1825,* to perceive the excited temper of the colonists at that critical period. We know nothing personally of General Darling, but the utmost alleged against him appears to be, acts of harshness and severity towards individuals, — a charge always susceptible of over-colouring and misrepresentation; whilst, on the other hand, his active and successful endeavours to promote the improvement of the colony, its commerce, its trade, and its manufactures, and lastly, his exertions to explore the interior of the country, by well-planned expeditions,—whereby about five thousand miles of country was traversed—constitute no small claim upon the gratitude both of the colonists and the mother country.

With a convict-population, consisting of the dregs of European society, the individuals of which, being free from any outward mark of degradation, slowly blend with the free settlers; with a colonial-born class not yet large enough to impart to it a characteristic tone, and with a slight infusion of aboriginal natives, the society of Australia would inferentially appear to be necessarily bad. The reality, however, we have been assured by more than one witness, is far more favourable than could be expected from the actual components of Australian society. Captain Sturt tells us that he visited New South Wales with strong prejudices against it on this score, and left it with strong feelings in its favour: "I speedily became convinced of the exaggerated nature of the reports I heard in England," he observes, "nor did any thing fall under my observation, during a residence of more than six years, to justify the opinion I had been previously led to entertain of it." Judging from the scenes disclosed in the police reports, given in the colonial papers, we should conclude that the bad is very bad. A considerable portion of the magistrates' time, at the police office, is almost daily taken up by hearing cases of brutal and often murderous assaults committed by married men on their wives. "That many women in the lower grades of our society are exceedingly depraved," remarks one of the editors, "we are perfectly aware; but the conduct of their husbands is seldom calculated to reform them." Runaways from road-gangs of convicts render person and property rather insecure, since it is at all times difficult, and at some seasons impossible, for Europeans to

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxli. p. 234.

subsist in "the bush" without plunder. In one *Gazette*, we perceive a list of no less than one hundred and eight recent cases of escape from road-gangs.

Free-labour is scarce in the colony, and the wages consequently paid to free servants and labourers are high; these circumstances render the colonists dependent, to a certain extent, upon convict-labour, and where the prisoner is useful to his assigned master, he assumes occasionally airs of consequence and caprice. We have before us a reported case of a convict servant brought before a magistrate for refusing to eat mutton and making a disturbance when it was set before him. He ate beef, veal, pork, bacon, poultry, and fish, voraciously, but he flew into a passion when mutton was offered him. The reason he assigned to the magistrate was, that in England, sheep were fed in church-yards, and he supposed the colonial sheep had the same pasturage; and that such food was unfit for Christians. Being assured that he was wrong in this respect, he condescended to promise in future to eat his master's mutton.

The insight which the same sources of intelligence afford us into the character of the highest classes at Sydney convinces us that there are compensations for the evils which must be inseparable from a penal colony. Nothing seems wanting to the comfort and even luxury of these classes; they are now sufficiently numerous to form a distinct society, from which objectionable classes can be excluded; the civil and military establishments form the nucleus of excellent society; literature and the fine arts are cultivated, and the theatre at Sydney (no slight criterion of the refinement of a community) appears to be rising into respectability. An incident which occurred at this place of amusement, on the 28th January last, whilst it is no proof of the decorum observed there, supplies a singular evidence of the dissimilarity of climate between England and Australia. It appears that the band in the orchestra, having given some offence, were pelted with *peaches*, and forced to retreat behind the scenes. This shower of peaches, it will be observed, descended in the month of January!

Having thus drawn a slight sketch of the character and rising importance of this colony, we shall proceed to notice the result of the expeditions into the interior, recorded in the valuable work of Captain Sturt, and in a paper of Mr. Cunningham, read before the Geographical Society.*

Along the eastern coast of Australia runs a range of hills, from north to south, never distant more than forty miles from the sea. The spine of this range is unbroken; it is a singular fact, that there is no passage in the Blue Mountains by which any river in the interior can escape in an easterly direction, so that there is a complete division of the eastern and western waters, and streams, the heads of which are in close vicinity to each other, flow away in opposite directions, the one to pursue a short course to the sea, the other to fall into a level and depressed interior.

From 1788, the date of the foundation of the colony, to the year 1813, the Blue Mountains were impenetrable to the colonists. A Mr. Caley is said to have been the first to scale this formidable range, but he failed in crossing it. In 1813, a year of drought, Lieutenant Lawson and Messrs.

Blaxland and Wentworth determined to make an attempt to penetrate the chain, and succeeded; Mr. W. Evans, assistant colonial surveyor general, followed; the rivers Macquarie and Lachlan (both rising between the 33d and 34th parallel, though eighty miles apart, the former flowing in a N.W., the latter in a W. direction) were discovered, and in 1814 a practicable line of road was completed over the mountains to the extensive pasturages on their western side. In 1817, Mr. Oxley, the surveyor-general, traced the course of the Lachlan, through inhospitable steppes, without trees, to a dead level bounded only by the horizon, and in long. $144\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, lat. 34° , found the river lost in extensive and impassable marshes. In the following year, he set out to explore the Macquarie, which he encountered on his return from the former survey, and which he traced likewise to a low marshy interior, in long $147\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, lat. 31° , where the river spread into an expanse of shoal-water, overrun with high reeds, "an ocean of reeds," to use Mr. Oxley's expression. Striking off in an easterly direction, he discovered Liverpool plains, and reached the coast at Port Macquarie.

The results of these expeditions induced Mr. Oxley to conclude that the streams, which flowed westerly from the Blue Mountains, discharged themselves into a vast central lake, or internal shoal sea, gradually filling up by depositions from the high lands left by the waters which flow into it. Mr. Cunningham, so late as 1828, seems to have entertained a similar theory, namely, that from the vast area of depressed interior between the parallels of 31° and 27° , subject to inundation by prolonged rains and the dispersion of the waters that flow into it, and from the dip of the rivers being uniformly to the N.N.W. and N.W., either the interior was occupied by a large lake, or the confluence of the several streams formed one or more noble rivers flowing across the continent.

In 1819, besides other minor discoveries, a river of some magnitude, called by the natives Morumbidgee, was discovered, which takes its rise in long. 149° , and pursues a westerly course inland, between the 34th and 35th parallels. In 1824, Messrs. Hovell and Hume (the latter a native of the colony) undertook a journey from Lake George, in a S.W. direction, intending to penetrate to Bass's Strait. They crossed the Morumbidgee, and the mountainous range through which it first flows; in lat. 36° , long. 147° , they passed a stream, flowing to the N.W., exceeding 100 yards in width (the Hume); they continued their journey through a fine, open, but thinly-timbered country, to a second river (the Ovens'), in lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$, less than the Hume, flowing like the latter to the N.W., as well as a third stream, in lat. 37° (the Goulburn), and at length reached the southern sea-coast, at the N.E. side of Port Phillip, two degrees to the W. of the place where they proposed to reach it. The country traversed by these enterprising individuals is expected to prove a fine settling country.

In 1827, Mr. Cunningham, who had previously made several excursions in the interior, and circumnavigated New Holland with Captain King, took his departure from an upper (northerly) branch of Hunter's river, and pursuing a northerly direction, crossed Mr. Oxley's homeward track in 1818, and reached a large river (the Gwydir, the Peel of Mr. Oxley), which, after

pursuing its course to the N. for upwards of a degree of latitude from the point at which Mr. Oxley passed it, had forced its way (being now dry) through a break in the eastern ranges, and flowed towards an open country observed beyond it to the N.W. Continuing his journey through a diversity of country, between the meridians of 150° and 151° , on reaching the latitude of $29^{\circ} 10'$, all the hills to the W. terminated, and a level, open interior, of vast expanse, bounded on the N. and N.W. by a distant horizon, broke suddenly on his view. Northward of the 29th parallel, he crossed a river (the Dumaresq), its channel 100 yards wide, winding to the west. A desert waste, and thinly-wooded stony hills succeeded, till, E. of 151° , at an elevation of 900 feet above the bed of the Dumaresq river, he reached the confines of a superior country, the Darling Downs, in about the mean parallel of 28° and the meridian of 152° , bounded on the S.W. by Condamine's river. He subsequently connected the extremity of this journey with the Brisbane river, which falls into Moreton Bay.

In 1828, Captain Sturt was despatched on an expedition to explore the Macquarie. He started, accompanied by Mr. Hume, from Wellington Valley, a beautiful spot on the southern bank of that river, which they traced to the wilderness of marshes and reeds, traversing it in various directions, the conclusion being irresistible, that here the Macquarie was lost as a river, being evaporated and absorbed. On the E. of the marshes the country was low, covered with shells, reeds, and the *acacia pendula*, diversified with the *casuarina tortuosa*, *eucalypti*, the *cypressus callitris*, and the *acacia longifolia*. On the N.W., hills occasionally occurred, and in about long. $146^{\circ} 32'$, lat. $30^{\circ} 21'$, is a range, of quartz formation, consisting of a principal group of five hills (the loftiest only 500 feet), with lateral ridges extending to the N.N.W. on one hand, and bending to New Year's Creek (which runs into the Darling river) on the other. As they advanced in a N.W. direction, that of New Year's Creek, nothing could exceed the dreariness of the desert around, occasional promises of improvement serving only to make the sense of desolation more painful: a few isolated hills and petty groups scarcely broke the monotony. Following the creek, they found themselves, in long. $145^{\circ} 33'$, lat. $29^{\circ} 37'$, suddenly on the banks of a noble river (the Darling), flowing from the N.E. to the S.W. in a channel seventy or eighty yards broad, the surface covered with pelicans and wild fowl. The party eagerly rushed down its precipitous bank, to quench their thirst, but found the water salt and too nauseous to drink. This disappointment was somewhat allayed by the reflexion that the saltness of the stream was a proof of its union with and proximity to the sea; but it subsequently appeared that it was produced by brine-springs in the bed of the river. The country was flat, and of the same character as the plains to the E. The soil was a sandy loam, and the same succulent plants prevailed.

. Captain Sturt conjectures, from appearances, that this remarkable central stream must rise far to the N.E. or N. He observes:

The capacity of its channel, and the terrific floods that must sometimes rage in it, would argue that it is influenced by tropical rains, which alone would

cause such floods. It is likely that it seldom arrives at so reduced a state as that in which we found it, and that, generally speaking, it has a sufficient depth of water for the purposes of inland navigation: in such case, its future importance cannot be questioned, since it most probably receives the chief streams falling westerly from the coast ranges. But, with every anticipation of the benefit that may at some time or other be derived from this remarkable and central stream, it is incumbent on me to state that the country, through which it flows, holds out but little prospect of advantage. Certainly the portion we know of it, is far from encouraging. The extent of alluvial soil, between the inner and outer banks of the river, is extremely limited, and, instead of being covered with sward, is in most places over-run by the polygonum. Beyond this, the plains of the interior stretch away, whose character and soil must change, ere they can be available to any good purpose. But there is a singular want of vegetable decay in the interior of New Holland, and that powerfully argues its recent origin.

This river, which Captain Sturt traced upon this occasion about sixty-six miles in a direct line S.W. to long. $144^{\circ} 50'$, lat. $30^{\circ} 16'$, and which, on his return, he discovered in the parallel of 36° , two degrees and a-half more to the E., where it unites with the Castlereagh, must be considered, as he remarks, as the boundary line of actual inland discovery from the E. He considers it evident that this stream is the chief drain for carrying off the waters falling westerly from the E. coast. Mr. Cunningham observes :

The Darling may be justly considered the largest river which has been discovered in New South Wales, since it is formed by a junction of all the streams which were discovered by Mr. Oxley in 1818 (and these were five in number, each of considerable magnitude), as well as of those I met with in my journey of 1827; and thus it constitutes the great drain of a tract of mountainous country lying between the parallels of 27° and $33\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. But what ultimately becomes of this river so sustained, to what other channels it becomes united, what course it eventually pursues, beyond the spot where Captain Sturt and his comrade left it flowing through a desert country to the south-west, or on what coast it is discharged, if it really does make the sea at any point, remains wholly unknown, and is therefore still to be discovered.

In our ninth volume (p. 73) will be found an official report of Major Mitchell, the surveyor-general of the colony, of the result of an expedition undertaken to verify the statement of a runaway convict, respecting the course of the waters to the northward, from whence it appears that Major Mitchell crossed Liverpool Plains and Peel's River, proceeding westward to the Nammoy, the country to the N. appearing impracticable. Subsequently, however, he moved round the W. extremity of the mountains, and turning to the N. and N.E., reached a river (the Kindur of the natives), which he supposed to be the Gwydir of Mr. Cunningham (the continuation of the Peel of Mr. Oxley), flowing W. and S.W. Crossing this river, and travelling N., on a meridian line, in lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, he came upon the largest river he had yet seen, called by the natives Karaula (evidently a continuation of the Dumaresq of Mr. Cunningham), flowing to the W. and afterwards turning S., and which he followed till it joined the Gwydir, in lat. $29^{\circ} 30' 27''$, long. $148^{\circ} 13' 20''$. Immediately below the junction, the

course of the river continues S. of W., directly towards the place where Captain Sturt discovered the E. part of the Darling. Major Mitchell's conclusion from this discovery, which, to a certain extent, combines those of Mr. Oxley, Mr. Cunningham, and Captain Sturt, is that the division of waters falling towards the N. and S. shores of Australia is not, as has been supposed, in the direction of the Liverpool and Warrabangle range, but extends between Cape Byron, on the E. shore, and Dirk Hartog's Island, on the W.; that all the interior rivers that we know of, to the N. of the Morumbidgee, belong to the basin of the Karaula, this stream flowing S., and hence the disappearance of the Macquarie and other lower rivers may be understood, "for all along the banks of the Karaula, the Gwydir, and the Nammoy, the country, though not swampy, bears marks of frequent inundation; thus the floods, occasioned by these rivers united, cover the low country, and receive the Macquarie, so that no channel marks its further course."

The physical character of the Australian continent is so peculiar, that it is impossible to rely upon any conclusion based upon theories deduced from facts in other continents. The discovery of these rivers and their courses has corrected erroneous theories respecting the interior of the country, but more data are required in order to afford sound footing. Captain Sturt says: "my impression, whilst travelling the country to the W. and N.W. of the marshes of the Macquarie, was that I was traversing a country of comparatively recent formation. The sandy nature of its soil, the great want of vegetable decay, the salsolaceous character of its plants, the appearance of its isolated hills and flooded tracts, and its trifling elevations above the sea,* severally contributed to strengthen these impressions on my mind."

The peculiar property of the trees of Australia, with reference to the vegetable matter produced in decay, is specially noticed by Captain Sturt in his preliminary chapter, and is one of the many singular features in its natural history.

It has been obvious to me, as it must have been to many others, that, in New South Wales, the fall of leaves and the decay of timber, so far from adding to the richness of its soil, actually destroy minor vegetation. This fact was brought more home to me in consequence of its having been my lot to spend some months upon Norfolk Island, a distant penal settlement attached to the government of Sydney. There the abundance of vegetable decay was as remarkable as the want of it on the Australian continent. I have frequently sunk up to my knees in a bed of leaves when walking through its woods; and, often when I placed my foot on what appeared externally to be the solid trunk of a tree, I have found it yield to the pressure, in consequence of its decomposition into absolute rottenness. But such is not the case in New South Wales. There, no such accumulations of vegetable matter are to be met with; but where the loftiest tree of the forest falls to the ground, its figure and length are marked out by the total want of vegetation within a certain distance of it, and a small elevation of earth, resembling more the refuse or scoria of burnt bricks than any thing else, is all that ultimately remains of the immense body which time or accident had prostrated. Thus it would appear,

* As Captain Sturt had no barometer on which he could depend, his elevations are little better than conjectural.

that it is not less to the character of its woods than to the ravages of fire that New South Wales owes its general sterility.

In the following year (1829), Captain Sturt set out on another expedition, to explore the Morumbidgee river, or, in the event of failure, to attempt to reach the Darling, from the point at which the expedition might be thwarted, on a N.W. course. He left Sydney in November, "fully provided with every necessary implement and comfort," and reached the Morumbidgee, flowing through a country described as "wild, romantic, and beautiful." The breadth of the river was eighty feet; its waters were hard and transparent, and the current foaming amidst rocks, or circling in eddies, gave early promise of a long-continued course. The general direction of the river, from its source almost to its termination, though extremely tortuous, owing to the broken country in which it rises, is from E. to W., and confined between the 34th and 35th parallels. As they proceeded, the soil and pasture of the flats bordering on the river were found to be excellent; the land further in the interior was, however, of inferior quality. In about the meridian of $146^{\circ} 50'$, lat. $34^{\circ} 41'$, the river was from 150 to 170 feet wide, and from 4 to 20 deep. The country by degrees became flat and barren, and as the party were approaching the parallel of longitude in which other rivers of Australia lose themselves in swamps, this was expected to be the fate of the noble river they were exploring. Captain Sturt made an excursion towards a ridge of hills on the N. "It is impossible," says he, "for me to describe the kind of country we were now traversing, or the dreariness of the view it presented. The plains were still open to the horizon, but here and there a stunted gum-tree, or a gloomy cypress, seemed placed by Nature as mourners over the surrounding desolation. Neither beast nor bird inhabited these lonely and inhospitable regions, over which the silence of the grave seemed to reign. We had not, for days past, seen a blade of grass, so that the animals could not have been in very good condition." The party soon had stronger evidence of the event apprehended, for they came upon the marshes of the Lachlan, with which marshes the Morumbidgee unites; but as there was reason to think that the latter river was not lost in these reedy swamps, it was perseveringly explored by Captain Sturt, who found a creek joining the Morumbidgee, which he reasonably supposes to be the channel of the Lachlan, the distance being about thirty geographical miles from the extreme point to which Mr. Oxley penetrated in his survey of that river in 1817. From the point of junction, the Morumbidgee ceased to be the broad and fine river it appeared at the foot of the mountain ranges, where it gains the level country. The landscape gradually altered, bearing no longer the marks of inundation; it was a boundless flat, covered with wood and brush; the general timber was dwarf box or flooded gum. In about long. $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ they reached the junction of a broad and noble river (the Murray), which Captain Sturt does not doubt to be the great channel of the streams from the S.E. angle of the island, including the Hume, the Ovens, and the Goulburn, discovered by Messrs. Hume and Hovell. The river they now explored was, therefore, the Murray, which they entered from the Morumbidgee (which had turned

suddenly to the S.) at right angles, and it kept, from the point of junction, the same direction as the general course of the latter river. The medium width of the Murray was 350 feet, the depth from 12 to 20. Its transparent waters were running over a sandy bed at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour, and its banks, though eighteen feet in height, were evidently subject to floods. The generality of the rivers of the interior of this country have outer and inner banks, the former adapted to confine the waters during floods, and prevent them from spreading over the plains.

The country through which the Murray flows presents similar features to that of the Morumbidgee: not a single elevation broke the dark and gloomy monotony of the interior. In nine days' voyage down the Murray, in which period they made about 100 miles of westing, they came to the junction of this river, then running W.S.W., with one little inferior to it, in point of magnitude, flowing from the N. by E., 100 yards wide and 12 feet deep (the water fresh, though turbid), and which Captain Sturt supposes, from its apparent direction on the maps, to be the Darling, which he had traced to long. $144^{\circ} 56'$, lat. $36^{\circ} 16'$: the junction of the Murray and the new river he places in long. $146^{\circ} 56'$, lat. $34^{\circ} 3'$. Mr. Cunningham remarks that, in that case, the whole of the internally-formed streams at present known in the country, from the Dumaresq, in lat. 29° , to the Murray, in lat. 34° , are discharged into the ocean on the southern coast (at the embouchure of the Murray); but he doubts the declension of so considerable a portion of the interior to the S. There is an intermediate tract of unknown country, he adds, exceeding 100 miles, between the southernmost point of Captain Sturt's examination of the Darling and the junction of the tributary of the Murray, which rivers exhibit no one character common to both. The point is one of much interest and importance.

The aspect of the country changed after the junction of these two streams; the banks were sloping and grassy, and overhung by trees of magnificent size, and the men exclaimed that they had got into "an English river." Lofty ranges were seen at a distance, one stretching to the N.E., another to the N.W.

About half a degree to the E., and a very little to the N., they passed, in long. $140^{\circ} 29'$, lat. $33^{\circ} 58'$, the junction with the Murray of another river, supposed to be "a stream of considerable magnitude," named by Captain Sturt the Lindesay, and which is conjectured by him and by Mr. Cunningham to be the Goulburn of Messrs. Hume and Hovell. The banks of the Murray assumed now a different aspect; the left bank was extremely high and of singular character; sometimes of a beautiful columnar regularity, with capitals resembling the Corinthian order; at other times like falls of muddy water petrified, and again resembling the battlements of a castle. They were composed of clay and sand; the washing-out of the latter produced these fantastic appearances. A change soon after took place in the geology of the country; the cliffs of sand and clay gave place to an equally singular fossil formation, resembling the skulls of men piled one upon another, occasioned by the washing-out of the softer parts: it was a mass of shells, apparently a species of the *turritella*.

Having reached the meridian of $139\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$, a little to the S. of the 34th parallel, the river turned off, almost at right angles, to the S., having been observed to have always a tendency to that point where unchecked. Captain Sturt followed this new course, along magnificent reaches of from three to six miles (the river acquiring a breadth of 350 yards), and on the fifth day came to the termination of the Murray, being launched into a beautiful lake (Alexandrina), the reservoir of the waters of southern Australia, which disembogues itself into the sea at Encounter Bay. The length of the lake was estimated at fifty-three miles, its breadth forty, and its medium depth at *four feet* only; a double line of breakers renders it impossible to enter it from the sea.

This expedition, besides filling up a considerable blank on the map of the southern part of the island, has shown in what way the streams previously known, which rise in the S., are disposed of, and has also corrected the too sanguine notions entertained respecting the interior country in this part. Captain Sturt's report holds out no promise of very extensive settling tracts, of a superior quality to what is already known; it contradicts the theory of a navigable river; and the discovery of a shoal lake, with an impassable bar, communicating with the Murray, is of little value in a commercial point of view.

Captain Sturt entertained some idea that there might be a communication between Lake Alexandrina and the Gulf of St. Vincent: this question has been more recently set at rest by the result of the expedition under the late Captain Barker, who ascended to lat. $34^{\circ} 41'$, where he fully satisfied himself that no such channel exists. The country between the Lake and the Gulf, consisting of five millions of acres of rich soil, Captain Sturt considers, however, to be adapted to colonization.

Thus, of this vast country, at least six-sevenths remain utterly unknown, and the want of navigable rivers must necessarily impede the progress of discovery. The following directions of future expeditions are suggested by Mr. Cunningham: he proposes that one should be despatched to follow the course of the Darling, from the S.W. point, where it was abandoned by Captain Sturt, or to trace up, in a N. direction, the tributary of the Murray, which that officer identifies with the Darling; that a second expedition might proceed from the Moreton Bay country to the tropic, in a course as much as possible to the W. of N.W., descending southerly, on reaching the tropical circle in long. 140° , in a S. direction, on that meridian, to the latitude of Moreton Bay, then shaping a course to the E.; a third expedition might explore more minutely the N.W. coast, with a view of discovering any outlets of the internally-collected waters.

The intercourse which Captain Sturt had with the natives, in his journies, was not calculated to exalt our opinion of their character. In some instances, they evinced qualities which might be cultivated into virtues, but the generality are a debased and depraved race, as our traveller expresses it, "at the very bottom of the scale of humanity." He has recorded a circumstance which is scarcely credible, that of a native man killing his infant by dashing its head against a stone, cooking it, and eating it. Captain Sturt interrogated this true savage as to his motives for such a deed; but the

only reason that could be assigned was, that "the child was sick, and would never have grown up." The dirty and hideous aspect of most of these people is disgusting, and syphilitic and other loathsome diseases, probably the only gifts of European civilization they have received, add to their offensiveness whilst they thin their numbers. The races at both extremes of Captain Sturt's journeys were nearly alike, or seemed to be from the same stock. "The sunken eye and overhanging eyebrow, the high cheek-bone and thick lip, distended nostrils, the nose either short or aquiline, together with a stout bust and slender extremities, and both curled and smooth hair, marked the natives of the Morumbidgee as well as those of the Darling: in customs, they differed in no material point from the coast natives."

We have not much space to devote to the collection of journals of expeditions into Western Australia, which, although they contain abundant matter which is interesting to the settler, discover few facts of great geographical importance, inasmuch as they extended to a comparatively small distance inland.

This little colony, which has been the subject of so much misrepresentation, is, we find, to be more efficiently supported by the aid of Government, which is to take upon itself, for the present, the expense of its civil and military establishments. The other objects connected with the amelioration of the settlement, the foundation of schools, the construction of roads and public works, &c., are also to be provided for by duties and imposts. Emigration will be encouraged, and the legislative council is to be extended so as to comprise a portion of the settlers unconnected with the government. "In the advancement of their particular pursuits, in the cultivation of the soil, and in the conversion of its natural resources into a productive state, the colonists must rely upon their own means and industry." Such are the intentions of the Home Government, conveyed through Governor Stirling, now in England.

The colony of Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, consisting of an aggregate population of 24,000 British subjects, of whom one-half are convicts, paying a revenue of about £65,000,—which is much more than absorbed by its local expenditure,—is in a less advanced state than New South Wales, from which it was severed in 1825. This comparative backwardness may be in part owing to the aboriginal natives, whose ferocity has greatly impeded the operations of the colonists. This obstacle is now removed by the transportation of the aborigines to a small island, where they will probably become extinct. Expeditions have, of late, been made into the interior (though two-thirds of the island remain unexplored), which have not only tended to fill up the map, but have brought to light land of superior quality, in which this island seems more abundant than its vast neighbour.

The pleasant little volume of Mrs. Prinsep affords a good picture of the physical and moral characters of British Tasmania. On landing from India at Hobart Town (corrupted first by pronunciation and now in writing into *Hobarton*), Mrs. Prinsep was not a little surprised at its extent and the size of the warehouses. As she walked up the High Street, a thousand

English recollections revived,—“carts and cottages, girls in their pattens, boys playing at marbles, above all, rosy countenances, chubby cheeks, and English voices.”

After describing the metropolis of Tasmania (which is about a mile or mile and a-half square), Mrs. Prinsep gives an account of a trip to Elizabeth Town, twenty-two miles in the interior, to which a *stage* runs twice a week, which stage is “a cart fitted up with benches like an Irish jaunting-car.” On arriving at the town, it was extremely difficult to find it; upon inquiry, it appeared that, besides the magistrate’s and governor’s houses, and the school, there were but two houses and a-half, the third not being yet completed. The views, however, on the road and from the town, were beautiful. Tasmania, in fact, consists, as yet, in its two towns of Hobarton and Launceston.

The details which Mrs. Prinsep furnishes of the economics of this country are not unattractive :

The sources of accumulation here have engrossed my attention completely, and the island possesses temptations, in my eye, even above the glorious power to be obtained in our East-India civil service. See how I am changed ! Romance, and even ambition, have vanished ; for amongst all the beauties and interests of this place, I am beginning to think none are so beautiful as the interests of capital. The colony contains valuable property, many sources of wealth, security, health, every thing but money, consequently the latter obtains a most profitable return. Interest alone on mortgages, with the very best securities, is at fifteen or twenty per cent. Invest your money in stock for wool, and it brings a return of fifty per cent. per annum—in the whale-fishery, one hundred per cent. There are two banks founded upon joint-stocks, and the shareholders are the wealthiest people in the community ; dividends now paid are sixteen per cent., the shares £100 ; the banks are constituted upon the safest possible principle—the business is almost confined to discounting bills—security is insisted on, and mortgages declined, lest land should be obtained instead of money. The quarter of the globe in which all these profits are to be safely made is so little known, that capital has not been drawn to it.

From these few remarks, I deduce the certain inference that there is no immediate prospect of any check to that rise in the value of land, and such other property, which is now observable. Money well invested in land here, and allowed to accumulate, will be tenfold its original value in fifteen years. Two hundred pounds would purchase a noble property here ; in England, the interest on it would scarcely furnish two boxes of millinery annually ! You have no idea of the cheapness of things here ; £1,000 will buy a fine, healthy, and beautiful estate of 1,200 acres, 200 of them already in cultivation, and the whole becoming more valuable every year. Corn and potatoes export to Sydney, wool to England ; wool averages sixpence a pound. The whole colony is on the advance, and its resources remain to be developed. Fresh lands are granted in square miles, in the proportion of one square mile, or 640 acres, for every £500 sterling of capital, which the applicant can immediately command, to the extent of four square miles, or 2,560 acres, which is the largest grant that is made to any settler without purchase, as the smallest is 320 acres. The total territory in acres is 15,000,000 ; of which about one-half is rocky, or thickly wooded, the rest arable and pasture ; arable being, as one to six of pasture. Total acres granted to December 1829, 1,323,523, consequently unlocated acres, 13,676,447. The wool of Van Diemen’s Land is of peculiar softness, and from the greater attention now paid to cleaning

and packing, the price is rising. Wheat is of a very superior quality, weighing generally about sixty, and sometimes as much as sixty-five pounds a bushel. Oats are beginning to be raised, barley has not yet succeeded, pease and other species of pulse are plentiful. Skins are also valuable. Seal-skins the most so, being worth about twenty-five shillings each in England. Kangaroo-skins are essentially useful in the colony, for hats, and also for shoes, which are remarkably durable; when well packed, and of a good size, these skins fetch nearly sixpence a pound in London. Shoemakers make 100 per cent. on the raw material.

To be sure, this lady is not very encomiastic upon other points, which are in such cases to be put *post nummos*. "The society of Hobarton," she says, "is very pleasant, and to us has been very kind; but the chief amusement to strangers is the constitution of this society. The population of the future empire of Van Diemen's Land (for in fifty years it must be independent) is founded upon the dregs that have been drained from England. Most of our new friends have sprung from the lowest democracy. Their mother language will soon undergo a change: the next generation will certainly expel the *h* from its place in the dictionary, and admit it as a *h'* aspirate to the *h'* apples, and the *h'* oranges. A little more respectability may perhaps be imported from England or from India, when the advantages this colony holds out to emigrants are better known." If the history of every house were made public, she observes, it would make Europeans shudder. "Even in our small menage, our cook has committed murder, our footman burglary, and the housemaid bigamy: but these formidable truths are hushed up!"

This article would be incomplete without some notice of the islands in what may be termed the Australasian seas: we shall limit that notice to the Sandwich Islands and New Zealand, all of which are rising fast into commercial importance. It will scarcely be believed, that no less than twenty-four vessels, burthen 2,630 tons, are owned at the Sandwich Islands, partly by natives and partly by foreigners. A gentleman, who resides in the island of Woahoo (Owyhee), has furnished the following account of the number and tonnage of foreign vessels touching at Woahoo during the years 1824 to 1831:

Year.	ENGLISH.		AMERICAN.		UNDER OTHER FOREIGN FLAGS.		ANNUAL TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1824 ...	17	6,298	66	18,851	5	1,330	88	26,479
1825 ...	20	8,165	56	15,616	3	950	79	24,731
1826 ...	13	5,264	88	25,888	6	1,112	107	32,264
1827 ...	18	6,839	82	24,954	7	1,721	107	33,514
1828 ...	31	10,663	116	37,029	8	2,313	155	50,005
1829 ...	27	9,371	108	36,297	4	1,003	139	46,671
1830 ...	26	8,675	100	30,932	3	515	129	40,122
1831* ...	30	9,859	83	26,148	5	1,172	118	37,179

* The decrease in the amount of American tonnage may be accounted for by the number of vessels going to the neighbouring island Maui, where, at one time, at the end of 1831, there were twenty-three ships at anchor, at one time and place.

At Honolulu, the port of the island of Woahoo (situated at the south side of the island) there is great facility for refitting or repairing vessels: at the end of 1831 two vessels, of 180 and 190 tons, were hove down, caulked, and coppered, in five days.

It is evident, from the foregoing statement, that the Americans are engrossing the trade of these islands. The writer observes that, "the advantageous geographical position of the Sandwich Islands, their great fertility, salubrious climate; and safe commodious port, render them of considerable importance to the commercial world; that, as they become better known, they will be more frequented by foreigners; that Honolulu can scarcely fail to become a depôt for European and India goods, whence they will be re-shipped for the new states of Spanish America and the north-west coast; and that the increasing whale-fishery, and other commercial speculations, will all contribute to augment the trade of the place."

The queen dowager, Kaahmanu, died on the 7th June 1832, but the accession of the young king does not appear to have changed the order of things.

The trade of New Zealand is advancing with equal or greater rapidity. The Bay of Islands now presents the characteristics of a regular commercial country. The *Phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, is now in such extensive demand, as to have raised an agricultural class in the islands; at the same time, the property of the flax-grounds is often the subject of sanguinary contentions.

It is to be regretted that New Zealand has become a receptacle of many runaway convicts, of the worst description, from New South Wales, who not only debauch the character of the natives, but incite them against the respectable settlers, who, being under the protection of no government authority, are at the mercy of these miscreants.

THE VOICES OF THE WORLD.

"Our rabbins teach us that three voices pass from one end of the world to the other; namely, the voice of the globe of the sun; the voice of the mourning of Rome; and the voice of the soul when she departeth from the body. Some say, likewise, the voice of the angel Ridga, who hath the management of rain and the care of moistening the earth."—*Stehelin's Rabbinical Literature*, vol. I. p. 228.

YE are with me, mighty voices,
Ye are with me when I go
Where the summer grass rejoices,
Where the golden waters flow.

I bow my head unto the blast
That cometh from the Land of Years;
A cry of wailing rushes past
Of a city in her tears.

Widow of kings! how long, how long,
Since princes at thy bosom hung!
How long since, from thy parched lips,
The stream of poetry hath sprung!

Yet, O thrice happy though thou art, ●
From thy proud throne of glory hurl'd—
Thy mourner—every human heart,
Thy sepulchre—the world!

O voice of Death ! thou hast a tone
Of terror loud and wild,
When the weeping mother sits alone
By the bed of her dying child.

And she sees by the taper's yellow light,
As it sinks amid the gloom,
And the old trees groan with the wind of night,—
That Death is in the room !

But list ! that melancholy sound
Upon the breeze doth fly—
I see the shadow on the ground
Of the sunlight in the sky.

And even now, so soft and clear,
Like some enchanted strain,
Thy voice steals on my charmed ear,
Sweet Spirit of the silver rain !

How many eyes have watched to see,
When stormy clouds the sky enshroud,
Thy gentle face of cheerful glee
Break from the cave of cloud !

The blossoms wake beneath thy feet,
And from each twilight grot,
The crystal fountain danceth out—
But all is dark where thou art not !

The violet and fair musk-rose,
Meek dwellers in green woodland places,
In gladness at thy well-known call,
Lift up their pale and drooping faces.

Dear voice of summer life, thy song
On every breeze floats by,
And from the warm and fragrant ground
There riseth up sweet melody.

And from the flowery hedge, where deep
The glimmering grass among,
Its watch the wakeful bird doth keep,
Cometh a low and broken song.

While ever its small twinkling feet
Among the quivering leaves do play,
Shaking about from every bough
The white dew in a silver spray—

Ye are with me, mighty voices,
Ye are with me when I go
Where the summer grass rejoices,
Where the golden waters flow.

MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. VIII.—BERHAMPORE.

IN its outward aspect, there is no European station in the Mofussil which can bear any comparison with Berhampore; it is situated on the left bank of the Hooghley, in the fair and fertile province of Bengal, and is arrayed with the utmost splendour of foliage; the flowering trees attaining a gigantic size, and the more common offspring of the forest, the banian, tamarind, neem, peepul, and bamboo, occurring in greater profusion, and seeming to riot in richer luxuriance, than in the dry soils of the upper country, where the groves are contrasted with arid sand, instead of springing from long grass and thickly-spreading underwood. The cantonments of Berhampore are well laid out and handsomely built; the quarters of the officers belonging to the European regiments stationed there being of brick covered with cement, like the *puckha* palaces of Calcutta, and forming uniform ranges of considerable extent. The grand square, a spacious quadrangle, enclosing an excellent parade-ground, is particularly striking; and stately houses, belonging to civilians and other permanent residents, arise in tasteful and convenient spots in the neighbourhood, giving to the whole station an air of grandeur and importance not usually found in garrisons, where the pompous array of fortresses and bristling bulwarks is wanting. To contrast with all this beauty and magnificence, and to shew the deceitfulness of outward appearances, a large and melancholy arena, filled with monumental stones, gives silent but mournful evidence of the unhealthiness of the atmosphere, and of the grim dominion of death in the midst of the most lavish productions of nature. Berhampore lies low, and has not been sufficiently drained before its occupation by European troops. Every breath of air which visits it comes over swamps and marshy lands; it abounds with ditches and stagnant pools, those fruitful sources of malaria, and its too redundant vegetation is rank and noisome.

Elegant and commodious as the European quarters appear, they have not been constructed with a proper regard to the health of the inhabitants. It was formerly the custom in Bengal, and one which unfortunately has not been universally relinquished, to glaze the houses only upon what sailors would term the weather-side; close wooden shutters, or glass doors, not being supposed necessary except to keep off the storms of rain brought by the hurricanes from the north-west. Under this idea, the more sheltered parts of the house are merely furnished with venetians, which never can be made to close so exactly as to keep out the damp air. There are no fire-places in these summer residences; and persons compelled to dwell all the year round in them must undergo every change of atmosphere, without the possibility of preventing their exposure to diseases which are generated by sudden transitions from heat to cold. Philosophers assert that the earth is cooling down; and although the sultriness of Bengal during the hot season has not suffered the slightest diminution, it is certain that the air is much keener than heretofore during the few months of cold weather: a fact fully

borne out by the frosts, which have made ice an article of manufacture at Chinsurah by the same process used in the upper provinces. Every person having more regard to health than to expense, takes care to have the family abode glazed upon all sides, and fire-places formerly unknown are becoming common in Calcutta, where, after sunset, in the large lofty rooms, during the cold season, the blaze and genial warmth of a wood fire are very acceptable. The want of these preservatives from cholera, which is more frequently brought on by exposure to chills than by any other cause, is severely felt at Berhampore, where that fatal disease is peculiarly destructive to the European community, making sad ravages amongst the King's regiments every season: doleful records upon the tombstones chronicle its gloomy triumphs; neither sex nor age are spared, and there is no cemetery in India which contains the mortal remains of so many juvenile mothers and young brides as that at Berhampore. The Lower Orphan School, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, receives numerous inmates from this unhealthy station. The institution was established for the purpose of educating and providing for the children of deceased soldiers; should the non-commissioned officers or privates of European regiments desire to take a wife out of this asylum, they are, if men of character, permitted to do so, but they must choose by the eye alone at a single interview. They are not allowed to pay their addresses to the object which has attracted them, or to transfer their affections to another after their selection has been made: no previous acquaintance can be granted, and the bride has only the privilege of rejection.

King's troops, which have nearly completed the full period of their services in India, generally take their leave of Mofussil stations at Berhampore; but it is too often selected for the quarters of new arrivals; and regiments, acclimating in the midst of its treacherous swamps, pay double toll to the king of terrors. Here are no advantages which can compensate for an unhealthy climate, and no one takes up his abode at this place without a feeling of reluctance; frequent deaths cast a gloom upon society, and there are other causes which prevent the cordiality and good-fellowship, amid the European community, which can alone reconcile the Indian exile to banishment in a foreign land. The extreme youth of the civil and military servants of the Company, upon their arrival in the country in which their lot has been cast, permits them to conform to its customs without any irksome feeling; but it is otherwise with officers of King's regiments, who come out later in life. Their habits and manners have been formed in England, and many refuse to submit to the regulations and usages which have been established time out of mind in India, while others comply with an ill-grace. The order of visiting is completely reversed in the Company's territories; the stranger is expected to call upon the residents, and the rule is so absolute, that persons who refuse to attend to it give much offence, and are in a great measure cut off from society. Subaltern officers of small means, unaccustomed to the state of things existing in a strange country, feel reluctant to intrude themselves upon the mansions of rich civilians, and would rather await the advance of the great man; the civilian is offended by the neglect of common courtesies, and, having lived many years out of

England, forgets to make proper allowances for the prejudices imbibed at home: coldness and dislike ensue, each casts the blame upon the other, and the station is divided into separate circles.

The difference between the style of living and the incomes of persons thrown together at a Mofussil station is but too apt to create suspicion, if not jealousy, on the part of the least wealthy class. They scrutinize the air and deportment of those more favoured with the gifts of fortune with a critical eye; reserve is always attributed to pride; they expect marked and flattering receptions, without considering that their visits may be paid to men who, notwithstanding their station or their talents, may be very little acquainted with the world, and quite unskilled in the art of doing the honours of their houses. The shyness and want of ease, which would pass unnoticed in persons of their own standing, are imputed to the worst feelings when exhibited by rich civilians: no time is given to thaw the ice; a hasty judgment, in many instances of course exceedingly erroneous, is formed, and the visitor withdraws in disgust, determined never to subject himself again to "the proud man's contumely." Ladies, happily, are not expected to undergo this ordeal: upon their arrival at a station, the husband, father, or brother, with whom they reside, makes the tour of the place, and the females of the families, to whom he has paid his respects, call upon the strangers, who are of course expected to return the visit. If the duty, in the first instance, on the part of the gentleman, be omitted, the ladies will remain unnoticed, and it will either be supposed that they desire to live in seclusion, or that there is some not very creditable reason for their being averse to an introduction to the society. The awkwardness of presenting themselves at the houses of persons with whom they have not had any previous acquaintance is considerably lessened when, as is generally the case, the strangers have some friend, well known to the whole station, to accompany them in their round of visits. It rarely happens that the officers of the native army are without a *Cicerone*; for, immediately upon their landing, they are thrown into the way of so many cadets, new-comers like themselves, who, upon their obtaining commissions, are posted into different regiments; and so soon become associated with persons belonging to both services, that, at almost every station, they must have an acquaintance disposed to perform the friendly office. King's troops are differently circumstanced; they have a society within themselves, which they fancy will render them independent of any other. They do not choose to appear to court attentions which they think should be bestowed unsolicited; and if, upon their first arrival in Bengal, they should not be quartered for any length of time at Fort William, they may march up the country without having formed any acquaintance beyond the limits of their own barracks. Officers joining King's regiments long stationed in India generally live for a considerable period isolated from the servants of the Company, unless the corps should have amalgamated itself with the rest of the Anglo-Indian community, and have got rid of all the opinions contracted in Europe. This is only the case, at Berhampore, when its garrison has been recruited from the upper provinces.

A newly-arrived regiment, which had held out staunchly against paying the first visit, and whose officers could not be persuaded that pride was not the cause of their being unnoticed by civilians of rank, was not a little astonished by the conduct pursued by a gentleman, who succeeded to the appointment of resident at the neighbouring court. The individual in question, from long domestication with native princes in distant states, had adopted the pomp and circumstance of oriental splendour, so necessary to create and retain the respect due to the representative of the governors of the country. The appointments of his establishment were magnificent; he kept a train of elephants, and when he appeared in state was surrounded by a crowd of retainers, *chobdars*, and *chuprassees*, carrying silver maces and sheathed swords before him, while mounted *suwars* brought up the rear. These things were talked of, and of course exaggerated, in a place which has been too long under the dominion of the Company for Europeans to be compelled to study the tastes and prejudices of natives of rank, whom it seems to be the policy to instruct in foreign fashions. A demeanour correspondent to all this outward grandeur was expected by the little world of Berhampore; but, to the surprise of every body, the new resident got into his buggy, that favourite conveyance of rich and poor, and left his name at every door without the least distinction. He became of course exceedingly popular, and rational people perceived that, if they had attended like him to the customs of the country, the whole station might have been united, instead of being split into parties.

To a casual visitor, neither the crowded burial-ground, nor the little jealousies existing between certain classes, can seriously affect the pleasure to be derived from a short sojourn at one of the best-built and best-kept stations in India. The roads are exceedingly fine, and there are no squalid and unsightly objects to destroy the effect of the splendid buildings scattered in every direction. The whole place would realize the *beau idéal* which untravelled persons might form of some imperial residence, exclusively confined to the *attachés* of a court in its rural retirement; and when the band of one of the King's regiments is playing the overtures of Rossini or of Weber, in a masterly style, at the evening promenade, surrounded by gay equipages filled with ladies attired in the latest European fashions, it is difficult to imagine that the scene is placed upon the banks of the Hooghly, so many thousand miles distant from the native places of the music, the glittering paraphernalia, and the assembled crowd. The divine airs of our favourite composers can scarcely be heard to more advantage than when played by accomplished performers, on a fine calm evening, by the side of an Indian river. None, who have ever listened to the strains of harmony waked by skilful hands, while gazing upon the placid waters paved with starry ingots, or silvered over by the moonlight, and shaded with feathery trees, can forget the soothing sensation they produced. The pleasure is too rarely tasted to lose its zest; European bands do not long retain their best performers in India; they have many temptations to indulge in habits of intemperance, and when they drop off, very inferior substitutes must be accepted in their place.

The East-India Company have a manufactory of silk at Berhampore, which furnishes the bandana handkerchiefs so much prized in England, together with taffetas and washing silks, which are however deficient both in gloss and substance, and very inferior to the productions of other looms, either belonging to the eastern world or to European states; the difference in the price between these articles and richer importations, is not sufficiently great to induce Anglo-Indian ladies to patronize them, even if the prejudice did not run very strongly in favour of foreign goods. Where China satins are despised, the silks of Berhampore have little favour, and seldom find their way into the wardrobes of the fair residents. Very beautiful pieces of workmanship, of various kinds, in carved ivory, are brought for sale from the neighbouring city of Moorshedabad. Though the artizans of the native capital of the province of Bengal cannot support any comparison with the delicate performances of the Chinese, they exhibit considerable skill in the delineations of men and animals, and their figures far surpass the grotesque images which are usually sold in Delhi. The common kinds of chessmen, boards furnished with richly-cut pegs for the game of *solitaire*, paper-presses, and wafer-seals, are exceedingly well-executed, and cheap compared with the European prices. It is seldom that there is a large stock upon hand, the manufacturers not liking to work except by order; nor are these articles purchasable at Calcutta. The natives of India, though industrious and fond of getting money, are not given to commercial speculations; at least, the spirit does not pervade all classes of merchants and manufacturers; and those articles, which are not in common demand all over India, are only to be found in the places where they are produced. There is no general mart in Calcutta, where all the different commodities of Hindoostan can be procured.

Without visiting every part of India, it is impossible to become acquainted with the numerous branches of art which have arrived at a high degree of perfection in remote native cities; many persons have remained for years in Calcutta without having had an opportunity of seeing articles of manufacture, which are better known in England than within a hundred miles of the spot where they were made. No European shopkeeper at the presidency has yet thought it worth his while to inquire about the productions of the Mofussil, with a view of opening a warehouse for their sale. The success of the Chinese shop on the esplanade offers great encouragement for the establishment of a similar emporium, where persons desirous to send presents to England might see all the resources of the country at once, and choose from the gold ornaments and embroideries of Delhi, the mosaics, marbles, and agates of Agra, the sweetmeats and pickles of Lucknow, the medicinal oils of Mhow and other celebrated places, the carpets of Mirzapore, the muslin scarfs of Dacca, the ivory works of Berhampore, defensive and offensive arms, with a great variety of other articles, both curious and ornamental, which are scarcely known except by the few who may meet them by accident, in travelling through the places where they are made.

Within seventy miles of Berhampore, and not more than fifty from Calcutta, at Kishnagar, a civil station on the banks of the Jellinghy, there is a

manufactory of printed muslins, of a very superior kind, which are not to be met with in the Calcutta market, even when the supply from England is not adequate to the demand. These muslins have the commendation—a strong one to some persons—of being high-priced. The piece, which is more than enough for one dress but not sufficient for two, is twenty rupees (£2). The patterns are elegant, but are only printed in a single colour; and as India muslin, though nearly driven out of the market by steam and spinning-jennies, is still highly-prized, it might be advantageous to an English shopkeeper to keep a stock on hand for the benefit of the ladies of Calcutta.

At the same place, Kishnagur, poor native workmen have become exceedingly expert in an art, which appears to be of very modern date in India, that of modelling figures illustrative of the great variety of castes and classes of the population of Hindoostan. Nothing can be more characteristic, or more skilfully executed, than the countenances; the expression of each is admirable; the water-carrier looks worn with fatigue, while the khansamah bears an air of authority; the lines of care and thought are traced upon the brow of age, and the young seem to exult in strength and vigour. There is the stern determination of the self-torturing *fugger*, and the humble insinuating appeal of the common beggar. The attitudes have great merit; but the limbs, though well put together, are not so exactly proportioned as to correspond with the extraordinary degree of perfection to which the heads have been brought, the hands in particular being usually too large. The figures are, in the first instance, composed of rags and straw, covered with a coating of cement: from their weight and appearance, they convey the idea of images formed of finely-tempered clay; but as they are easily fractured, a slight accident will reveal the nature of the materials. These figures, which cannot be copied in England except at a great expense (it being necessary to take casts from the originals), are sold at Kishnagur and Calcutta, where they are also manufactured, at eight annas (a shilling) each, dressed with great accuracy in the proper costume, but in coarse materials. Any number may be procured, and it is only necessary to tell the artist that you require representations of nautch girls, musicians, tailors, or fifty others; they are all brought, and are all equally true to nature.

The amusements of Berhampore are considerably increased by its proximity to Moorshedabad, a city which, after the desertion of Dacca by the imperial soubadar, became the capital of Bengal, and which is still the residence of the pensioned descendant of its former rulers. The dominion which Jaffeer Khan, the founder of the family of the nawáb of Bengal, maintained against the will of the Moghul emperors, who vainly attempted to supersede him, faded away after the famous defeat at Plassey: not a single vestige of power now remains, and the princes of the present day are content to support an outward shew of magnificence upon an income of sixteen lacs (£160,000) a-year, allowed them by the East-India Company. The city is well-situated, and forms a pleasing object from the river, but contains nothing worthy of notice, except the modern palace of the nawáb, which is a fine building, in the European style, of dazzling whiteness, and rising in glittering splendour amid stately groves of flowering

trees. All the Mohammedan festivals are celebrated with great pomp under the superintendence of a prince, who has little else to divert his mind; and as the invitations are very generally extended to the European residents of Berhampore, they have ample opportunities of studying the character of native entertainments. Deference to European taste has occasioned those at Moorshedabad to be of a mixed character; the nautch is frequently performing in one apartment while quadrilles are going on in another, and the style of the banquet is entirely adapted to the peculiar notions of the guests.

The intercourse, which has taken place between the nawáb of Bengal and his Anglo-Indian neighbours, has not, up to the present period, been productive of the same salutary effects, which in so many instances have followed the intimacies of European and Indian residents in Calcutta. Though not destitute of talents, and apparently exceedingly willing to accommodate themselves to foreign customs, to live in European houses, and to drive about in European carriages, none of the descendants of the dethroned Meer Jaffér Khan have been distinguished for literary or scientific attainments, and the late nawáb* was lamentably deficient in every branch of education. It is, unfortunately, the policy of the relatives of natives of rank, to enervate the mind of the heir of the family by frivolous and ignoble pursuits; this system, in the instance above mentioned, was carried to a fatal extent. The young prince was handsome, graceful in his person, and courteous in his manners; he never neglected to bow to European ladies when he met them in the evening drive, whether he had been previously presented to them or not, paying that mark of respect indiscriminately to every carriage which contained a fair tenant. It was impossible, however, for Europeans, who had any respect for themselves, to take the slightest pleasure in the society of a man wholly given up to dissipation of every kind. The interchange of visits was rendered imperative by his rank and situation; but his presence never could be productive of gratification. When partaking of the hospitalities of the judges of the court of circuit, or other distinguished Europeans, at whose tables he did not sit as a mere matter of form, according to the strict rules practised by persons of his religion in India, he speedily became intoxicated by too frequent libations of that beverage, in which lax Mohammedans permit themselves to indulge, since it does not come under the denomination of wine. Cherry brandy is the favourite juice of the jovial portion of Moslems and Hindoos; even the lofty-minded Rajpoots, the strictest followers of Brahma, who in their central provinces have not been so strongly exposed to the contaminating influence of European example, will condescend to imbibe long potations of this fascinating liqueur, and under its influence become, in an exceedingly short space of time, as they term it, *barra coossee* (very happy).

Upon some occasions, the nawáb of Bengal appears upon the river in state, and the effect of his numerous and brilliant flotilla is the finest imaginable. The prows of these gay and gilded barges are shaped into the resemblance of animals, and painted and varnished with all the hues and

* The *Asiatic Journal* has lately announced the death of this prince, who fell an early victim to a career of vice and intemperance.

splendour of enamel; at the stern, gilt pillars support richly-embroidered canopies, and the rowers are splendidly clad in white and scarlet. The boats are exceedingly long, and as they skim like bright-plumed birds the surface of the sparkling water, the delighted spectator feels assured that the silver Cydnus never bore a fairer fleet. The great men, who follow in the nawáb's train, are magnificently clad in gold and silver brocade, studded with jewels; the punkahs and umbrellas, which are used to agitate the air and screen them from the sun when landing, are formed of rich materials, and there is not, as in other native processions, any mixture of poverty or meanness to mar the gorgeousness of the spectacle.

These regattas are seen to the greatest advantage in the rains, when the Bhagarathi—the name given to the arm of the Ganges which branches off from the parent river, about forty miles above Moorshedabad,—is very wide, spreading itself over a vast extent of low ground, and forming beautiful creeks and bays shadowed with the bending branches of the bamboo and other graceful trees. Nor is it by day alone that the river is made the scene of those pageants, which in India supply the place of dramatic spectacles. An annual fête takes place at night, under the auspices of the nawáb, which is scarcely to be paralleled in beauty. It is instituted in honour of the escape of an ancient sovereign of Bengal from drowning, who, as the tradition relates, being upset in a boat at night, would have perished, his attendants being unable to distinguish the spot where he struggled in the water, had it not been for a sudden illumination caused by a troop of beautiful maidens, who had simultaneously launched a great number of little boats into the river, of coco-nut garlanded with flowers, and gleaming with a lamp, whose flickering flame each viewed with anxious hopes of happy augury. The faithful followers of the king, aided by this seasonable diffusion of light, perceived their master just as he was nearly sinking, exhausted by vain efforts to reach the shore, and guiding a boat to his assistance, arrived in time to snatch him from a watery grave. It is said that it is in commemoration of this fortunate escape that the annual festival of the *Bhearer* is celebrated; some, however, attribute its origin to a different circumstance: whatever may have been the motive of its institution, they are fortunate who have had an opportunity of witnessing a scene, which transports the spectator to fairy land.

The natives of India are extremely ingenious in all the decorative parts of art, and frequently astonish those who consider their taste as perfectly barbarous by the display of undoubted elegance in their devices. Talc, which is found in great abundance in India, supplies the material for numberless brilliant illusions; the splendid *tázees*, carried about at the Mohur-rum, are chiefly composed of the shining and transparent plates of this mineral, which may be cut into any shape, and made to assume all the colours of the rainbow. When illuminated by the profusion of lamps, which are always brought in aid of any midnight exhibition, the effect is perfectly magical.

The banks of the river are brilliantly lighted up on the evening of the festival of the *Bhearer*, and numerous flights of rockets announce the ap-

proach of a floating palace, built upon a raft, and preceded by thousands of small lamps, which cover the surface of the water, each wreathed with a chaplet of flowers. The raft is of considerable extent, formed of plan-tain trees fastened together, and bearing a structure which Titania herself might delight to inhabit. Towers, gates, and pagodas appear in fantastic array, bright with a thousand colours, and shining in the light of numberless glittering cressets. Two angles in the river only admit a transient view of the passing pageant; there is no time to detect the human hand in its erection, or to doubt that fairy spells have been at work: 'mid the blaze of rockets, which reveal nothing but its beauties, the clang of innumerable instruments, and the animating shouts of thousands raised to the highest degree of excitement by the interest of the scene, the splendred fabric disappears, and the river is left to its own placid beauty, the sky to its holy stars, and the atmosphere around to those splendid meteors which brighten the evening air in Bengal. The fire-fly is rarely to be seen above Benares, where it does not appear in the countless myriads disporting through the fields of heaven, in the lower and more marshy provinces, one of the most beautiful adjuncts of an Indian night; it is seen in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Moorshedabad, where the trees are literally radiant with lamps on every leaf.

It may be supposed that, when the festival of the *Bearer* is celebrated with so much pomp, the custom, to which (whatever may be its origin) it bears so strong an affinity, is very prevalent. Though occasionally on the Jumna, and on the higher parts of the Ganges, the fairy boat, with its garland and its light of good or evil omen, is to be seen, the stream is not lit up as in Bengal with numerous barks of hope, which float after each other of an evening in rapid succession, nor is the native attachment to flowers, though extending to every part of Hindoostan, so strongly displayed in any other province.

In addition to the gaieties and festivities which take place at the palace of the nawáb, the residents of Berhampore avail themselves of the opportunities of enjoying field sports, afforded by the adjacent country. The Rajmhal hills arise on the opposite bank of the river, and thither parties of gentlemen are continually attracted by the exciting warfare which Anglo-Indians delight to carry on against the beasts of prey infesting the jungles of India. Numerous wild animals, of the most savage description, abound in the sunny dells and shady thickets of the extensive mountain ranges, which divide Bengal from the neighbouring province of Behar. The rhinoceros is an inhabitant of the woods of Rajmhal, and though of too sullen and cruel a character to become domesticated or useful to man, when taken young may be permitted nearly the same liberty of action as that with which the elephant in the Zoological gardens is indulged. An enclosure of not very large dimensions, but in which there is a spreading um-brageous tree, and a small muddy pond, in Barrackpore Park, contains one of these huge unwieldy animals. The creature is apparently well-satisfied with its condition, wallowing for half the day in the mire, and spending the remainder under the sheltering boughs of its leafy canopy. It does not dis-

play any anger or impatience at the approach of visitors, and gazes unconcernedly at the carriages which are continually passing and re-passing the place of its confinement, which, for the convenience of those who may wish to see it without much trouble, is close to the public road. This extraordinary animal is rarely seen in Europe; a young one, captured a few years ago, which was intended for an English menagerie, unfortunately perished in consequence of the miscalculations of the natives to whom it was entrusted. As they learned that there would be some difficulty in procuring proper food for their four-footed companion, in one stage of their journey to Calcutta, they crammed it with three days provision at once, and it died of repletion, a contingency which never occurred to men who can endure the extremes of abstinence or of excess without sustaining much personal inconvenience.

Those huge ferocious bears, which form such conspicuous inhabitants of European menageries, and which in their native haunts are not less formidable than the tiger, stalk in horrid majesty through the woods of Rajmhal: one of the tribe was formerly to be found in the collection at Barrackpore Park, which contained specimens of the most interesting animals in India; but the present Government, too economical in its arrangements to sanction an expense of five hundred rupees per month, the cost of the establishment, gave away birds and beasts without remorse, and though not at the trouble of taking down the buildings, which are tasteful and well-constructed, has permitted them to fall into decay. The niggard parsimony pursued in this instance must always be a subject of regret to those who are interested in the study of natural history. Had the menagerie been kept up a few years longer, there can be little doubt that, besides the gratification which it afforded to visitants from the presidency and the neighbouring cantonments, it would have become an emporium for the supply of England, since it would have been always easy to fill up the places of those animals which should be sent to Zoological societies at home. There would have been no kind of difficulty in procuring the most rare inhabitants of the peninsula of India, since, had any desire been manifested on the part of the Government to render the menagerie complete in all its departments, every civilian in the service would have been happy to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by his situation, and the ready aid given by the natives to any thing which the judge or collector may choose to undertake, to furnish the collection with such wild animals as were known to exist within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Very rare and beautiful animals may frequently be purchased in India at reasonable prices. A pair of the small Nipal cattle, which furnish those long silky tails, so distinguished an ornament of every native court, and which when converted into *chowries* are always thought worthy of being affixed to handles of solid silver, were offered for sale by the proprietor for three hundred rupees. The tails form an article of commerce in great demand, but the animals which supply them are seldom seen upon the plains of India, as they will not live through the heats of the sultry months. The introduction of the breed in England, therefore, would not be difficult, and

as an ornamental appendage to a nobleman's park, they would be invaluable. Not one amid the numerous varieties belonging to their species can compare in outward beauty to those lovely little animals; they are exceedingly well-shaped, and their coats, jet black, and shining like satin, are contrasted with a pure white bushy tail, long, soft, and wavy. The pair above-mentioned were carried to Gwalior, the officer to whom they were offered being deterred from making the purchase, on account of the difficulty, in the existing state of things, of having them properly taken care of in Calcutta, or of making arrangements for their being shipped for England.

The sunny regions of Rajmhal are particularly favourable to the growth of snakes; all the venomous kinds thrive in a congenial soil, and the boa-constrictor attains a size unknown in other parts of the continent of India.

It has been already remarked, that a very sensible change has been experienced in the four months of cold weather, which affords so seasonable a relief to the overpowering heat of Bengal; and as by experiment, made at Chinsurah, it is now supposed that ice may be obtained by the method employed in the upper country, those who are of opinion that saltpetre, and a freezing apparatus, are necessary for the manufacture, may feel desirous to learn the common mode in use all over India. At the principal stations in the Mofussil, there are regular ice-harvests; the night-frosts during a certain number of weeks being always sufficiently strong to congeal water exposed to their influence, if of an inconsiderable depth. A piece of ground, commensurate to the number of persons who subscribe to the concern, is laid out for the purpose of collecting a sufficient quantity of ice to last through the hot season; shallow pans are provided, of convenient dimensions, and these are placed in rows, close to each other. After sunset, they are filled with water by superintendents, whose business it is to remove the cakes when sufficiently frozen, and to replenish the pans: an operation which is performed several times in the course of each night. The cakes of ice are deposited in excavations made according to the principles observed in England, and with proper care may be preserved during the rains. The least neglect, however, is fatal in the damp season; the ice melts in an instant, and the unfortunate subscribers, instead of having the stipulated quantity to cool butter, cream, jellies, water, and wine, are compelled to do as well as they can with the only substitute, saltpetre. Artificial ice, made by the assistance of an air-pump and other machinery, has been found too expensive, and is seldom or never resorted to in India: upon its first introduction into Bengal, the novelty proved very attractive, and a rich and luxurious native, it is said, expended seven hundred pounds in the single article of ice at an entertainment given to a European party.

THE BURMESE CAPTIVE.

Those who have not travelled in Eastern countries can form but an inadequate idea of the tyranny of conquering chiefs, or of the acts of barbarous cruelty which mark the track of their savage followers.

When the British army took the field in the north-east frontier of the East-India Company's possessions, in 1824, the Burmese chiefs withdrew their scattered force from our eastern boundary, and concentrated their main strength in the south, where the victorious arms of Sir Archibald Campbell had already wrested from them the principal port of their empire.

About this period, when the enemy had retired after depopulating and devastating the country of Cachar, while the tear of affection still moistened the cheek of many from whom the retreating army had cruelly torn some dear relative, I visited that part of the country where their incursions in quest of plunder had been most severely felt. Having followed the course of the Soorma, from Sylhet, for fifteen days, I found my carriage-elephants under the care of my trusty servant Abdooluh, at the place appointed for disembarking. The river here diverged in a southerly direction, and quitting my boats I proceeded eastward, by the route of the enemy, passing with difficulty several mountain-torrents and climbing steep ascents; from the miry nature of the soil, it required the utmost caution in the elephant-drivers to avoid the treacherous spots which surrounded them. We at length reached the great forest inhabited by the semi-barbarous race of Nagas.

I was here seated outside my tent, in silent admiration of the distant mountain-scenery, and in quiet enjoyment of a *hooquh*, when Abdooluh approached with an air indicating that he had something of interest to communicate; and, with a slight reverence, he hastened to explain, that a party of Nagas had just arrived on their way to the plains, and were encamping in the forest, where, among the usual articles of traffic, they had brought down a young woman for sale, who had been carried away captive by the Burmese.

We hastened to the spot, and found the party seated round blazing logs, against which were ranged pieces of green bamboo, serving as a rude culinary utensil for boiling rice, or vegetables gathered in the forest. The evening had closed in, and the fire lighted up the harsh features of the circle, which, on a nod from an elder of the tribe, rose with seeming reluctance, and displaying their muscular forms, resumed their weapons and stood prepared for hostility. The wild mountaineers, perceiving that their apprehensions were groundless, re-assembled round the fire and began a noisy conversation, often interrupted by a discordant laugh. At a short distance were ranged their conical cotton baskets, with the flimsy merchandize peeping through the interstices, displaying the staple commodity of their native hills, which they were bringing down for barter. But I observed not the object of our search, and was about to inquire where the captive had been seen, when a number of females at the same instant climbed the bank of a rivulet, which had screened them from our view, carrying bundles of sticks collected among the trees, which had been hurled from their foundations by the violence of the autumn torrent. They were joining in a hearty laugh against a young girl, who had just emerged, dripping wet, from the stream into which she appeared to have fallen accidentally, and now stood diligently wringing her scanty garments, but in no way alarmed or disconcerted at the mishap. On seeing me, they checked their noisy mirth: I was in all likelihood the first European they had beheld. They walked on in

silence, and seated themselves near the cotton-baskets, where a female arose and crawled out of the way to make room for one of the party.

This was the person for whom we had interested ourselves, and I was about to approach her, when Abdooleh, with true Mussulman scruples, motioned me to stop, and then made signs that I should become her purchaser; but as no repugnance was exhibited at my first attempt to walk in the direction of the women, I was soon within their circle. Here I had a full view of the female we sought. I could not doubt that she was a native of the plains, and I inquired of her how long she had been in possession of the Nagas, and if she was brought down for sale. She stretched out her emaciated arm, reached the projecting root of a tree, and drawing her body forward, made room for a wood-gatherer, who demanded the cleared spot which she still occupied. At length, seated among the fallen foliage, and apart from the rest, she answered, in a voice scarcely audible, "Sir, I am a native of the plains, and they wish to sell me." I was surprised at the little interest she appeared to evince at the prospect of being restored to her country and all it held dear to her, and offered to pay the sum demanded for her freedom, promising to have her safely conducted to her family. She replied only by a deep sigh; a train of recollections seemed to cause a momentary shudder; then, raising her hand, it dropped in an attitude of despair, and for some moments big tears rolled down a face of remarkable beauty, but expressive of prolonged mental and bodily anguish. When she had regained her composure, she exclaimed, "Have I at last found some one to compassionate my sufferings! O, heaven reward you Sir!—often have I prayed to the Almighty to put an end to my wretched existence,—but it is in the grave alone I would seek deliverance, and there I shall soon be left at rest for ever."

After some persuasion, I induced her to remove to my encampment; one of the Nagas sat down before her, and seizing her hands, folded them round his neck, while a cloth was bound over the right shoulder, which passing loosely under the left arm, formed a seat for the unfortunate female, who had no longer the power of supporting her own weight, and in this position she had been carried from the Naga hills, the outlines of which were pencilled faintly on the eastern horizon. The carrier of the young woman was followed by all the males of the party, armed with the *dow*, or long spear pointed at both ends. I directed some refreshments to be prepared for the sufferer, whose situation excited a feeling of the most lively interest, and Abdooleh undertook to ascertain the sum demanded for her liberation.

A small bag of rupees was placed in the hands of one of the elders, who, fixing himself in front, assumed the air of one accustomed and authorized to decide for the rest. His hair, forced back by means of continued pressure, remained erect; a bunch of particoloured cotton tassels was suspended at his waist, and a cord of the same manufacture was bound below the knee; the two latter were not worn by any of his followers, from whom he was also distinguished by pieces of ivory, of the size of a man's thumb, thrust through the ears. The money-bag was passed from one to another, without any curiosity to ascertain its contents, and the chief suddenly resuming it, threw it down in the seat from which I had just risen, and the party proceeded to carry off the captive. A second bag of the same value was now offered, but no one would receive it; at length, I observed that some fowls, which had been purchased for the consumption of my own camp, attracted their notice, and it was evident that these would be a more acceptable return than the rupees, of which they did not know the value: some fowls and a few bottles of

liquor were eagerly accepted as the equivalent. The wife of one of my servants undertook to provide for the immediate necessities of the unfortunate Veda, who, after some hours of repose, wholesome food (to which she had been long a stranger), and the exchange of her filthy and scanty covering for habiliments more ample, I found very willing to narrate her history and the circumstances of her capture. Her strength and feelings were often overcome in the recital, and an unconscious tear would sometimes dim the lustre of a beautiful black eye, and steal slowly down a cheek still retaining a portion of that peculiar beauty, which belongs to the youthful female inhabitant of Bengal.

"The distance of my poor father's dwelling," said she, "which was first plundered and then laid in ashes, is only a few hours' journey from the forest border where you are at present encamped. Before the victorious arms of Gumbere Sing* drove the ex-Raja, Govind Chundra, from Cachar, the industry of my family and relations, who were the sole possessors of a village in this neighbourhood, supplied all our wants, and we were in the placid enjoyment of a life of ease and comfort.

"My mother died while I was very young, and I was brought up under the care of an elder sister; herself and husband, our aged parent and a brother four years older than myself, were the only surviving members of our family, when the people of this country flocked towards the Sylhet district, seeking protection in the Company's provinces. Our hut was well-situated to avoid discovery, and my father resolved to depend on our situation for security, rather than risk falling into the hands of an enemy, reported to be marching by the track pursued by the fugitives, which was the only route of communication. My sister's husband had gone on a journey to the westward, in search of some implements of husbandry, and while we were in the most painful anxiety for his safe return, my father and brother employed themselves in screening our little village from observation, and disguised as much as possible the path communicating with the beaten road. This was effected by cutting through an embankment, which overflowed the ground on the south and west faces of our village; the forest screened us from observation to the east, and a low range of hills covered with brushwood and jungle, impenetrable to human footsteps, was sufficient security against the approach of an enemy by the north.

"Many days passed away, giving us promise that we should succeed in concealing ourselves till the country was in some degree settled. My father kept watch during the night, in which he was relieved by my brother Mohun; as a further precaution, our meal was prepared after the hour of midnight, lest the smoke should attract notice. The enemy could only pass singly through the forest, and the lengthened line was upwards of a fortnight moving by our village in a scattered and irregular order of march. It was hazardous to venture on the high road; the parties came on in quick succession, without any previous warning of their approach.

"Several days passed away without our retreat being discovered, but the absence of my brother-in-law was a source of anxiety; the time of his expected stay had not transpired, but he might have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

* The Raja of Munnipoor. He was expelled from his possessions by the Burmese, and crossing the Naga hills with his followers, drove Govind Chundra, the Raja of Cachar, to seek refuge under the British sway. Cachar was in some degree laid waste by the Munnipoorees, and when Gumbere Sing was in his turn driven within the Bengal frontier, the work of ruin and devastation in Cachar was complete.

“ One windy night, when it was difficult to distinguish sounds, my father was sleeping, and Mohun, at a few yards from the house, stationed on a tree, from which he could observe the high road; we were preparing our frugal meal, when my sister involuntarily started and ran to the inner apartment, where my father was sleeping, to awaken him. He had scarcely returned to the outer room, when the dingy forms of two persons were observed advancing through the open space bordered on either side by high reeds; they stopped, and binding the cloth which had before encircled their heads round their waists, proceeded in silence, and had now nearly gained the threshold. There was no time for deliberation; retreat was hopeless—my sister, in a senseless state, was carried by my father into the inner room. I returned to the lattice to behold the scene of destruction. The hindmost Burman lay projected half within the doorway, transfixed by my brother's spear,—the foremost rushed forward to break open the inner door, but my father, seizing his long dow, met the ruffian, who warded off the weapon, and at the same moment plunged a dagger into my father's neck. In the scuffle, the dagger fell from the hand of the murderer, and while he was recovering himself, my brother sprang into the room. Both were unarmed, but mutually bent on a mortal encounter; they grasped each other for some minutes; my recollection forsook me, when with a heavy fall, the door separating the apartments was torn off the hinges in the violence of the scuffle.

“ At the first return of consciousness, I found my brother leaning over me in an agony of despair, but it was some consolation for the loss of a father to shed tears of gratitude to heaven for a brother's deliverance.

“ I will pass over the funeral obsequies, in which many points usual in Brahminical observances were left unperformed; but if tears of sorrow are as acceptable with the Author of all goodness as the offering and funeral pile, the tribute of respect was most truly paid, and our parent's removal from this world of care and sorrow has not been dishonoured.

“ We still continued our vigilant watch, but the wan appearance of Mohun induced us to prevail upon him to admit us to share his toils, repeating our belief that we might yet remain secure.

“ One evening, while on watch on a spot commanding a view in the direction of the pathway (which was covered with a sheet of water several inches deep), we observed two moving human figures reflected on the surface in the clear moonlight. These proved to be my sister's husband and her brother, who gave the following account of their escape.

“ ‘ We have escaped twice from confinement;—our first attempt owed its success to a grand seizure of spirits manufactured from the juice of the palm, from the intoxicating effects of which, our guard lost all power of speech or motion. We found ourselves soon beyond the limits of the post, and pursued the chain of hills, till, compelled to pass a defile, we unavoidably fell into the hands of the enemy's picquet, and finding all resistance hopeless, could only look forward to some such fortunate chance as had before befriended us. They bound our hands behind us with pieces of split cane, and pushed us into a corner, where we lay in some apprehension of the event of the coming day. Early in the morning, we were again placed in an erect position, and conducted to the presence of the chief, who was seated on an ornamented rug beneath a covering of mats and entwined bamboos, which at once served the double purpose of parlour and armoury. Several persons were employed, under the direction of the chief, in repairing and adjusting the springs of some old rusty firelocks, which were ranged, with other implements of warfare, round the

interior of the room, and nearly blocking up the doorway. Our guard made the report of our capture while the chief was inspecting a musket, from which he scarcely deigned to raise his eyes; casting a careless glance at us, he waved his hand in token of our presence being no longer required, and we were conducted to a pit within the stockade, into which we were thrown with about twenty of our captive countrymen. The pit was covered with a strong lattice-work of bamboos, through which was thrown the refuse of the guard's meal, or a few handfuls of dry rice; on the latter we subsisted for four days, using this diet as sparingly as possible, and continued working till the evening, when we were taken down to drink at a river which flowed at the foot of the hill. One dark night, we prevailed on the party to risk a general flight. When all were assembled on the bank, along which we extended as far as possible, I gave the signal and plunged into the stream; some shots flew harmlessly about me, and we were in a few minutes beyond the possibility of successful pursuit; then, skirting the road, through high reeds, and often ascending the lofty trees in search of our course; after ten days' journeying, sleeping in trees, and making our meal of the fruits of the forest, we came here to frighten you out of your senses, and to be mistaken for those savage beings whose barbarity you, as well as we, have experienced.'

"The year at length began to draw to a close; the rain ceased to fall, and the open patches reared their luxuriant summits, which here and there appeared amongst the almost interminable forest of reeds, waving in the wind their lofty plumes at the height of thirty feet. Mohun returned to his watchings with his companions, who had with much labour converted their working tools into pikes and spears, which were carefully ranged where they might be speedily resumed on approach of danger.

"The forest foliage was now decked out in the gayest colours; the waters had disappeared as the channels emptied themselves into the Soorma, and we could walk abroad to a distance which but a week since we could only have reached by the assistance of a boat. I was contemplating this delightful change, and with all the buoyant spirit of youth, when surrounded by all we most love on earth, I bade adieu to sad forebodings, and thought spring had never put on so smiling an aspect. My sister had left my side to bring back a little goat, which had now strayed beyond its limits; she returned precipitately, and in the utmost dismay left the little animal to range at large, asking me if I did not hear distant voices. Mohun heard the sounds, and for a moment his pale lip spoke his apprehension; he turned, and observed the goat feeding in the distance, which would have attracted the notice of a passenger. 'Cross the river,' he cried, 'at any risk; take the course of the precipice, and fly to the buffalo plain—there wait for me;' thus saying, he advanced within a few yards of the goat, and, hurling his spear, the little animal uttered a faint bleat and fell. Mohun looked round, ran into the middle of the path, and taking up the sufferer in his arms, sprang among the reeds.

"We turned from the door of our once happy cottage, and hastened to the river, which was broad and unfordable; no sooner had we gained the bank, than a loud shout from a thousand hostile throats struck us with terror, and without hesitation, my sister, borne by her husband, and myself in the arms of his brother, were carried into the stream.

"Voices were now distinctly heard on all sides; and the van of the enemy had already dispersed through the forest in quest of wood, or broad leaves to form a shelter from the heavy midnight dew; figures were observed in the distance, and here and there dense smoke from ignited leaves, which, curled on high,

directed the eye to the limits which marked the hostile camp. The foe was retiring from Cachar, and in a short hour our fated little village was a scene of desolation.

"Wet, terrified, and fatigued, we were supported towards the point of meeting with Mohun; the woodman's axe resounded in front, warning us to make a circuit, and thread our way through the forest. Again we turned on the sound of human voices, which were more and more plainly heard; danger was fast approaching on all sides, and our only hope of escape appeared in a flight to a distance from the camp. The hollow whooping of troops of monkeys raised fresh alarms; a flight of wild pigeons drove down the dell, and startled us; dead trunks of trees lay in strange positions across the path, alarming us with the apprehension of crouching foes.

"We hurried on in despair; an opening vista in the forest revealed all that our fears foreboded. Some bundles of wood were already piled in the path, and two frightful figures appeared, carrying the dow which they used for wood-cutting, and with cords slung across their shoulders, they ran towards us. A third now approached. Benay (my sister's husband) desired us to run into the forest, and drawing the dow from his waistband, called upon his brother to prepare for resistance. My sister was on her knees imploring mercy from the foe; I threw myself before the combatants; a cord was produced and an attempt was made to bind us, when the brothers drew back, and with one voice called out 'fall on.' The fight was furious, but hopeless against such odds. They fell: my sister lost a husband, and I--a lover!

"The murderers bound my arms, and bore me whither I knew not; I was insensible to all that passed. I found my scattered senses in some degree collected as I passed within sight of our dear paternal roof, and my blood froze within me on beholding, as it were, the last trace of our existence swept from the face of the earth. Fires were lighted in our garden; the roof, partially in a blaze, had been torn off; dying embers borne on high, sparkled through the dense smoke arising from the moist thatch, which lay strewn around, and here and there burst into a flame as the sparks were driven about in the wind. The foe was revelling in the last wreck of our once peaceful dwelling.

"How shall I describe the sufferings that followed! I was brought into the Burmese camp; I loathed and rejected the food they offered me, and a merciless beating was the consequence of my refusal. Threats were at length followed by violence and the worst indignity. Morning broke upon my utter wretchedness, and the bustle of preparation commenced for further progress towards the Burman empire. A bundle was placed on my shoulders; I stirred not, I asked to be permitted to die in peace, to perish where I lay; but I implored in vain; a cord was tied round my waist, with which I was dragged forward.

"For many days I abstained from food, in order that, aided by severity, I might rid myself of a dishonoured existence. We pursued the journey across the hills, which resounded with the imprecations and groans of our fellow captives, some of whom were chained and goaded on under heavy burthens.

"The impossibility of procuring supplies from the Nagas obliged the Burmese to pass through the most difficult part of the journey with precipitation; and at every halting-place, raised litters were erected, at the height of ten feet from the ground, on which the sick and feeble among their own followers were left to die. I remember having followed the person who took me from my relations for several days, but a stupor or utter carelessness came over me, and I have a very indistinct recollection of the manner in which I was left by the Burman, or of my discovery by the Nagas. When overcome by fatigue,

and unable to stir, some pity seemed to touch the heart of my captor, who tied me in a cloth, and with his gun-barrel thrust through a loop, suspended me painfully and awkwardly on his shoulders throughout the day. Many were the cruelties practised towards the captives, who were pierced with spears, beaten, or trodden under foot, when from actual exhaustion they were unable to proceed further.

"A woman with an infant carried a load near me; she repeatedly implored her tormentors to be left to die in peace with her babe, and at last sunk on the way; menaces and blows were employed to no purpose; the pressing throng in the rear urged her driver to one further effort,—he tore the infant from its parent's breast, and hurled it down the precipice. The mother, immoveable as before, stretched out her despairing arms, as though she could snatch her helpless babe from destruction, and uttered a wild shriek. The force moved forward, and she was trodden under foot by the advancing host. I have understood from the Nagas that they found me on one of these raised litters, where, secure from the attacks of wild beasts, I was left to die. I cannot imagine what length of time has elapsed since I was torn from my family. I have been gradually sinking under the weight of bitter recollections; but the Nagas are not cruel; to them I owe my present existence. I have been treated by them as an inferior, but never with severity, and they have appeared more anxious than myself to preserve my life. I would not be ungrateful, though perhaps in meeting with you their object has been attained."

Here her feelings overpowered her. She lapsed into an agony of despair; the poignancy of her grief bereft her of all sense, and when again returned to consciousness of what was passing, she wildly repeated the names of her lover, her father, her brother, and her sister. I endeavoured to soothe her anguish of mind, and when I was about to return, Veda was removed in a covered litter supported by bearers. Her delicate frame was fast sinking under repeated paroxysms of despair; and on the third day of our journey westward, while I was seated by her bedside, she placed her hand in mine and turned from me; a slight shudder thrilled through her frame; her brow was chill; her pulse beat slow and faintly; her hand fell carelessly from the couch, and, whilst a look of gratitude, and a ray of joy at the approaching termination of her sufferings, played upon her features, the lovely Veda, the injured captive, was no more!

AN EGYPTIAN'S DESCRIPTION OF PARIS.

SHEIKH RAFAAH, one of the young Egyptians educated at Paris, has published in Arabic (at Boulac, in Egypt) a description of that capital and the manners of the French. Amongst other things, he complains of the humid and unequal temperature of Paris, and describing the fire-places and stoves provided to warm the apartments, and remarking that a guest is always placed nearest the fire, he alludes epigrammatically to the fate of Christians in a future life: "It is no wonder that they wish to accustom themselves to the fire; God preserve us from the flames of hell!" He considers the Parisians as distinguished amongst Christian nations by the refinement of their understanding and the vivacity of their wit; they love novelty, and are incessantly changing the fashion of their dress, though, he observes, they never quit the hat for the turban. They are attentive to strangers, especially if they be rich; but they give only with a certainty of receiving. "They are, in truth, rather avaricious than generous: generosity is the attribute of Arabs!"

HINDU METAPHYSICS.—No. I.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BRAHMIN AND AN EUROPEAN.

* * * *

EUR. I must confess that some of your metaphysical notions do appear to me altogether extravagant, and, without wishing to use the term disrespectfully, absolutely absurd.

BR. Will you be pleased to state some of those absurdities, and we will examine them together, and it may perhaps then appear that the absurdity is not so much in our admission of these notions as in your rejection of them.

EUR. I think I heard you say that you belonged to the Sanchya school?

BR. I said so.

EUR. That school, then, attributes to mind a power which it does not and cannot possess; of which we have no evidence either from our senses or from history; which would be utterly useless to all the practical purposes of life.

BR. You are somewhat severe in your animadversions on the Sanchya philosophy. Now, as you are so positive as to what mind is incapable of doing, you can probably tell me what it is capable of, and what is its nature?

EUR. Very little can be known of mind, for mind itself is that which knows, and not that which is known.

BR. But mind has power, and can use that power, and may know its own power by the result of its own efforts. I am of Patanjali's school (the theistical), and I ask what are your notions of the attributes of the great spirit that supremely rules the universe?

EUR. I attribute to him infinite power, infinite knowledge and wisdom.

BR. Then you suppose the wisdom and the power of the Supreme equal?

EUR. I do.

BR. If, then, you admit that the wisdom and power of the Supreme are equal, have you any reason to suppose that the wisdom and power of created beings are unequal?

EUR. Do you mean by this question to imply that in man wisdom and power are equal, and that according to our wisdom so is our power, and according to our power so is our wisdom?

BR. That certainly is my meaning, and that is my belief.

EUR. I see no reason why it should not be so.

BR. I see every reason why it should be so: for that which is all-powerful is all-wise, and that which has no power has no wisdom.

EUR. I will not gainsay it: for I wish not to quibble, but to inquire.

BR. Can the mind gain strength?

EUR. Of that I should think that there can be little doubt. The constant efforts of intellectual persons are directed to strengthening and enlarging the mind.

BR. That is to say, increasing its power?

EUR. Clearly so.

BR. You see and are convinced that power and knowledge are coincident in their increase?

EUR. I see it.

BR. Then I would ask you, can you set any assignable limits to the improvement and enlargement of the mind?

EUR. Most certainly I cannot, but at the same time I will not admit—

BR. Nay, nay; I beseech you not to perplex the subject by digressions. I only ask you to tell me what you will admit, and not what you will not admit.

You will admit that in man power and wisdom are respectively equal, and that one cannot be increased or diminished without a corresponding increase or diminution of the other ?

EUR. But to what consequences will all this lead ? I fear I have conceded too much. Surely a man may have more knowledge than power.

BR. I thought it was a principle laid down by your great philosopher Bacon, and generally admitted by the people of England and France, that knowledge is power.

EUR. To a certain extent perhaps it may be so.

BR. If the extent be certain, perhaps you can state to what extent ?

EUR. Ah, you are laughing at our conversational peculiarity, in using the word *certain* when the thing of which we speak is uncertain. But I will concede that knowledge certainly gives power.

BR. Well then, if a little knowledge gives a little power, a great deal of knowledge gives a great deal of power ?

EUR. So it should seem, indeed.

BR. By what argument, then, will you shew, that if increase of knowledge be increase of power, the increase of power does not keep pace with the increase of knowledge ?

EUR. I have, indeed, no argument for such purpose. But still, though as knowledge increases power may increase, it does not follow that they are absolutely equal.

BR. You may for your own purposes think so, but I cannot imagine how you can with your own principles prove it ; for if you admit that where there is all knowledge there is all power, and where there is no knowledge there is no power, and that increase of knowledge is increase of power, you will be puzzled to shew how knowledge and power do not always bear the same proportion to each other. Permit me to illustrate. You can suppose gradations of power and knowledge between all and none ?

EUR. I can so.

BR. You can also suppose a progression from none to all ?

EUR. Most undoubtedly.

BR. Very good. Then if, in the course of this progression, increase of power keeps pace with increase of knowledge, and if at any period of the progress there should be more knowledge than power, how can the knowledge and the power ever both arrive at the infinite ? Seeing that, let them progress as far as they may, the power must always, if ever, be inferior to the knowledge, and if knowledge merely produces a degree of power, then, when knowledge at its infinite height has produced a power that is not infinite, it can do no more. Do you not, therefore, see that, if power and knowledge are equal at their greatest height, and that they can increase by degrees, they must be equal in every step of their progress ?

EUR. I believe I must acknowledge it.

BR. Having then laid this foundation, we will now, if you please, proceed to consider any doctrines of the Sanchya school to which you may object : for, unless we be agreed on first principles, all our reasonings and arguments will be but as fighting with air.

EUR. I should premise that my knowledge of the metaphysical doctrines of your school is derived from the report of others ; but still the reporters are in every way so competent, that I think I may regard them as undoubted authority. I have read the following statement of your doctrines, and to my mind they are all equally objectionable. "The Sanchya school consider that there is

a transcendent power attainable by man, which is eightfold: 1, shrinking into a minute form; 2, enlarging to a gigantic body; 3, assuming levity; 4, possessing unlimited reach of organs (as touching the moon with the tip of the finger); 5, irresistible will; 6, dominion over all things; 7, faculty of changing the course of nature; 8, ability to accomplish every thing."

BR. Right; those are doctrines of our school: now, what objection can you have to any or all of them?

EUR. Excuse me, but really I can scarcely avoid smiling at the gravity with which you seem prepared to defend these extravagancies, and I may say impossibilities.

BR. Excuse me also, but it does not become you to call these doctrines impossibilities, after the concession which you have made of the possible unlimited enlargement of the mind.

EUR. Yes, the enlargement or improvement of the mind must be admitted; but you are speaking of the enlargement of the body, and of its as miraculous diminution.

BR. Certainly I am; and has not mind power over matter, and did not mind create the universe?

EUR. That may be very true:—but I will ask you one question, which may presently set the matter at rest. Have you ever seen, or heard any authentic account of, any philosopher of your sect thus actually enlarging or diminishing his body?

BR. An answer to that question by no means sets the matter at rest; for although I should say that I had never been witness of such a fact, and had never seen one who had, that would not prove the thing impossible. Have you seen everything done which is possible to be done? Is it possible to leap from this window into the street?

EUR. Certainly it is.

BR. Have you ever done it, or have you ever seen any one do it?

EUR. No;—but by the universally admitted laws of nature, by one's own feelings, one must know the possibility of it.

BR. In like manner may I say, by the universally admitted principle that knowledge is power, by the acknowledged principle that the mind may go on progressively improving to an inconceivable and unlimited extent, and by one's own feelings of the power of mind over matter, one must know the possibility of this transcendent power, which the *Yôga-sâstra* of Patanjali affirms to be attainable by man.

EUR. Still, if you could give us a little ocular demonstration of these things, it might tend more to our conviction than the most subtle reasonings. You say that it is possible to attain an unlimited reach of organs, so as to touch the moon with the tip of the finger;—now the moon is much higher than the ceiling of the room in which we are sitting, and yet methinks you will never be able to touch that ceiling with the tip of your finger. If you could only show me now that you can reach to the top of this room, you would go some little way to convince me of the verity of your pretensions.

BR. Ah, my good friend, and if you would only jump halfway out of this window into the street, you would convince me of the possibility of jumping the whole way.

EUR. Verily, I should convince myself too, and that with a vengeance. But now, to speak seriously, I beg that you would consider the difference;—that which you desire me to do is dangerous and inconvenient, and I have no wish to break my neck.

BR. And I have no wish to touch the ceiling of this room.

EUR. At this rate, you may affirm anything: you will as being within the compass of human power, and then, when asked for a practical demonstration, you may decline it, as being not within the range of your wishes.

BR. Truly, it appears to me that you are of the Sanchya school yourself, and that you believe in the transcendent power that is attainable by man; for you admit that knowledge is power, and that knowledge, and consequently power, may increase to an inconceivable degree, or, in other words, to a certain extent, which you afterwards acknowledge to be uncertain.

EUR. Yes, yes,—but there must be some limit, though I may not be able for a certainty to say what that limit is.

BR. To prove that there is a limit, you must show by reasoning the necessity of a limit, or you must adduce instances of those who have reached the limit.

EUR. Why reason and experience may suffice to make us pretty certain that no mortal being can ever touch the moon with the tip of his finger. I am aware that you include *affirmation* amongst your demonstrative evidence.

BR. I cannot tell what reason may do, but how can you say that experience may convince you? Have you ever known any individual so far exert the powers of his mind, as to endeavour to touch the moon.

EUR. No,—and if any one had ever made the attempt, I should have thought him mad, for aiming at an impossibility and a thing altogether useless and undesirable.

BR. As for the matter of impossibility, you cannot pronounce upon that, for nobody knows what he can do till he tries; and as to the undesirableness and inutility of the thing, you have furnished yourself with an answer to your own objection, when you asked me to touch the ceiling with the tip of my finger. There is a difference, you see, between what is undesirable and what is impossible. You people of Europe are so much taken up with material things, and with matters that concern the body, that you have no time to think, at least with the depth and refinement of the Hindus.

EUR. Indeed, you do us great injustice, and give a very unfair representation of European intellect. The English are emphatically called a most thinking people.

BR. Indeed! Do the English think as much as they possibly can?

EUR. I will not go so far as to say that, but I think I may venture to say that there are few if any people who think more deeply and profoundly than they do, for the most part; our mathematicians and metaphysicians have manifested striking proofs of deep thought.

BR. In this matter, I think you rather flatter the English people, for they have so many pursuits, of wealth, of ambition, of amusement, that they seem to have no habit of continuity of thought, but they fly from one topic to another, and never dwell on any one long enough to have any single idea developed in their minds. They have too many books to read, so that instead of being occupied with their own thoughts, they are altogether taken up with the thoughts of others, which perhaps after all are no thoughts, but merely words in the place of thoughts. I have never heard of any Englishman spending forty years absorbed with one topic of thought, and not diverting his mind from it for a single moment during the whole period. How then can you imagine that they can think profoundly, if they do not think continuously?

EUR. Ah, my good Sir, I can really see no benefit to be derived from this abstracted and dreamy kind of reverie, of which you now speak. It rather

bewilders than strengthens the mind, and it leads to those strange vagaries, which you call the doctrines of the Sanchya school of philosophy, and such like extravagancies.

BR. Which extravagancies, let me remind you, you have not yet refuted.—But suppose now I should shew you that you have had a philosopher of the Sanchya school in England, and not merely one professing the doctrines of the school, but one who has practically exemplified them in his own person?

EUR. Indeed, if you should shew me that, you will shew me that which will astonish me as much as if I should now see you touch the ceiling of this room with the tip of your fingers. May I ask his name?

BR. His name was Lemuel Gulliver.

EUR. Pardon me, my good friend, but you are altogether in an error as to that matter. There never was any such person in existence as Lemuel Gulliver; and those travels which go by his name were mere political satires, written by an Irish clergyman named Swift.

BR. How know you that?

EUR. Every body says so; there is no doubt about the matter.

BR. Then, if you were to live among the Sanchya philosophers, you would believe in their doctrines; you would say, "Every body says so; there is no doubt about the matter."—Now you must permit me to say, that you Europeans have a strange way of regulating your belief; by what everybody says—the fact is, you do not think for yourselves; you let other people think for you. How can you ever get at truth without thinking? Some of you, indeed, may talk with great readiness, but you do not think profoundly. I see that you really know nothing about Lemuel Gulliver; so you may take my word for it he was a practical philosopher of the Sanchya school; so that he did at one time shrink into a minute form, and at another he enlarged himself into a gigantic body.

EUR. I must be permitted to say that it seems to me that you labour under a little error in this matter, even supposing and admitting the literal truth of Gulliver's travels; for he does not represent himself as undergoing any change as to his own body, but as visiting at one time people of very small dimensions, and at another time dwelling awhile amidst a race of giants.

BR. Very likely it may so seem to you, who are not accustomed to the Hindu philosophy, but I can see that Gulliver was a true philosopher, who took this mode of introducing the knowledge of the system to his own countrymen. He very strictly and carefully tells you in what part of the globe these islands are placed, in order to induce other people to visit them, so that, when they find the inhabitants to be of the usual dimensions, they may enquire into the cause of Lemuel Gulliver's mistake, and then be led to a knowledge of the transcendental doctrines of the Sanchya school.

EUR. Truly, your theory is more ingenious than convincing.

BR. Europeans cannot be convinced, for they do not think.

EUR. Nay, indeed, the more I think the more I seem opposed to your philosophy. Your notion concerning Lemuel Gulliver is clearly an error, and is as fanciful as the test of your opinions, and I could almost imagine that you design your whole argument as a piece of amusement, or an exercise of the wits. For do you really imagine that, if these things were in the power of men, we should not frequently, or at least occasionally, see instances of the exercise of that power? Should we not sometimes see people touching the moon with the tips of their fingers?

BR. You do not know what they may do when you are absent or asleep. But

still, though it may never have happened, you do not know that it is therefore impossible. Perfection in our philosophy requires greater time and sacrifices than men are in general willing to bestow upon it. Do not you know that it requires much effort and patience, and many sacrifices, in moral affairs, to conquer evil habits and subdue the mind to obedience? You think this possible and even desirable, and yet how few people accomplish it! Now, though you might think it desirable for the extraordinariness and singularity of the thing, yet peradventure you might not think it so very desirable as to give up, for the sake of it, all your possessions, amusements, and human interests.

EUR. I will indeed acknowledge to you, that I do not think touching the moon with the tip of my finger to be so very desirable as to surrender every thing else for the sake of it.

BR. Well, perhaps not :—I also am of opinion that there are many things in life far more desirable than to be able to touch the moon with the tip of my finger; but we are not to imagine it therefore impossible, any more than we are to suppose it impossible for a man to conquer evil habits, because he finds it more pleasant to continue in them than to subdue them.

EUR. You have not convinced me yet. I must converse with you again on this topic.

BR. Most willingly, when it may suit your convenience.

TRANSLATION OF LORD BYRON INTO BENGALÉE.

THE following translation of *Don Juan* (Canto I. v. 106) into Bengalee verse, by Maharaja Kalee Krishna Bahadoor, of Calcutta, is a highly creditable evidence of his taste and skill.

“How beautiful she looked! her conscious heart
Flowed in her cheek, and yet she felt no wrong.
Oh love! how perfect is thy mystic art,
Strengthening the weak and trampling on the strong!
How self-deceitful is the sagest part
Of mortals whom thy lure hath led along!
The precipice she stood on was immense;
So was her creed in her own innocence.”

চক্ৰলা অবলা কিবা সচেতন মন ৷
সৰসবদনে তাহা কৰে ইন্দীপন ॥
কণ্ঠপ্ৰেমের চল আছে হৃদিমঞ্চ ৷
কদাচ ভুলেনা তাহা বুঝে কার সাধ ॥
কিকপ চলনাবিদ্যা জানে কত চল ৷
সবলে দুৰ্দ্ধল কৰে দুৰ্দ্ধলে সবল ॥
কিবা চলকৰআস হয় ভাষমান ৷
মোহহীন মুনিগণ হয় মুৰ্খজান ॥
যেমত ইণ্ডুমস্থানে তাৰ বাসস্থান ৷
তদ্রূপ নিৰ্দোষকৰ্ম হয় সমাধান ॥

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.*

Two years have elapsed since the publication of the first part of the third volume of these *Transactions*. This long interval does not appear to have placed at the society's command, notwithstanding its connexion with the auxiliary societies at Madras and Bombay, better opportunities of selection, for the part before us contains few papers of any interest. This remark, which it is extremely disagreeable to make, we hope may have some effect in removing the apathy and stimulating the exertions of those who have the means of rendering these *Transactions* more valuable.

The first paper in the collection is "A Sketch of the Constitution of the Kandyan Kingdom," by the late Sir John D'Oyly. This is an exposition of the ancient and now extinct native government of Ceylon, drawn up, soon after the conquest of Kandy, by Sir John D'Oyly, from the information of the principal officers of the Kandyan court. The paper fills upwards of sixty pages of the *Transactions*, entering into all the minutiae of the details of a very rude system, far beyond what, in our opinion, is necessary for the only objects which can be answered at present by its publication. A copy of the paper was kindly placed in our hands, previous to its transmission to the society, and the reader will find an epitome of it, comprehending all that we considered to be now valuable in such a compilation, in our Sixth vol. pp. 254 and 322.

The next paper is a "Description of the Temple of Jaggannát'ha, and of the Rat'h Játrá, or Car-Festival," by Mr. F. Mansbach. This temple and the festival connected with it have been described over and over again *usque ad nauseam*, and we see nothing in Mr. Mansbach's description which is new; on the contrary, we find that he has actually copied (retaining even the words) a description in one of the Quarterly Circulars of the *Missionary Register*, for the year 1824.† A gentleman who professes to have drawn up his account on the spot, where he has resided for several years, and who claims "indulgence with regard to the imperfections in style, language," &c., might have been expected to furnish a paper purely original.

The two next papers, namely, an account of a Latin acrostic Inscription on a stone discovered by Captain Rainier, in the temple at Kalabshe, in Nubia; and an imperfect account of an avenue of Sphinxes discovered by the same officer at Ben-i-Hassan, are (in our humble opinion), with reference to their intrinsic worth as well as their subjects, scarcely entitled to a place in these *Transactions*.

The succeeding paper is "The Ceremonial of the Ordination of a Burmese Priest of Buddha," by Mr. George Knox. It appears from Mr. Knox's statement, that this was written originally in Pali, and that, to get at its meaning, it was necessary to subject it to several transformations. It

* Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. III. Part II. London, 1833. Murray. Parbury and Co.

† This description may be seen in *Asiat. Journ.* O. S. Vol. XVII. p. 250.

was translated (by natives), first, from the pure Pali into a mixture of Pali and Burman, then into pure Burman, from that it was taken down, from the oral delivery of a learned native, in a sort of English, resembling Burman in its inverted structure, from whence it was brought into its present form by Mr. Knox, who, we collect from his statement, is unacquainted with the native languages. If the paper contained anything really valuable, it would be impossible to rely upon its accuracy after undergoing so many versions: a note appended to the paper by Dr. Morrison states, that "the translation is too much Anglicized to be satisfactory as to its fidelity."

"Some Account of Charms, Talismans, and Felicitous Appendages, worn about the person, or hung up in Houses, &c., used by the Chinese," by Mr. John Robert Morrison, follows. We hail with satisfaction this young gentleman's first appearance in the *Transactions* of the society, which, we trust, will be enriched by his future contributions. The paper is an explanation of a curious collection of articles, presented by Mr. Morrison to the society, and deposited in its museum.

The next paper consists of "Remarks on the Siamese Language," by the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff. To the indefatigable industry of Mr. Gutzlaff,—who, though mainly intent upon the higher object of illuminating the Ultra-Gangetic and Chinese-language nations with the light of the Christian Gospel, justly considers that a study of the history, languages and literature of these nations not irreconcilable with that sublime object,—oriental scholars are already largely indebted for a variety of very curious information, which has reached Europe upon the wings of Anglo-Eastern periodical works. This gentleman resided some time in Siam, and a journal of his residence there, which has appeared in that useful little work, the *Chinese Repository*, shall be laid before our readers in a condensed form. Mr. Gutzlaff, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Tomlin,—a missionary connected with the London Society, and an able oriental scholar,—has translated the N. T. into Siamese.

The present paper is rather an historical account of the language than a grammatical elucidation of it. The Siamese tongue, he observes, is one of the principal dialects of the Indo-Chinese nations, and is the next link in the chain which the Cochin Chinese language forms between the Chinese and the Indo-Chinese tongues. He considers it certain that the Siamese language sprang from the same source as the Chinese: the common appellations for such of the necessities of life as are needed in the first stages of society, and the names of obvious things, are identically the same in both. Whilst the Cochin Chinese and Tonquinese have adopted the Chinese character, the Siamese have invented an alphabet, and the monosyllabic system has been gradually changed by the introduction of words from the Pali: many Cambojan words have also been adopted into the language. The colloquial dialect is difficult to Europeans, and there is a want of elementary words and of manuscripts.

The Pali is the learned, the aristocratical, the sacred language of Siam. De Quette strongly urges the use of Pali words and phrases; the pride of

the Siamese nobility considers the use of words spoken by the nation in general, when they are addressed by their inferiors, derogatory to their high station. No language, in their opinion, is better adapted to express those proud appellations, to which they think themselves entitled, than the sacred, *i. e.* the Pali. Hence many words are borrowed from the Pali to form a language of politeness expressive of dependence." This curious line of demarcation between the *two* classes prevails in many parts of the East, and despotism never conceived a more ingenious instrument for its purpose.

The Siamese language is euphonic, combining the simplicity of a monosyllabic with the advantages of a polysyllabic tongue. It wants strength, but is musical, tender, and adapted to conversation as well as to poetry, and is to the dialects of the other Indo-Chinese nations what the Italian is to the other Roman dialects. It is indeclinable, and its syntax is simple. It admits of no difference of termination to mark distinctions of gender, number, mood, or tense, which object is effected by particles.

The literature of Siam is rich, though there few books of high antiquity and the present generation does not add to the stock of their ancestors. Many works are lost, owing to the art of printing not being introduced into the country. Most of the works are wild romances, written in rhyme, and abounding in description. They have also dramas, works on medicine, physiology, physiognomy, astrology, and a great multitude upon religion. The specimens given by Mr. Gutzlaff do not impress us with a very profound respect for Siamese literature.

The paper which follows this is "An Account of the Island and Bridge of Sivasamudram, in the Cáverí river," by Rámaswámi Múdeliar, Jág-hírdár of the island. This is a description, written in English by a native gentleman, under the Madras Presidency, of a great work, which does infinite credit to his public spirit as well as his talents. We have, however (we think), seen the description, in print, in the Madras papers.

"Remarks on some Inscriptions found in Lyeia and Phrygia," by Dr. G. F. Grötefend, the succeeding paper, is an elaborate attempt to decypher, by means of a bilingual inscription, the Lyeian and Phrygian character and language, in which Dr. Grötefend has supported with much learning many ingenious conjectures.

The next paper is a short description, by Sir A. Johnston, of a Cingalese painting on cloth, representing the introduction of the caste of Chaliahs, or Cinnamon-peelers, into Ceylon, which is engraved in the preceding part of the *Transactions*.

"On the Jains of Guzerat and Mârwar;" by Lieut. Colonel Wm. Miles. * This paper, communicated by the Bombay branch of the society, is decidedly the best in the *fasciculus*. Prefixed to Colonel Miles' paper, is an extract from the *Mirát-i-Ahmadi*, a work in Persian, containing a concise account of the Jaina priests and laity. The paper itself is an elaborate account of the Western Jains, who form a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of every city, town and village in Western Hindostan, and particularly in Guzerat and Marwar. Colonel Miles is able to throw but little light upon the epoch of the introduction of the Jain religion from

the East of Bengal, into the west of India, which he does not fix earlier than the eleventh century. Major Delamain could find no Jain inscription older than the twelfth century of the Samvat.

Colonel Miles mentions that the Jainas regard the Buddhists as schismatics, but do not appear to entertain any peculiar dislike to them.

The term *Jaina*, he states, is said to be derived from the Sanscrit word *Yātu* or *Jétu*, signifying 'to employ great care in the preservation of life;' it is also said to be derived from *jīta*, denoting 'the conquest of the passions.' *Jaina*, however, merely implies a follower of Jina or Arhat, just as *Baudd'ha* is a follower of Budd'ha or Sugata.

We cannot follow the memoir into the minute development of the different classes and tribes. Most of them, according to the Jainas themselves, are derived from Rajpúts and Bráhmans. "It is worthy of remark," adds Colonel Miles, "that the Jainas of this part of the country universally acknowledge their derivation from the Hindus, and as a further proof of their origin, their marriage-ceremonies are to this day performed by a Bráhman, styled the *Nát Guru*, or 'Priest of the Tribe.'" This confirms Mr. Colebrooke's remark, that the Jainas are still to be considered Hindus. They are split into a great variety of sects, though they are all of one caste.

The next paper, "a Description of a *Játrá*, or Fair, which takes place annually at certain Hot Wells, some distance from Surat," by the late Dr. White, who visited the *játrá* in 1810, calls for no particular remark.

Major-General Hardwicke's account of the extraordinary exploits of a native of Rajpútana, designated as "the sheep-eater," at Kuttchgurh, in 1796, though previously described in a published work, is worth re-publication, as an authentic testimony to an almost incredible fact. This man ate an entire sheep, in a very short space of time, tearing the limbs asunder with his hands and drinking the blood. At Lucknow, he ate two sheep, one of large breed, weighing twelve or thirteen pound per quarter. The subject is illustrated by a plate representing the various stages of this disgusting exhibition.

The remaining papers consist of a note from Colonel Colebrooke, accompanying the transmission of copies of some inscriptions taken from a rock in the district of Batticaloa, in Ceylon, by Mr. Moyaart, which are in an occult character not uncommon in various parts of continental India; and a correction by Mr. (now Sir Graves) Haughton of a slight inaccuracy in the reading of the Cufic inscription printed in the last volume of the *Transactions*.

TRAVELS IN DAGHESTAN.

MR. LENZ, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, who accompanied Mr. Kupffer, a few years back, in his journey to Mount Elbrouz,* the loftiest peak of the Caucasus, was despatched by the Academy, in the early part of 1830, to explore the provinces situated on the W. shore of the Caspian Sea, known under the names of Daghestan and Shirwan. On his return, he drew up a detailed report of this expedition to the Academy, from which we extract the following passages :

"On the 18th January 1830, I once more approached Elbrouz, by Georgievsk, whose lofty crest I had had the good fortune to scale, and determined its height by the barometer, six months before. A thick fog, which enveloped me during my fifteen days' journey along the new military line of the Caucasus, did not allow me, for a single moment, to enjoy the sublime spectacle which these Caucasian Alps present to the traveller. At Grosnaya, a fort situated on the extreme frontier of the Chechentses, I remained for eight days, with General Engelhardt, who provided excellent arrangements to make my journey less perilous. The bold and rapacious mountaineers had then recommenced their forays across the icy Terek, and fell suddenly, in bands of 300, upon travellers or the inhabitants, carrying the former to their inaccessible mountains as slaves, and plundering the latter of their horses and cattle. I was consequently obliged to be attended through this dangerous country by an escort of fifty foot-soldiers, with a piece of cannon. These escorts have frequent skirmishes with the resolute mountaineers, which contests, whilst it makes the service of these frontier-garrisons very painful, causes the troops to be the best and bravest of the Russian army.

"From the line of the Caucasus there are two routes to Bakoo; one traverses the chain near Mount Mquinvari, improperly termed by the Russians *Kazbek*, one of the loftiest summits, and runs in the direction of Tiflis,—which is called the military road of Georgia;—the other passes through Daghestan, and along the W. coast of the Caspian Sea. On the right of this route, in a S.W. direction, is the extreme branch of the principal chain of the Caucasus, which extends as far as Bakoo and Salian, and, gradually lowering, there terminates in hills of slight elevation. For several reasons, I determined to choose the less-frequented route of Daghestan.

"Journeying through this country is very troublesome, especially for those who carry much baggage, and as I had my instruments with me, I could not travel on horseback. Daghestan is not wide; it is bounded to the E. by the Caspian Sea, and to the W. by the branch of the Caucasus just mentioned. A number of small streams, the most considerable of which is the Samoor, traverse it from W. to E. Although their depth is trifling, they acquire such rapidity by falling from heights, that their beds are everywhere obstructed by rocky fragments, several feet in diameter, and at certain seasons, as in May and June, when the snow melts in the high mountains, all communications are intercepted or rendered very dangerous.

"The principal rock of the Daghestan Mountains is a shelly limestone, which, as is observed near Terek, rests upon a grey and friable freestone. The strata of these two species of rock are alike inclined in a S.E. direction, at an angle of about 30°, but which I remarked varied from 15° to 45°. Vegetation is sickly, and during the months of July and August, the heat is so intense, that the very shoots of the plants are burnt up. The mountains of Daghestan approach the coast at three points, dividing the country by two arched curves

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxviii. p. 719.

into two natural portions, one of which is Northern the other Southern Daghestan, which are separated by the narrow defile of Derbend. The three points are near Tarkoo, Derbend, and Mount Besh-barmak.

“Northern Daghestan, which extends likewise beyond Tarkoo, to the N., comprehends the possessions of the Shamkhal and the territory of Derbend, formerly dependent upon the Ootmie. The city of Tarkoo is the residence of the Shamkhal. Like almost all the small towns of Daghestan, it is built upon the slope of a steep hill; the summit is occupied by the Russian fort of Boornaya, which denotes that the prince of Tarkoo is subject to Russia. Although this city holds in Daghestan a rank immediately after Derbend, I was nevertheless unable to discover any of those beautiful edifices which M. Gamba pretends to have found there. Even the palace of the Shamkhal differs from the other houses only by its extent: its architecture and the arrangement of its interior are not superior to those of the rest. In winter, owing to the clayey soil being thoroughly saturated with frequent rains, it is difficult to pass along the crooked lanes which wind about the mountains in all directions, and what renders them less practicable is a rivulet, which falls from the top of the mountain, and runs through the streets, in order to supply the different quarters of the city with water. The inhabitants have not quite so wild an exterior as those of the neighbouring towns; for the Russian fortress, which commands the town, keeps them in tolerable order. Pillage and murder, however, are heard of even here; but it is principally in the towns of Booinak and Kaya-kand that travellers run most risk of being plundered. On leaving Tarkoo, I halted for the night in their vicinity: the former of these towns belongs to the Shamkhal, the other is a dependency of Derbend. Although I was attended by natives of the country, to whom the commandant of Boornaya had given the strictest orders to provide me with whatever I wanted, I was, nevertheless, heartily rejoiced to escape safe and sound from the clutches of these brigands, with only a few threats of being poignarded, because I was unable to give them any brandy.

“In general, the inhabitants of Daghestan, in those parts where their manners have not been ameliorated by a residence in towns, and by commerce and industry, still wear the stamp of their primitive ferocity. They are mostly of the middle height, with broad shoulders, a deep complexion, and wild exterior. They are always armed with a long two-edged dagger, and when they leave their villages, they are further armed with a musket, a pistol, and a long sabre, slightly curved. They are generally on horseback. Their warlike character does not prevent them from receiving a stranger, when necessary, with an affability exceeding, perhaps, that of a civilized European. They are vindictive, and do not fail to wash out a wrong done them in the blood of the offender. At Velikend, a town ten miles from Derbend, I was told an instance of this thirst of vengeance. During the period of the Russian conquest of this country, an individual, named Nawrooz-bek, was at war with a certain chief, who rendered himself formidable by plunder and audacity. Nawrooz-bek, determined to destroy him, proceeded with one of his sons into his enemy's camp, and reaching his dwelling, laid his musket at his feet in token of peace; but, at the very moment when he was swearing to bury the wrong he had received in oblivion, his son deposited beneath the dwelling a barrel of gunpowder, and stuck a lighted match in it. The father and son retired, and waited at a little distance the effect of their stratagem. The house was blown up into the air, carrying with its fragments the mutilated bodies of its tenants. This action drew upon Nawrooz-bek the hatred of the other mountaineers, and it was with difficulty, and only through his own cou-

rage and the devotion of his five sons, who guarded him whilst he slept, that he escaped the efforts made to take his life. I paid a visit to this celebrated personage. I beheld an old man of very agreeable exterior, with manners exhibiting all the polish of the best bred European. He treated me with the utmost kindness, offered to accompany me with his sons as far as the frontier of Daghestan, employing the most select and well-turned expressions. The figurative and poetic style, which characterises Orientals, surprised me in all my intercourse with the inhabitants of these parts. Even in business, the style they use is singular. Thus a moollah, in my presence, having received an order from the commandant to cite a native to trial, who was accused of murder, issued the following summons to him: 'Come to me, and should you be about lifting a glass of water to your lips, leave it and come; I have something to communicate to you.'

"The narrow defile of Derbend, which separates the two Daghestans, is entirely formed by the city itself and by its two walls to the N. and S. These walls, with their gates of iron, begin at the crest of the mountain, which inclines towards the sea, and descend by their other extremities to the water. Tradition attributes their construction to Alexander the Great; and, although it can be proved that this conqueror never penetrated so far, the manner in which they are constructed is not unworthy of him. They consist of enormous masses of stone, which, as far as can be perceived, are not connected together by any cement. Formerly, they extended so far into the sea, that a chain thrown between them closed the entrance of the port. But the general and well-ascertained subsidence of the waters of the Caspian, deposits, and the fall of a portion of the walls into the sea, now enable a person to walk dryshod round the enclosure. Derbend, by its site and walls, heretofore regarded as impregnable, once served as a powerful barrier to the flourishing provinces of Persia against the incursions of the northern tribes, separating, as it were, the civilized south from the yet barbarous north. This circumstance, and the celebrity of the port in ancient times, rendered this city famous; but at present, since neither of these causes any longer exists, the port being ruined, Derbend is an insignificant place.

"Kooba, the capital of Southern Daghestan, is still less important than Derbend and Tarkoo; but being nearer the mountains, and on more elevated ground, it enjoys a healthier climate. The route from Derbend to Kooba is one of the most difficult in all Daghestan, owing to the number of streams which intersect it, amongst which is the rapid Samoor, with its three arms. This route traverses forests, which cannot, however, be compared with the woods of lofty forest-trees in our country; on the contrary, the trees are thinly scattered, and of stunted form and growth. Such is also the route between Kooba and Bakoo, which tends towards the coast, which it reaches near the Besh-barmak, or 'Five-fingered Mountain,' also called Shatagan. The Besh-barmak has received this name from its singular aspect, which, however, can only be assimilated to a hand by the imagination of a Tatar. This mountain is composed of a hard calcareous rock, much resembling a small-grained sandstone; its height is only 3,000 feet; at its foot is a caravanserai, occupied by a post of Cossacs. The gates of the caravanserai are covered with inscriptions engraved by travellers who have passed here. I sought in vain for the name of the learned Kæmpfer, which Gmelin discovered here: it has probably been covered with plaster when the gate was last repaired.

"From Besh-barmak, the road runs at first along the shore, then, intersecting the peninsula of Absheron, it runs over hills of sandy clay as far as Bakoo, the end of my journey. I performed this route through Daghestan in twelve days.

"At the south extremity of the peninsula of Absheron, at the very angle where its south coast turns towards the south, is situated the city of Bakoo. Locked by two isles, the Gulf of Bakoo here forms an excellent port, in which vessels may cast anchor a few yards from the shore; a circumstance which contributes the more to increase the trade of Bakoo, inasmuch as it very rarely occurs in the other towns on the western coast. Bakoo, consequently, is now, after Astrakhan, the place of most trade in the Caspian. The city is scattered upon the declivity of a hill, the summit of which is crowned with the ancient palace of the Shah. M. Gamba is guilty of a very serious error, which could not have been expected from one who had visited the spot, when he says that the city of Bakoo rests on Mount Besh-barmak, from which it is more than fifty miles distant. Some ruins, and particularly a lofty pointed archway, the gate of the ancient mosque, still attest a magnificence which I have observed in no city of Daghestan. On the land-side, Bakoo is surrounded by a double wall, flanked with towers, where a few cannon are seen here and there; on the sea-side, there is only a single wall, which was formerly bathed by the waves, which we can easily perceive on the wall itself; but at present, the sea is at a distance of fifteen feet or more: an additional proof of the subsidence of its waters.

"In its exterior, Bakoo resembles Derbend. The houses are badly built, the roofs terrace-wise. The streets are narrow and crooked. The principal street is formed by two ranges of shops, filled with all kinds of merchandize, especially silks. When the doors, which open from the bottom, are raised up, the street looks like an open gallery or passage. The most remarkable object in the city is an ancient tower, which rises far above all the other edifices, and is called the Maiden's Tower. The object for which it was erected is not known; it was probably a light-house. A narrow and winding stone staircase within, leads to a terrace with a parapet, at the top of the tower, from whence the city presents a peculiar appearance. The flat roofs resemble the earth, in which the narrow streets appear like gutters for the water to run. The Russian flag flies on the top of this tower.

"The Peninsula of Absheron has no mountains of any height; the loftiest hills are not more than a thousand feet. In those places where the naked rock does not appear, they are covered with a sandy clay, which, though in spring it is clothed with meagre grass, in the month of July, is so parched by the heat of the sun's rays, that not a single green blade can be seen. Generally speaking, the country, especially in the environs of Bakoo, offers no very agreeable landscape. Not a single tree can be seen, and the fields of rice and saffron, cultivated by the natives, are some miles from the city. Throughout the whole peninsula, there is not a single river; water is procured from a number of wells, and it has a brackish taste to which travellers habituate themselves with difficulty."

The Atesh-gah and other perpetual fires in the environs of the Bakoo, are described in a detailed manner by Mr. Lenz; but they have been sufficiently made known by various travellers since the time of Olearius and Kämpfer. Other physical phenomena, very common in the Peninsula of Absheron, are the pseudo-vulcanoes, or volcanoes of mud, which want only lava to be classed amongst true volcanoes. One of the largest of these was formed in 1827, to the S.W. of the village of Yokmali, seven miles W. of Bakoo. The eruption took place on the 9th December, on which day, at nine o'clock at night, a column of fire of a prodigious height and considerable diameter burst forth at this spot with tremendous noise. After continuing at this height for about three hours, it sunk to two feet, and remained in that state for twenty-four hours.

The greatest diameter of this column might be 1,250 feet, and the least 950. There was, at first, during frequent explosions, an eruption of blocks of stone, of different species, and columns of water, some of which continued to spout up, although to an inferior altitude, on the 28th December. There was no appearance on the surface of the place of eruption of any cavity or opening in the form of a crater; but the entire surface swelled nearly two feet above its previous level. On the 28th December the fire had not ceased to appear, but it had less intensity: it was of a reddish colour, which circumstance, conjoined to the absence of all scent, distinguished this from the fires of Bakoo. The spot where this eruption took place, now wears the appearance of a muddy field, in which small hillocks or cones, one foot or two feet high, rise apart from each other; there is one only of fifteen feet, which was evidently formed at the same time with the others, the clay being of the same greyish colour, which fact distinguishes the last eruption from the preceding. Several muddy pools are likewise seen there, in which bubbles, some inches in diameter, rise in succession, with a few minutes interval between them. The altitude of this field of mud above the level of the Caspian Sea, according to exact barometrical measurement, is 817 Paris feet.

There is likewise, in the vicinity of Bakoo, a volcano which vomits mud, and which is quite similar to the field already described, except in having the form of a cone of about 200 feet high. It is S. of Bakoo, at the extremity of the W. ravine, and near two mountains close together, known by navigators under the name of the "Ears of Bakoo," on account of their strange shape. It is situated exactly on the apex of a hill, 800 or 900 feet high, which is likewise entirely covered with mud and little cones, in nipples, of clay, about twenty feet in height, but whose brownish-yellow hue attests their antiquity. Two or three years back, the summit and a good part of the W. side fell down, on the occasion of a fresh muddy eruption. At the present time, a quantity of gas is disengaged, which, finding no resistance, escapes with a noise resembling a prolonged hiss: it is only at one spot that we can distinctly distinguish, beneath the hardened surface, the roarings which the effervescence of this gulf of mud produces. The gas issues with so much violence, that when we enlarged the orifice of a small hillock, from whence it escaped, it threw out some small pieces of clay; it took fire the instant we brought a light near it, and continued burning when we quitted the place. We perceived in the clay a number of stones, of different kinds, which had been ejected from the bowels of the volcano; but what fixed our attention more particularly, was a species of scorix which we met with, and which proved how fierce must be the action of the heat to which they had been exposed in the interior of the mountain. We found large fragments of them at the distance of two-thirds of a mile from the volcano, whither certainly they could have been carried only by an eruption, for they differ altogether from the fragments of rock which occur in the neighbourhood. We recognized here, therefore, all the phenomena of genuine volcanoes, with this single exception, that clay here is substituted for lava. The inhabitants of these parts could not specify exactly the day on which the portion of the volcanic cone fell in; but as they estimated the interval which had elapsed since that event at somewhere about two or three years, which corresponds tolerably with the epoch of the eruption of Yokmali, on the 9th December 1827, we may perhaps be allowed to conclude that the two volcanic phenomena were the simultaneous effects of one and the same cause.

STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF CHINA AND ITS COLONIES.

(According to a Census taken in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign (A.D. 1813), and under the Authority, of His Imperial Majesty Kea King.)

Provinces, &c.	No. of Individuals.	Families.
Chible	27,990,871	.....
Shantung.....	28,958,764	.....
Shanse	14,004,210	.....
Hopan.....	23,037,171	.....
Keangsoo	37,843,501	.....
Ganhwuy.....	34,168,059	.....
Keangse	30,426,999	.....
Fuhkeën	14,777,410	.....
Formosa Island (natives)	1,748*	.....
Chekeang.....	26,256,784	.....
Hoopih	27,370,098	.....
Hoonan	18,652,507	.....
Shense	10,207,256	.....
Kansuh	15,193,125	.....
Barkoul and Oroumtsi	161,750	.....
Szechuen	21,435,678	.....
Kwangtung, or Canton	19,174,030	.....
Kwang-se	7,313,895	.....
Yunnan	5,561,320	.....
Kweichow	5,288,219	.....
Shinking, or Leaoutung	942,003	.....
Kirin	307,781	.....
Hihlung-keang, or Teitcihar, &c.....	—	2,398
Tsinghæ, or Kokonor, &c.....	—	7,842
Foreign tribes under Kansuh.....	—	26,728
Do. do. Sze-chuen.....	—	72,374
Tibetan colonies	—	4,889
Ele and its dependencies	—	69,644
Turfan and Lobnor	700*	2,551
Russian border	—	1,900
	361,693,879	..... 188,326
		4
		753,304
		361,693,879
Total		362,447,183

The two sums marked * are the numbers, not of individuals, but of effective men.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the Society was held on the 1st June; the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, vice-president, in the chair.

The following, among other donations, were laid on the table, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the donors respectively, *viz.*

From J. W. Pereira, Esq., models in ivory of the *dagoba*, or domed Buddhist temple of Ceylon, and of the *karandu*, or relic-box of the Buddhists.

From Wm. Butterworth Bayley, Esq., the medical lectures of P. Breton, Esq., in Persian, Bengáli, &c., intended for the use of the native students of Calcutta.

From M. Pauthier, his translation into French, with notes and illustrations, of Mr. Colebrooke's Essays on Hindú Philosophy, printed in the *Transactions* of the Society.

From Thomas Perry, Esq., four curious old MS. charts of the eastern seas, on vellum.

From James Prinsep, Esq., his *Illustrations of Benares*.

John Davidson, Esq., the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, of the Bengal civil service, and William Rothery, Esq., were elected resident members of the Society.

The Chevalier Don Lopez de Córdoba, Minister of His Most Catholic Majesty to the Sublime Ottoman Porte; and Rāmaswāmi Múdeliar, Jāghirdār of Sivasamudram, were elected corresponding members of the Society.

The reading of M. Edye's Descriptive Account of the Native Vessels of the Coasts of Coromandel, Malabar, and the Island of Ceylon, was concluded.

The author of this paper, having resided for five years as master-shipwright at Trincomalee, had singularly favourable opportunities for becoming perfectly acquainted with the subject on which he treats in this memoir; the following is a list of the vessels described by him :

The *catamarans* of Ceylon, Malabar, and Coromandel ;

Canoes of Point de Galle and the Malabar coast ;

The *jungar* of the Malabar coast for the navigation of rivers ;

The *pumban manché*, or snake-boat of Cochin ;

The *bunder manché*, or boat used to load ships and carry goods on the Malabar coast ;

The *masula* boats, chiefly employed at Madras ;

The *Mangalore*, the *Calicut*, and the *Ponany manché*, different descriptions of coasting boats ;

Patamars, vessels employed in the coasting trade from Ceylon to Bombay ;

Arab *dows*, vessels employed in the trade between the Red Sea, the Arabian coast, the Gulf of Persia, and the Indian coasts of Cutch, Guzerat, and Malabar ; these dows are also used in the Persian Gulf for the purposes of war and piracy ; they are always manned by Arabs ;

Buggalahs or *budgerows*, trading vessels, carrying on commercial intercourse between the same limits as the preceding ; they are Indian vessels and manned with the Indian seamen called lascars ;

The *doni*, a vessel trading along the coast of Coromandel to Ceylon and the Gulf of Manar ;

The *boatila manché*, employed in the Gulf of Manar and the southern coast of the peninsula to Ceylon.

Mr. Edye describes, with great minuteness, the shape of the vessels and the materials employed in their construction, and each is illustrated by a neatly-executed plan and sections, which add very much to the value and interest of the communication.

15th of June.—The Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president, took the chair at this general meeting.

The undermentioned donations were laid on the table :

From the Rájá Ráminohun Roy, the following works written by him :—The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness; Translations of the *Veds*; Essay on Ancestral Right of Property among the Hindus, and Exposition of the Judicial and Revenue Systems of India.

From Mr. W. W. Hewson, of H.M. 78th regt., forty-three Ceylon shells, twenty-four Ceylon coins, a Ceylon dirk, the saw of a young saw-fish, and a Chinese fan.

From Don Juan de Silva, sixteen specimens of gems found in the district of Galle, in Ceylon.

Other donations were presented from the Royal Academy of Turin, MM. Garcin de Tassy, the Chevalier Marcel, &c.

John Davidson, Esq., and the Hon. W. H. L. Melville, were admitted members of the Society.

James A. Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., M.P., Alexander Brodie, Esq., Richard Haughton, Esq., and Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Esq., were elected resident members of the Society.

The reading of Lieutenant P. M. Melville's Account of the Agriculture of the Cherotur, a part of Guzerat, was commenced.

6th of July.—The general meeting of the Society was held this day; the Right Hon. the President in the chair.

The following donations were laid on the table, *viz.*

From Rámawámi Múdeliar, Jághirdár of Sivasamudram, a model in wood of the second bridge built by him over the Cáveri river at the island of Sivasamudram. This bridge is thrown over the western branch of the river, and perfects the communication between the provinces of Mysore and Coimbatore across the island. It is entirely built of granite, and is named, in compliment to the late governor of Madras, "The Lushington Bridge:" the model is constructed on a scale of ten feet to an inch, and, including the curve, is 187 inches in length.*

From Professor Burnouf, a copy of the *avant-propos* to his edition of the *Yajna*, one of the Zend books.

Other donations were presented from Thos. Chambré, Esq., A. Pearson, Esq., Dr. Bialloblotzky, Mons. Briere, H. O'Brien, Esq., M. Mitchell, &c. &c.

'Colonel William Sandwith, of the Bombay European regt., was elected a resident member of the Society.

The reading of Lieutenant Melville's Essay on the Agriculture of the Cherotur was resumed and concluded.

The *Cherotur* is that part of Guzerat which is situated between the Mhye and Saburdunttee rivers; it is the richest and most highly cultivated part of the province, a character partly ascribable to the natural fertility of its soil, but still more to the skill and industry of the koonbees, or cultivators. The soil of Guzerat has two marked divisions, the black and the white, called by the natives *kallee* and *goraroo*; the former predominates in the southern, the latter in the northern parts of the province; the soil of the Cherotur is almost entirely *goraroo*, which is a light sand, more or less mixed with clay to the depth of ten or twenty feet. In the rich part of the Cherotur, the fields are generally fenced with thick and luxuriant hedges; but in most other parts of Guzerat but little attention is paid to this important part of the farmer's busi-

* For a detailed account of the improvements effected by Rámawámi in the island of Sivasamudram and its communications, *vide* a paper by himself, inserted in the *Trans. R.A.S.*, vol. III., part 2, and noticed in a preceding page.

ness. The usual size of fields in the Cherotur varies from five to twenty acres; the husbandmen of Guzerat have no knowledge whatever of draining, nor is it likely that they will soon pay any attention to it as a system. Irrigation is a more important part of Indian agricultural economy, and from the difference in the quality of the crops raised by this means and those which have not had the same advantage, the author is inclined to rate the difference of value between dry and wet land at not less than four guineas per acre; not more than a tenth part of the cultivated land in Guzerat is irrigated, and at least three-fourths of the latter is supplied with water from common draw-wells. Under this division of his subject, the author gives a description of the method of sinking wells in this province, and the manner in which irrigation is effected by their means. The next section describes the implements of husbandry in use; and is succeeded by an account of manures. After a notice of the seasons, a general view of the productions of the soil is given, which is followed by details of the culture of the sugar cane, indigo, and tobacco. The remaining portion of the paper is devoted to miscellaneous produce, tables of the expenses of cultivation, and a note on the markets, roads, &c.

A paper by Lieut. Colonel W. H. Sykes was read; it comprised fac-similes of various inscriptions found in the Bauddha cave-temples near Joonur, with illustrative notices.

20th of July.—The last general meeting of the Society for the present session was held this day; the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, president, in the chair.

Among the donations laid on the table were a collection of Parliamentary Papers relative to the affairs of the East-India Company, presented by the president; a ball of hair taken from the stomach of an ox in Van Diemen's Land, presented by Master Sullivan, the ball measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; a very handsome Turkish rifle, with damasked barrel, mounted and inlaid with silver and ivory, presented by the Chevalier Don Lopez de Cordoba; the *Ceylon Almanac* and the *Colombo Journal*, presented by the Right Hon. Sir R. Wilmot Horton, through Sir A. Johnston, who gave a series of manuscripts relating to the pearl-fishery in Ceylon.

Other donations were presented by Dr. Rosen, Chev. Clot Bey, the editor of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, Mr. Walker, &c. &c.

Colonel William Sandwith was admitted a resident member of the Society.

J. O. Hall Andrews, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

Remarks on Infanticide in Cutch, by Captain Burnes, of the Bombay army, were read.

Captain Burnes adverts to the interest which this subject has long excited, and states that a residence of some years in Cutch, during which he set on foot minute inquiries into the population of the province, has convinced him that the success which has attended the endeavours to abolish the practice has been much overrated; in proof of which, he annexes a table, shewing that the male Rajpút population still predominates over the female, in the proportion of nearly six to one; though, he observes, the very circumstance of female children being found at all, shows that our endeavours have not been altogether unavailing. Capt. B. suspects, however, that the Rajpúts do not restrict themselves solely to destroying the females of the family, considering the small number of male children; a chief rarely having more than one boy. Capt. Burnes concludes his paper with some reflexions on the motives for this practice, and the possible results of an interference with it, if not conducted with due caution.

A second paper was read, containing an account of two trees producing the resin termed dammar, viz. the *perim poinou* and *areca poinou*; by the late Dr. David White.

The trees described in these notices were found by Dr. White in Malabar; the dammar is yielded by the *perim poinou* in greater quantity and of a superior quality than by the *areca poinou*. The age at which the tree becomes fit for the extraction of the resin is uncertain, but the longer the incisions are delayed the more copious will be the flow, and the longer will it bear extraction; the exudation is copious or otherwise according to the heat of the weather; the number of years during which a tree will yield resin does not appear to be accurately known; the individual from which Dr. White's specimen of dammer was taken was about sixty feet in height, and about forty years old; he reckoned from fifty to sixty incisions on the stem. The *areca poinou* is usually of less girth than the other species, but generally rivals it in height: as before observed, it does not yield dammar so copiously. Dr. White has appended botanical descriptions of each tree; the *perim p.* is conjectured by Dr. Anderson, the late physician-general at Madras, to be the *valeria Indica*, of Linn.; and the *areca p.* to be the *eldecarpus copallifera*, of Vahl. The remainder of Dr. White's paper is occupied with a description of the *koutampoulli*, or *kour-kampoulli*, of the Malabar coast; a tree producing a fruit so much resembling the mangostin of the Eastern Islands, as to be commonly called the wild mangostin. It was also supposed formerly (but erroneously) to yield gambouge. Dr. Vaupell, in a note, proposes to place this tree amongst the *garcinias*, under the specific name of *acida* or *kokum*, the name by which it is known to the natives.

The meetings of the Society were adjourned to the 7th of December next.

After the reading of the Report of the Committee of Correspondence (see p. 222), at the anniversary meeting on the 11th May, Sir Alexander Johnston, chairman of the Committee, rose, and more fully developed the views of the Committee in selecting the particular subjects of investigation which had been previously recapitulated, in an address, of which the following is an outline:

Sir Alexander commenced by expressing his entire concurrence with the observations of the honourable and gallant member (Capt. Gowan), who had seconded the first resolution, as to the importance of institutions of this nature, and the great practical good which might be expected to result from the operations of this Society in particular, if directed, as the Report of the Council stated they had been, and would continue to be, to encourage the natives of India to cultivate their dormant talents and exert themselves in the promotion of literature and science. Sir Alexander, in the next place, called the attention of the members to the five principal branches of inquiry which had been pursued by the Committee of Correspondence since the last anniversary, namely, those relative to the systems of education practised by the Hindus under their native sovereigns; to points of importance connected with the statistics of India; to the systems of slavery in existence there; to the forms of representative government, in all their different gradations, anciently established in parts of the southern peninsula; and lastly, to the advantages, local and otherwise, possessed by particular ports and territories, which were, in former times, the great emporia of the trade carried on between various countries in Europe and those of eastern Asia.

With reference to the first head, that of education, Sir Alexander remarked, that, in the Hindu political system, the education of the people had always formed part of the business of the government, and with this view, a certain portion of the produce of the soil, in every district, was assigned to the support of the schoolmaster; in Scotland, he observed, a similar plan had been followed to a certain extent, but in England no such provision existed, while in India it was clearly traceable two thousand years ago. The

mode of teaching adopted under this system had furnished the idea of Dr. Bell's, which was now rapidly extending throughout Europe. So highly, indeed, was the influence of education prized among the Hindus, that it was regarded with a sort of religious veneration, and this feeling of respect extended to those employed in its administration. The children were brought by their parents, in early infancy, into the presence of the schoolmaster, to whose care they were consigned with something of the solemnity of a public and official act. Sir Alexander next adverted to the works employed in the business of instruction, among which was particularly mentioned the *Cural*, a work on ethics, written in the highest style of Tamul poetry, by Tiruvalluven. A portion of the text of this work was edited by that indefatigable and accomplished scholar, the late Mr. F. W. Ellis, of Madras, and it has since been partly translated by Mr. Walker, of the Madras civil service. Sir Alexander detailed some particulars of the life of the author of this celebrated composition. It was well known, he remarked, that a college of high reputation had existed in Madras from the third to the tenth century. To this college, the author of the *Cural* applied for admission as a student; but a difficulty, apparently insurmountable, presented itself; he was a man of low caste, a pariah. He claimed his right, however, to be examined as to his qualifications; and these were found to be of such a nature, that all opposition gave way, and he became an inmate of the college, in which he eventually attained the highest honours. A testimony to the power of education, still more extraordinary, is afforded in the history of the sister of this very individual, who became herself renowned throughout the whole of southern India for her extensive and profound acquirements, and who obtained, in so striking a degree, the respect of her contemporaries, as to be privileged to take precedence of all persons of her own sex of the highest rank in the country: thus furnishing a most remarkable instance of a public acknowledgment of the pre-eminence of talent over elevated station. Upon reviewing these facts, Sir Alexander observed, it was idle now to ask the question, "shall the Hindus be educated or not?" They have had a system of education of their own for two thousand years, nor was it possible now to stop the progress of education, were it so desired. On the contrary, every encouragement should be afforded to its general diffusion among all ranks; taking care, only, that it was based on right principles and conducted with discrimination and judgment. The Committee had taken measures, he stated, for procuring a list of the principal manuscripts employed in the schools, and it was hoped that, through the medium of the missionaries residing at Jaffna, translations of them might be obtained, and their real style and tendency be made known.

Sir Alexander concluded his observations on this head by some remarks as to the effects of education, according to European principles, on the natives of India; illustrating, by some striking examples, its beneficial effects in the promotion of civilization. One of these was the late Raja of Tanjore, who was ardent in his wishes to secure every important product of European science and skill. Another was the Tondiman, whose history is in some respects a singular one, for he is the only native sovereign who does not pay tribute to the British Government; an exemption owing to the constant and faithful attachment to the British interests always manifested by the family of that prince. Sir Alexander noticed the contrast exhibited in the state of his territory, at two different periods, when he had occasion to pass through it. Many years ago, the country was in a state of great confusion; fortunately for the welfare of the reigning family, the children of one of the deceased princes, during their minority, together with the administration of the affairs of the state, were placed in the hands of the present Colonel Blackburne, the beneficial effects of whose management are visible at this time. On the occasion of Sir Alexander's second visit to this court, the Raja came to meet him, in a postchaise, driven by postillions, entirely in the English style, and in the same character was he entertained during his stay. A court of justice had been established, and the mode of administering it was entitled to the highest approbation. Equal attention had been bestowed on the encouragement of agriculture, and the Raja himself is now the proprietor of the first indigo-plantation in that part of the country, a speculation originally set on foot by British capital; so powerful, indeed, had the

means employed eventually proved, that the character of the people might be said to have undergone a total change.

In the next place, Sir Alexander explained some of the reasons which rendered the acquisition of statistical information, relative to our Indian empire, of considerable importance, and stated that the Committee had been furnished by Mr. Macculloch with a series of inquiries of this nature for transmission to India, the answers to which, when obtained, will, it is expected, form a body of very useful information on the subject of Indian statistics. Materials have been collected illustrative of these points regarding Bengal, from the time of the assessment of 1582 to the present; and in connexion with southern India, from the close of the kingdom of Beejanagar to the present epoch: the two most cultivated provinces selected for illustration were Burdwan, in Bengal, and Tanjore, in the southern peninsula; the former comprising an extent of about 2,400 square miles, and a population of 1,400,000 persons, giving a proportion of about 600 inhabitants to every square mile, which is nearly three times the average population of England, except in the most populous district, *viz*, Lancashire, where it rises to about 500 to a square mile. In Tanjore, which was a desert until the Annicut was made to let in the waters of the Caveri, the land now yields three crops annually, and supports a population of above a million; the province contains about 6,000 villages, and there is not a space, as was reported by Colonel Blackburne, in which 5,000 men could be encamped without injury to cultivated fields or gardens.

Sir Alexander commenced his observations on the third branch of inquiry by a sketch of the different kinds of slavery which have existed in India; among others, that of the right on the part of the feudal superior to demand compulsory labour from the inferior tenants of the soil; he next took a view of the system of slavery in Ceylon, and detailed the measures set on foot for the purpose of effecting its abolition in that island, by which means no less than 748 slaveholders, who were proprietors of more than 15,000 slaves, agreed, in the year 1816, that the children of slaves, born after the 12th of August in that year, should be free. Domestic slavery having been put an end to in the island, the same measures were had recourse to for the benefit of the allodial slaves; and it was gratifying to be able to state, that of between 24,000 and 25,000 slaves, the greater portion have become free. The relinquishment of the right to demand compulsory labour from the natives, on the part of the Government, has at length taken place, much to its credit, under the administration of the present governor of Ceylon, Sir R. Wilmot Horton. The destruction of the system of villeinage would pave the way for future improvement in the condition of the people; for, though it might not have been abused, under the British Government, yet it was enough to know that it was capable of being abused, to incite every enlightened mind to labour for its removal. The two great questions presenting themselves regarding the question of the abolition of slavery, he remarked, were the *mode* of abolition, and the *time*; and on these points the example set in Ceylon might be considered with advantage. It might be the opinion of some persons, and perhaps justly, that the object was too long in being effected in Ceylon; but it might be fairly argued, that it was better in accomplishing so great a change, without precedents to guide its authors, to use caution and care; as it was, however, the details were before the world, and would enable every person to form his own judgment on a matter of such deep interest.

The first question presenting itself, in connexion with the fourth principal head of inquiry, Sir Alexander remarked, was whether the natives of India had ever generally possessed any share in determining the form of government by which they were to be ruled; and this of course involved another, as to the existence of an hereditary right of property in the soil: on the Madras side of India, some difficulty occurred in tracing its existence; but in Malabar, there was indisputable evidence of its being recognised at least fifteen centuries back. On the Madras side, consequently, the systems of government appeared to have been of an entirely arbitrary character; while, on the Malabar coast, some principles of a free constitution were clearly discernible, in the right of the people to vote at the election of their sovereigns: among the MSS. collected by the late Colonel Mackenzie was one of great value, on the privileges conveyed by

property in the soil. The transition from an elective sovereignty, first for a term of years, then for life, until at length it merged in an hereditary succession, was traced, and also the administration as exercised by a conquering power, with various illustrations of the manner in which the superior power was exercised. Sir Alexander finally observed that the business of the Society was not to suggest projects of legislation, but to collect such facts in evidence of the manner in which former systems of government had operated on the people and the countries of India, as would place those whose peculiar duty it was to administer the government, at present, in possession of the necessary full and accurate information for that purpose.

Under the last head, he observed, that certain ports in the South of India, which had been the great points of commercial intercourse under the Romans, Greeks, Persians, and Arabs, Portuguese and Dutch, between Europe and Eastern Asia, had gradually fallen into decay and oblivion: among these, the principal were those already named in the Report of the Committee. The reasons which had induced their selection for these purposes, arising from local situation and peculiar facilities for internal intercourse, he fully explained. The extent of coast comprised between the points of Poniany, on the Malabar coast, and Tuticoreen, up the Devacotta, was that chiefly resorted to, and between those two points was situated the most commodious pass in the whole range of the Gháts, which, extending from the Tapti to Cape Comorin, stretch over a space of 16° of latitude. On the Malabar side, this pass has an opening of fourteen miles, and on the opposite coast, of seven miles; while the only two passages navigable through the straits of Manar are in four and five feet water. Ceylon, also, from its sacred character in the estimation of the Hindus, and the consequent influx of persons either inspired by devotion or tempted by other motives, became thickly populated and proportionably wealthy, as the tide of commerce flowed onwards to its shores. Nor was the island, in a scientific point of view, of less importance; for the great Hindu meridian passed through it, and astronomy was much cultivated by the natives, even almanacks having been regularly issued from their colleges.

It was the policy of the Dutch government to keep the trade in its accustomed channels, and they formed, in the backwater of Cochin, a navigation of forty miles, which might be extended to 220; the finest timber in India grows in the vicinity, and it is equally well situated for the manufacture of cordage from coir. The collection of the facts connected with all these various subjects, was of the greatest importance to persons who had any idea of engaging in trade to India, since it appeared by no means improbable, that the natural advantages possessed by this part of India and Ceylon, with the superior facilities for intercourse which might be expected to arise, would tend to the restoration, in some measure, of their ancient consequence as the emporia of eastern trade.

Sir Alexander proceeded to advert to the projected establishment, under Lord Nugent, of a Branch Asiatic Society at Corfu, which might be made of considerable use in investigating the history of the connexion of the Jews, Greeks and Armenians, with Asia, in ancient times. It was sufficient, in order to shew this, he observed, to mention that, at one very early period of modern history, not less than 15,000 Jews, who were deprived of civil rights in Spain and Minorca, emigrated from thence to Asia, and letters from Jews at Cochin and Cranganore were known to exist in the libraries of Seville and other Spanish cities, addressed to their brethren in the latter country. With reference to the Greeks, Sir Alexander especially adverted to the exertions of the late Earl of Guildford, under whose auspices a code of enquiries was drawn up, one part of which was directed to ascertain with precision the knowledge of India possessed in ancient times by the Greeks. The Armenian nation offered likewise a subject of examination of great interest and curiosity; its numbers amount to not less than ten or twelve millions in Asia, and the literary character of the people is not less remarkable than their close application to business and trade. Their colleges at Echiniazin and St. Lazarus possess excellent libraries, and effect a great deal for the promotion of literature among the people in general. At Constantinople, they contemplate erecting an hospital and a school, for which they have received the sanction of the sultan, and one of their

priests, the Rev. Narses Lazarien, is now in London, endeavouring to secure the co-operation of the liberal in this project. It is hoped, indeed, that a sum of £30,000, left for the promotion of education amongst the Armenian people, by the late Mr. Raphael, may be assigned to this object by the Court of Chancery, in whose hands it is at present deposited. Sir Alexander also alluded to the extraordinary influence now exercising in the affairs of the East by persons of the Armenian nation, among whom he mentioned M. Abro, the prime minister of the Páshá of Egypt, to whose suggestions might be ascribed many of the important changes effected by the páshá; his cousin, who has had a mail-coach with complete harness sent out to him, and intends it to travel on the road between Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Rosetta; and Syeed Khan, the agent of the Prince Royal of Persia, who had taken out English miners for the purpose of exploring the mines of that country, and had recently freighted a ship direct from London to the port of Trebisond, being the first instance of such a voyage, but which would be probably the means of introducing a regular trade between the two countries. All these circumstances, he remarked, rendered a perfect knowledge of the political histories of these nations a very desirable object to be attained.

In conclusion, Sir Alexander dwelt on the best means of exciting an interest in favour of the Society's proceedings, among the natives of the East. That they will exert themselves when properly called upon, and stimulated by the hopes of approbation and reward, there can be no doubt; but when endeavouring to impart instruction to them, reference should be made to the experience of others who have trod in the same paths. The Jesuits, for example, adapted their measures with extraordinary felicity to the capacities of those whom they wished to bring into their connexion; but wherever they found the plan adopted by the Hindus themselves more effective than their own, they relinquished it, and, for the purpose of conveying a knowledge of their doctrines to the people, dramatised the principal events narrated in sacred history, and they were represented in fifty or sixty plays. So well also did the French imperial government understand this principle, that a large sum was allotted by it for the purpose of distributing amongst the native population specimens of art, by which the character of the French nation would be held up to admiration and respect. Such were the examples, he remarked, which had been left for our guidance, and which we ought to follow. The artists of this country might, by selecting subjects adapted to the instruction of an intelligent and enquiring people like the Hindus, become great moral and intellectual teachers. Immense, indeed, as was the field to labour in, there was no want of means to cultivate it well. Sir Alexander adduced, by way of illustration, the celebrated story of Alexander the Great, who, when he enquired of Aristotle how he was to be sure of transmitting his renown unimpaired to posterity, was answered by the philosopher, that if he would furnish him with only a thousand men from all his forces and a thousand talents from his treasury, he would undertake to construct an empire over the human mind, which should endure for ages, when all traces of the prince's sovereignty were lost. The result has justified the boast; for by means of the men, whom he employed in different countries in collecting facts and observations, and the money, which he expended in arranging them when obtained, he succeeded in forming that school of philosophy, which bears his name, and the influence of which is even yet perceptible in the systems of education which prevail in Europe. Sir Alexander then briefly sketched some of the peculiar advantages presented by the British dominions in Asia for the purposes of scientific and philosophical research, observing that the surface of the country presented a difference of elevation above the level of the sea, varying from six miles to 26,000 feet; the phenomena of the atmosphere, again, could nowhere be studied with greater facility and accuracy, while the vast range of its natural productions afforded ample scope for observation and experiment; and above all, there was a population of 100,000,000 of persons, presenting an equally fertile subject of moral investigation: a finer field of exertion, indeed, could not be offered to human contemplation, and it was gratifying to look upon the ample stock of agents to be employed in this great work, with the feeling that the opportunity would not be neglected. It was to the ranks of the East-India Company's establishments that we must principally look for the accomplishment of these important ends, and he trusted that the result would ex-

hibit the idea of Aristotle practically accomplished, while it would leave behind it, to every one concerned, the proud consciousness of having performed his duty to his country and his species.

Sir Alexander concluded amidst warm demonstrations of approbation from the meeting.

VARIETIES.

Opening of a Mummy.—On the 13th of April, a mummy brought from Thebes by John Davidson, Esq., M.R.A.S., was unrolled by that gentleman in the theatre of the Royal Institution. Before commencing the examination of the mummy itself, Mr. Davidson read to the meeting an interesting address, containing some historical illustrations of the art of embalming, and one or two novel hypotheses on particular points connected therewith. He is of opinion, with Larcher, that *natron* was used for covering the body with, and not *nitre*, which is a neutral salt, and thinks this opinion strongly supported by the circumstance of the three great Necropoloi of Thebes, Memphis, and Abydos, having been situated on the Libyan side of the Nile, where the natron lakes were found. He supports the statement of Herodotus, as to the preparation of the bandages, which that writer says were dipped in a gum; and Mr. Davidson is of opinion that this gum was obtained from the *Sunt*, an *Acacia*, called by Strabo the Thorn of the Thebais. On the origin of the custom of embalming, he quotes the explanation of Herodotus, that the Egyptians did not think it lawful to expose the dead body to the attack of any animal, and as we know of but two methods of disposing of them, *viz.* either burying or burning them, it may be inferred that they did not follow the first from fear of worms; nor the second from an idea that fire was a devouring monster. Another ancient author suggests the doctrine of the metempsychosis, accompanied by a remark that, as long as they could preserve the body from decay, by so much did they shorten the migratory purgation of the soul, which did not commence until the decay of the body.

Mr. Davidson proceeded to notice the various kinds of embalming in use amongst different nations, and concluded by an attempt to throw some light on the nature of the hieroglyphics found on the cases of the mummies. In contravention of the generally received opinion, that these inscriptions contain some notice of the deceased, Mr. D. stated his conviction that they are nothing more than a collection of homages offered to Osiris in the name of the deceased, who is occasionally invested with the name of the deity.

Mr. Davidson's address was received with much applause, and he then, assisted by Mr. Pettigrew, proceeded to unroll the body, after exhibiting a cork, which had been fitted into the case of the mummy about the ear, and stating that he was at Thebes when M. Champollion discovered a coffin made entirely of cork. The unrolling occupied a very considerable time, and when entirely done, it was found that the body (that of a female) had been dipped in a preparation of asphaltum, so hot as to have charred the flesh and which prevented the removal of the portion of cloth covering the face. A subsequent examination, however, has detected a scarabæus on the chest, pieces of a necklace on the breast, and some odoriferous substance in the cavity of the skull. The legs were separately bandaged; the hair, teeth and nails were perfect. No papyri or coins were found.

FURTHER PAPERS RESPECTING THE RENEWAL OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

Letter from the Right Hon. C. GRANT to the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

GENTLEMEN :

India Board, 27th June 1833.

I have now the honour of addressing you, agreeably to my promise, in order to communicate those other provisions of moment, to which in my letter I referred as forming part of the proposed Bill relating to the Government of India.

I intend to introduce that Bill without delay; and as soon as I am able, I shall submit a copy of it to you and the Court of Directors.

In providing for the future administration of India, it has been the earnest wish of his Majesty's Ministers to frame a measure which, in the accomplishment of its paramount object, might at the same time prove acceptable to the East-India Company. With this view they have made every concession which did not appear to them calculated to be positively injurious to the Indian people; and in the same disposition they have considered two provisions certainly of moment, yet without any detriment to the general operation of the plan, admitting, in their judgment, of the modifications which are understood to be desired by the Directors.

Strong objections have been made to the proposed reduction of the number of Directors. It has been represented to me that such a change would diminish the efficiency and independence of that body, and convert it into a Government Board.

Any intention of so varying the character of the Court I have, in the course of our correspondence, repeatedly disclaimed; and with what sincerity, I may confidently appeal to the history of the recent negotiations respecting the Charter. A further proof of that sincerity I am now about to supply.

My opinion on the point in question remains unaltered; I still think that the reduction which I lately contemplated would facilitate and expedite the transaction of public business, without in the slightest degree weakening the authority, impairing the dignity, or endangering the independence of the Court.

Although, however, the proposed change would, in my judgment, be an improvement, I do not think that an improvement to be purchased by a sacrifice of the smallest portion of that cordial co-operation on the part of the Court, which I regard as a main condition of the future good government of India. If by giving up this part of my plan, I can put an end to the suspicion that the object of the Government is to extend its own powers, and to depress and degrade those of the co-ordinate authority, I feel that a perseverance in it would not be justifiable. Trusting then that this concession will be accepted in the spirit in which it is made, I beg to inform you that it is not my intention to recommend to Parliament any material change in the laws which regulate the constitution of the Court of Directors.

Objections have also been urged against the alteration which I designed in the constitution of the subordinate Presidencies. It is said that the abolition of the Council now attached to the local Governor will lower the dignity of the British Government in the eyes of the natives. It is said also that the servants of the Company having always considered a seat in Council as the highest reward of faithful and diligent service, would, if the number of these honourable situations were diminished, feel themselves ungraciously treated.

To me it appears absolutely necessary that the Supreme Government shall legislate for the whole Indian empire. When the arrangement for that purpose shall have been carried into effect, the functions of the subordinate Governments will be only executive, and may be performed, I think, not less satisfactorily,—I am sure more economically,—by a Governor acting singly, than by a Governor in Council. I will, however, so far yield to what I understand to be the wishes of the Court, as to consent that the question, whether the subordinate Governments shall or shall not have Councils, shall by the Bill be reserved for the future and deliberate decision of the Court and the Board.

Into a full discussion of that question I shall be prepared to enter, so soon as the new system shall be complete and in action.

The Court will, I am sure, consider the concessions which I have now announced, as indications of a sincere deference for their sentiments, and of my earnest desire to ensure from them, for those provisions of the Bill which I deem essential to the good government of the Indian people, a cheerful and liberal support.

Knowing that my sole object is the welfare of that people, and firmly believing this object to be equally dear to the Company, I should feel no small measure of regret if, by my pertinacity in matters of subordinate importance, I should induce those who have in view the same end with myself, to regard the measures which I propose for the accomplishment of our common purpose, with coldness, jealousy, or aversion.

In the Summary transmitted to you, after the words, "The Council to consist of five besides the Governor General and Commander-in-chief," follow these words: "The Council to be appointed by the Court with the approbation of the King."

I wish to observe, that the last proviso relating to the King's approbation is meant to be confined to the appointment of the Fifth Member, who is not to be a servant of the Company. The provision ought therefore to run thus:

"The Council to consist (besides the Governor General and Commander-in-chief) of five councillors, of whom four shall be Company's servants, to be appointed as councillors are at present, by the Court of Directors exclusively; and the fifth, who shall not be a Company's servant, shall also be appointed by the Court of Directors, but subject to his Majesty's approbation."

It is intended to propose that the Directors shall nominate four times as many candidates for admission into Haileybury College as there may be vacancies to be supplied in the civil service of India. From the whole number of candidates so nominated, a selection shall on examination be made of one-fourth, who will be admitted into Haileybury, and in consequence of such admission become entitled, as much as they are at present, to writerships in India.

The relative situations of those who go out, as now, being determined by the final examination; however, will not involve a competition for the actual appointment to India, which will be endangered to each student, not by the greater merits of another, but solely by idleness or irregularity on his own part.

It is proposed to give his Majesty the power of appointing a suffragan bishop for each of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

Letter from the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN to the Right Honourable
CHARLES GRANT.

SIR :

East-India House, 2d July 1833.

We proceed, at the request of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to reply to your letters dated the 24th and 26th ultimo, together with the summary enclosed in the former, of such of the principal provisions of the proposed Bill as relate to the construction of the Indian Governments, to the state of the law in India, to the admission of Europeans, and the condition of the natives.

Upon the two latter points it may be sufficient to state, first, that as a considerably increased facility of access to the interior of India is to be allowed to Europeans, the Court concur in the necessity for placing them under suitable restraints, and such as shall be adequate to the protection of the natives, without bringing the latter, whilst residing in the interior, within the process of the Supreme Court. Secondly, that any plan which may be calculated to improve the condition of the natives, by abolishing slavery, without doing violence to the feelings of caste or to the rights of property, cannot fail to

meet with the Court's cordial approbation; and lastly, that the more extensive employment of the natives as servants of the local Governments, is in accordance with the views which the Court have for many years expressed and acted upon.

With regard to a Commission of Enquiry, with a view to the formation of an uniform system of law, the Court, whilst they by no means object to enquiry, and whilst they must admit that uniformity of law is desirable whenever it may be practicable, must be permitted to doubt whether the British Empire in India, embracing a vast population of multiform castes and usages, has yet reached the point at which it may be possible for its foreign rulers to accomplish that desideratum of uniformity of law, which has not yet been found attainable in our own long settled and highly civilized country.

The proposals affecting the constitution of the Indian Governments appear to the Court to involve grave considerations, to which we will briefly advert.

Hitherto it has been the policy, approved, and indeed enjoined by Parliament, to maintain India in strict dependency upon Great Britain, and to unite efficiency abroad with the exercise of constant and vigilant control at Home. Local Governments separately constituted, with sufficient power to the Supreme Government to enable it to provide for a general identity of system, are by law subjected to the Court and the Board; the proceedings of the several Governments are sent to this country and systematically reviewed, and the authorities in India are prohibited from creating or increasing establishments, or incurring new charges, without the previous sanction of the Home Authorities. To quote the language of the despatch to the Bengal Government in the Financial Department, dated the 24th September 1828, "Reference to England upon all matters of importance, involving change of principle or increase of establishments and expense of large amount, is to be the general rule by which you are to be guided, and from which you are not to depart; except in cases in which the public service obviously and urgently calls for greater promptitude of action than will consist of the delay of such a reference. This is the criterion by which your responsibility will be judged of by us, and by which you alone would be justified in acting without our previous sanction."

It is now proposed that there shall be an efficient control in the Supreme Government, and that no expense shall be incurred except by its previous sanction.

The Court submit it as their opinion, that one effect of this change must be materially to interfere with the control now exercised by the Home Government. The Governor General will have a sway almost absolute, and the Governors of the other Presidencies will be subordinate to him rather than to the authorities in this country. And here we would take occasion to observe, in reference to the vast powers which the plan gives to the Governor General, that it would be scarcely possible always to select a person fit to be entrusted with authority of such magnitude; whilst doubts may be entertained whether gentlemen of character and distinction would be found to undertake the offices of subordinate Governors, in the altered position in which the plan would place them.

The sanction of the Supreme Government being deemed sufficient (as the plan proposes it should be) to authorize new expense, the present system, under which the Court's sanction is required before any such expense can be incurred, will be virtually abandoned.

The proceedings of the Governors, as well as of the Governor General in Council, might certainly be still subjected to review at Home; though in Court doubt whether it would be possible so to frame the arrangement as that, in the words of Lord William Bentinck, "it should come in aid, and not in supersession, of the Home Authorities." If, however, that be the intention, it must, we think, augment the evil of delay, already so seriously felt, and also require a great increase of labour. It will add to delay, because the references from the subordinate Governments will come to England circuitously. It will increase labour, and consequently expense, because the proceedings of the subordinates must be sent to Bengal as well as to England; and they will become much more voluminous than they now are, through the correspondence

with the Supreme Government upon matters referred to it, whilst the proceedings of that Government will be loaded with the details of the subordinates.

It further appears to the Court that the adoption of the proposal would not attain the object which it professes to have in view. It is said that the Governor General is encumbered with details from which he should be relieved, in order that he may exercise an efficient control. The Governor General in Council has now the details of the Bengal Government, including the Western Provinces, and has also a general control over the Governments of Madras and Bombay. The proposal is to form the Western Provinces into a separate Government, the Governor General continuing to be Governor of the Lower Provinces, and to vest in him and a Council an efficient control over the subordinate Governments. The nature of this control is not defined. To be efficient, however, it must be minute. Nothing could be worse than a *partial* control of details. There would, in that case, be no fixed responsibility, and the subordinate Governor released, as the plan suggests he should be, from the check of Council, might exercise an unbounded discretion. But if the control be minute, how is the Governor General to get relief? He has at present the details of the Bengal Government only : by the plan proposed he would have the details of all India. Division of labour, the best means, we submit, for securing efficiency, is the present system. Consolidation of labour, to a degree quite incompatible with efficiency, would, we think, be the effect of the change contemplated in the summary.

Another consequence of the plan seems to be, that the Governor General in Council would be resorted to in individual cases arising at the subordinate Presidencies. Persons feeling aggrieved, who now prefer their representations to the Home Government, would address themselves in the first instance to the Supreme Government ; and, failing in that quarter, would ultimately resort to the authorities in this country. There would thus be two appeals instead of one.

The Court are deeply sensible of the importance of checking the expenditure of the Governments of Madras and Bombay ; they deem it equally important to check that of Bengal. It is, indeed, a fact which should not be overlooked in the present discussion, that the most striking instances of unauthorized expenditure, and of the creation of new establishments, are to be found in the proceedings of the Supreme Government, that Government which (with an addition to the number of councillors) it is now wished to invest with enlarged authority, expressly to check expenditure in others. It was to the *Supreme* Government that the Court, in September 1828, addressed a severe rebuke, upon the ground that " large augmentations of the Revenue and Judicial establishments, and of the Army during peace, undertakings of public works of magnitude, ought not to have been commenced without our previous sanction."

We submit that it is competent to the Home Authorities effectually to check improper expense, and that it is only by them that the check upon the Governor General and Governors can be satisfactorily maintained ; and we would remind you, that the most important reductions effected of late years in the Indian expenditure have been the result of orders from Home.

With respect to the plan for separating the Upper Provinces of Bengal into a distinct presidency, the Court are by no means insensible to the importance of providing most efficiently for the administration of affairs in the Western Provinces ; but they submit that a suitable arrangement might be framed by the Board and the Court with that view, without instituting a fourth Government. The first objection which strikes the Court to the proposed plan is, the expense which it would occasion ; concurring as they do with the Governor General and Sir C. Metcalfe in opinion, that augmentation of charge must result from any such arrangement. The institution of another Government will, we apprehend, sooner or later, be followed by expensive establishments ; and although we are not prepared to say that occasion may not arise to justify the incurring additional charge, yet we feel strongly, and we have no doubt you will concur in the sentiment, that at the present time, when even the estimates of the most sanguine calculators leave it uncertain whether the charges of existing establishments can be brought within the Territorial income of

India, no measure likely to increase the burthen should be adopted, unless under circumstances of pressing necessity.

In the present case the necessity is far from being obvious; for Lord William Bentinck, in his minute dated the 14th September 1831, pronounces the division of the Bengal Territory into two separate Governments to be unnecessary as well as inexpedient.

The proposed change is liable to the further objection, that since it would be impossible to effect a division of servants, we should have one Government without any functionaries of its own, and another Government with a double supply of functionaries. Confusion and dissatisfaction would, the Court fear, be produced by such an incongruity.

The proposal to take away the Council from the Governors of Madras and Bombay appears to the Court to be very objectionable; and their objections are not removed by the modification suggested in your letter dated the 27th ultimo, since to reserve to the Board and the Court the power of maintaining or reducing the councillors at Madras and Bombay (unless, indeed, the concurrence of both Authorities were required), would be tantamount to an adoption of the proposal, your opinion expressed in the summary, and reiterated in your letter, being fixed in favour of this reduction; and we would further observe, that it is not apparent how the expense of the additional councillors in Bengal is to be provided for, consistently with the retention of the Council at the subordinate presidency.

However subject to the control of the Supreme Government, much power must inevitably rest in the local authority; and that power will be liable to abuse, unless checked by the association with the Governors, of persons of character and eminence in the service. The Court fully admit, that it is desirable that the restraints upon the Governor should be such as not to cripple the energy and vigour which are essential to the due discharge of his important duties; and they think that this principle is entirely preserved in the present constitution of the Indian Governments. The Governor acts ordinarily with his Council; but he has the power to act independently of them, knowing that he thereby incurs a peculiarly heavy responsibility, and that all the circumstances necessary to enable the authorities in England to exercise their judgment upon his conduct will be brought to light by the recorded Minutes of his constitutional associates.

We presume that it is intended that the Governors of the subordinates shall continue to be appointed from home, and that generally they will be strangers to India. If there were no councillors, a Governor must, upon his arrival, seek advice and information from secretaries, whose responsibility as advisers of the Government is, to say the least, very indefinite, and who cannot be so fit to give advice as councillors, who are, or ought to be conversant with the internal working of the Government.

It further occurs to the Court, that the contemplated changes may have important effects upon the Civil and Military services at the subordinate Presidencies.

The plan proposes to continue "as separate armies" those of Madras and Bombay, and as yet to deprive the Commanders-in-chief of those armies of the seats in Council, which it is now the practice to allot to them. Upon this part of the subject it is not at present necessary for the Court to do more than to suggest the exercise of great caution and deliberation, before attempting a change which involves a departure from that practice.

The policy generally recommended for the Civil Service has been, that the number of the highest offices should not be diminished, but that servants should, during the early periods of their residence, labour upon comparatively small allowances, stimulated by the hope of hereafter obtaining the prizes. The reduction of the Members of Council is inconsistent with that policy.

The servants on the several establishments are at present taught by law, as well as practice, to look to their own Governments as the authority to reward and to punish. This must cease to be the case if the new plan takes effect, for under it the Governor General will share in the patronage now exercised, exclusively by the Governors of Madras and Bombay; and it is obvious that

when the Governor General shall become the supreme director of affairs at those presidencies, the officers will all look up to him instead of to their own Governor.

Before we conclude, there are two points embraced in the summary to which the Court must particularly advert: we allude to the proposals that the laws which the Supreme Government may enact, affecting Natives and Provincial Courts, shall be subjected to the approbation of the King in Council, and that the appointment by the Court of councillors to the Governor General shall be subjected to his Majesty's approbation.

We perceive with much satisfaction that the Bill reserves to the Court the necessary powers upon the first of these points; and we are persuaded that you will concur with us in thinking, that it would have been useless for the Court to review the conduct of the Supreme Government, in proposing or enacting laws for the internal regulation of India, if those laws were, as matter of course, and not upon appeal, to be confirmed or annulled by a paramount tribunal. And although the proposal, as it stood in the summary, was nothing more than extending to India the practice already prevalent as regards his Majesty's colonies abroad, yet there is obviously this great difference in the two cases, that India is governed by an intermediate body in this country, whereas the Home Government of the colonies is in the Crown.

The power which it is intended to give to the King over the appointment of councillors appears to the Court to be opposed to the arrangement already conditionally made between his Majesty's Government and the Company, by which it has been agreed that they shall exercise "the same powers as they now possess under their Charter;" a proviso which, in your letter dated the 27th May last, you justly interpreted as embracing a continuance of the Company's independent right to recal Governors and Military Commanders.

You have now explained, that the intention is to limit the necessity for the Royal approbation to the appointment only of the fifth member of council; but as no reason has been assigned by you for adding to the Supreme Government of India a councillor not in the service of the Company, the Court, until informed of the ground of that proposal, cannot give any opinion upon the propriety of making the appointment of such additional councillor dependent upon the approbation of the Crown.

With regard to the intention which you express of adding two suffragan bishops to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of India, the Court, with every deference to your opinions upon this part of the subject, according as they do with the feelings expressed by many persons of great consideration in this country, must be allowed to doubt whether the extension of episcopal functionaries be really required. They are glad, however, to find that, in the event of the adoption of that arrangement, the expense of all the archdeacons is to cease.

The Court refrain from making any observation, at present, upon what you contemplate regarding admissions to the Civil College, further than to state they cannot consider the scheme suggested as that which will most effectually provide the means of giving good servants to the Indian empire.

Upon the subject of the constitution of their own body, it is satisfactory to the Court to learn that you have relinquished the intention of proposing a change in it. They are deliberately of opinion that the continuance of the number of members of which the Court is composed, as fixed by Charter, is essential to their independence; and they apprehend that a reduction of that number could not be effected without its being considered by the General Court of Proprietors as an infraction of the privileges which they now exercise, and which it has been arranged between his Majesty's Government and the Company shall continue.

We entirely appreciate the disposition which you have expressed to maintain unimpaired the authority and independence of the Company. Most sincerely do we hope, not for their own sake but for the welfare of the great interests committed to their charge, that the pending arrangements may be so framed and completed as to accomplish that important object.

In conclusion, we are requested by the Court to assure you, that their atten-

tion will be immediately given to such of the clauses of the Bill which you have had the goodness to send to them, as have not been already discussed in our correspondence; and we have also to state, that the Court will take an early opportunity of laying that Bill before their constituents.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

C. MARJORIBANKS,
W. WIGRAM.

The Right Honourable Charles Grant,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter from the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN to the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT.

SIR :

East-India House, 10th July 1833.

Observing that in the East-India Bill clauses have been introduced to give effect to the proposals for an enlargement of the Episcopal Establishment in India, which you transmitted to the Court on the 12th of June 1832, the Court think it right now to place before you their remarks upon those proposals; and which they would have done long since, but for the intimation conveyed in the late Mr. Villiers' Letter, dated the 18th of July last, that it had been deemed expedient to postpone the consideration of the question.

The nature of your proposition, and the high authority under which it is recommended, are such as to have ensured for it the Court's most respectful attention.

The principle upon which a Christian Church in India, at the expense of the Natives, has been instituted, is, that it is the duty of Government to provide for its Civil and Military Functionaries the means and services of their religion. This important principle the Court are sincerely desirous should be maintained, as they are convinced that it is a legitimate appropriation of the Indian revenues, to employ them to such an extent as may be absolutely necessary, upon an establishment calculated to inculcate upon the European Agents of the Company the doctrines and the precepts of the Christian religion, and to confer upon them and their families its inestimable privileges and benefits.

But the Court's conviction is, at the same time, strong and sincere, that both practice and policy demand that the expense to the Natives of India of a Church Establishment, with which they have no community of feeling, should be limited to what is essential for the use of the Servants of the State who are members of that Church.

The Court are free to confess, that their anxiety upon this point has been excited by the observation contained in the Board's Memorandum, that "in addition to the Chaplains appointed by the East-India Company, twenty-eight Missionaries who have received Episcopal ordination are now established at various stations on the continent of India and in the island of Ceylon, and all these clergymen are subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta."

By Missionaries we understand persons residing in India with a view to convert the Natives to the Christian faith. This is undoubtedly an object most deeply interesting to the civilized world, but it is one for which it cannot be right to tax the natives; and whilst the Court will yield to no one in anxious desire that the blessings of Christianity may be embraced universally by our Native subjects, they are deliberately convinced that the attainment of that important object, instead of being advanced, would be greatly retarded, by any identification of the work of missions with the Government of the Country.

The only practical question then which presents itself to the Court is, whether the state of the Protestant Christian population, servants of the Government, be such as to call for any extension of the Episcopal Establishment; or in other words, whether the work for a Bishop, limiting his duties to the members of the church to which he belongs, be really more than one man can efficiently discharge.

To this question it may perhaps be sufficient to reply, that although the Europeans in India have never shewn any backwardness in pointing out deficiency of means of spiritual instructions, although at this moment the Court have before them not only a correspondence between Bishop Turner and the Bengal Government relative to the Ecclesiastical Establishment in general, but also an urgent request from Bombay for more chaplains, not a wish has been expressed by either of the local Governments in their official communications that more than one Bishop should be appointed; and it has not been the practice, nor would it seem to be proper, that establishment should be augmented without distinct proof of necessity. This consideration led the Court only last year to decline to entertain a proposal submitted to them by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for an increase in the number of Chaplains of that communion in India. You will remember that the Scotch Ecclesiastical Establishment was introduced immediately after the erection of the see of Calcutta. If the Episcopal Establishment is now to be extended, the Court fear that it will be impossible to resist the extension of the Scotch Establishment.

The Court deeply lament the mortality which has taken place since the institution of the Episcopal see of Calcutta, but they are by no means prepared to attribute it to the excessive duties of the office. The death of Bishop James is not ascribed to that cause; and with respect to the other distinguished prelates, the facts stand upon record, that Dr. Middleton fell a sacrifice to a *coup de soleil* to which he unnecessarily exposed himself; that the immediate cause of Dr. Heber's death was an improvident use of the cold bath; and that Dr. Turner was in a declining state of health when he was appointed. Travelling in India, whether by sea or land, is an important means for preserving and restoring health, particularly in cases where, as in that of the Bishop, the time and season of visitation are at his own choice.

We are quite ready to admit, that some inconvenience may have arisen from the want of a Bishop during the periods when the office has been vacant, since the Archdeacon who acts as *locum tenens* cannot ordain or confirm. But we believe that the power of ordination has hitherto been very rarely exercised; and with respect to confirmation, are there not many parts of this country in which that rite is not locally accessible for one or two years? besides which, most of the children of Europeans in India are in England at the age when confirmation usually takes place.

The Court are not aware that the extension of the Indian territory since 1814 has been of such a character as materially to add to the labours of the Bishop. His jurisdiction, indeed, was extended in 1817 to Ceylon, we believe at the instance of Bishop Middleton, and without, so far as we are aware, the least intimation that he had already too much to do. In 1824 the jurisdiction was further extended to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; and if we are not mistaken, an idea has more recently been entertained of bringing within its limits the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius.

If, through any of these circumstances, the duties of the Bishop have become too burthensome, we submit, that the means of relief should be provided by the colonies in question, and not by the people of India.

And here, Sir, the Court must call your attention to the striking fact, that the charge to India of the Ecclesiastical Establishment has been augmented, since the institution of the see of Calcutta, from £48,000 to more than £100,000 per annum, and that the clerical part of the pension list has been increased from £800 per annum to £5,000 per annum.

The Court therefore cannot contemplate the creation of two more sees without apprehension of financial consequence. We recognize, indeed, in your proposal, great anxiety to limit the expense; but we fear that it will be found impossible to maintain the limitation when the offices are created, and when the Bishop of Calcutta shall have become a Metropolitan.

The Court, notwithstanding these considerations, would be very unwilling to place themselves upon such a question in opposition to the wishes of the King's Government, of the Lord Primate of England, and of the respectable societies who have urged the proposed addition: but the Court trust that

enough has been stated, at least to induce all parties to pause, before they press the adoption of measures involving a certain, and possibly an unlimited, addition to the financial burthens of India.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

C. MARJORIBANKS,

W. WIGRAM.

The Right Honourable Charles Grant,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter from the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT referred to in the Letter from the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the 10th July 1833.

Gentlemen :

India Board, 12th June 1832.

My attention having been recently called to the state of the Episcopal Church in India, I feel it my duty to address you on that important subject.

You are aware that several religious Societies connected with the Church of England have repeatedly expressed an opinion, common to them with a large portion of the public, that the intentions of the Legislature, in erecting an Episcopal See for India, cannot be fulfilled unless some provision be made for relieving the Bishop of Calcutta of a portion of the duties which experience has proved to have been too onerous for a single individual. This fact has recently been pressed upon my notice in a manner which renders it impossible for me to refrain from exerting my best endeavours to devise the means of supplying the obvious defect in the Ecclesiastical Establishment of India as at present constituted.

The enclosed Memorandum will explain to you the nature and extent of the alterations which, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lord Primate of all England, appear to be indispensable, in order to give the Episcopal Church in the East real efficiency.

I have to request that you will have the goodness to bring this subject before the Court of Directors, who will, I trust, recognize the expediency, not to say the absolute necessity, of the proposed arrangement, and will enable me to state to his Majesty's Government their concurrence in its adoption.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

(Signed)

CHARLES GRANT.

Memorandum which accompanied the Letter from the Right Honourable

CHARLES GRANT, dated the 12th June 1832.

Subsequently to the death of Bishop Heber, representations have been addressed to successive Presidents of the India Board, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and by the Church Missionary Society, pointing out the necessity of enlarging the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the East.

At the last meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on the 13th December 1831, the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and at the request of the Society, his Grace presented to the President of the India Board, and also to the First Lord of the Treasury, a copy of the Resolutions passed at that meeting.

It appears to have been the unanimous opinion of the several Societies above mentioned, that no individual, however endowed with bodily and mental vigour, can be sufficient for the exertions rendered necessary by the overwhelming magnitude of the diocese of Calcutta.

A visitation of that diocese cannot, it is stated, be accomplished without traversing the whole of India, and undertaking long voyages by sea, nor consequently, without a greater exposure to perilous varieties of climate than is required of any civil officer in the East. So great indeed is the difficulty of this duty, that Bishop Middleton, although his life was spared for nine years, died before he could complete the inspection of his diocese, and Bishop Heber sunk under the labour of his primary visitation ; Bishop James held the see for seven

months only; and Bishop Turner, who is now succeeded by Bishop Wilson, died at the end of a year and seven months from the date of his arrival in India.

There is reason to believe that Bishops Middleton, Heber, and Turner, oppressed by the overwhelming duties of their responsible situation, successively sacrificed their lives in the performance of those duties.

In the course of about ten years, nearly six will have been years of vacancy, reckoning the time that must elapse before Bishop Wilson can reach Calcutta.

Exclusively of considerations of humanity, it is obvious that whatever benefits are derivable from episcopal jurisdiction have thus been lost to India during more than half of the period of time that has elapsed since the death of Bishop Middleton.

In addition to the Chaplains appointed by the East-India Company, twenty-eight missionaries, who have received Episcopal ordination, are now established at various stations on the Continent of India and in the Island of Ceylon, and all these clergymen are subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta.

The duties of the Bishop, however, are to be measured by a reference not merely to the number of his clergy, but also to several other circumstances, which, while they increase the necessity, tend also to enhance the difficulty of that vigilant superintendence, which it is in every country incumbent on the supreme ecclesiastical authority to exercise. It is not only that the internal, or if we may so term it, the municipal discipline and economy of the Church are to be guarded and regulated, but it is that the Church in India is by its very position involved in peculiar and ever-varying relations with the vast Hindoo and Mahometan population by which it is surrounded, or more properly intersected, in every direction. How much of additional responsibility is thus thrown on the Bishop it is unnecessary to remark.

The Commissioners for the Affairs of India, although deeply sensible of the inadequacy of the present Ecclesiastical Establishment to fulfil the intentions of the Legislature in creating the see of Calcutta, have hitherto been restrained by considerations founded upon a knowledge of the financial difficulties of the East-India Company, from entertaining any proposition respecting the Church in India, which would involve additional expense. They, however, are decidedly of opinion that it is now imperative upon them to suggest some arrangement for relieving the Bishop of Calcutta of a portion of the duties which have proved so fatal to his predecessors.

The President has been honoured with some conferences on this subject with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it is satisfactory to find that so desirable an object may be effected without increasing the number of ecclesiastical functionaries, or adding materially to the expense of the establishment.

It is proposed that the Archdeacons of Madras and Bombay be abolished, and that in lieu of them a Suffragan or Assistant Bishop be appointed for each of those Presidencies, on a salary exceeding only by £500 that of the Archdeacon, which is £2,000 per annum. To assist the Suffragan Bishops in the performance of the duties which belong to the office of Archdeacon, it is proposed, that the senior chaplain at Madras and at Bombay be respectively made commissaries, with an allowance of £200 or £250 per annum, in addition to their salaries as chaplains.

There being at present a vacancy in the Archdeaconry of Bombay, the Suffragan Bishop for that Presidency can obtain consecration in England. His Majesty may be enabled to issue a mandate to the Archbishop of Canterbury authorizing his Grace to empower two Bishops to consecrate a third Bishop in India, by which means the necessity of recalling the Archdeacon of Madras to this country will be avoided; and this power of consecration will also provide for any future case in which his Majesty may be pleased to appoint a person already in India to fill a vacant Bishopric.

It is further proposed that Suffragan Bishops, proceeding in that capacity from this country to India, be allowed £500 for outfit. The allowance for that purpose to the Bishop of Calcutta is £1,200.

The Suffragan or Auxiliary Bishops will be able to perform all episcopal functions within their respective dioceses, which will be commensurate with

the extent of the subordinate Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. By this arrangement the Bishop of Calcutta will be relieved from the necessity of undertaking journeys and voyages, at the peril of his life, for the purpose of the consecration of churches and burial-grounds, of the ordination of ministers, and of confirmation; these duties, evidently of the highest importance, must, under present circumstances, remain to a great degree unperformed.

By this arrangement also a considerable saving of expenses attending distant visitations will arise, which saving may perhaps go far towards defraying the additional salaries above stated.

An appeal will lie to the Metropolitan at Calcutta from the decisions of his Suffragans, who are to be in all respects subordinate to his jurisdiction.

Letter from T. HYDE VILLIERS, Esq., referred to in the Letter from the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the 10th July 1832.

Sir :

India Board, 18th July 1832.

With reference to Mr. Grant's letter of the 12th ultimo to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, respecting the state of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in India, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, for the information of the Court of Directors, that it has been deemed expedient to defer till a future opportunity the further consideration of the arrangement suggested in that letter.

I am Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Peter Auber, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. HYDE VILLIERS.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Essais sur la Philosophie des Hindous, par H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., &c. Traduits de l'Anglais et augmentés de Textes Sanscrits et de Notes Nombreuses. Par G. PAUTHIER, de l'Académie de Besançon. Paris, 1833.

M. Pauthier is already favourably known to our readers by an ingenious attempt to establish an analogy between the doctrines of the Taou sect of China and the *Védānta* system of the Hindus; although this attempt has been severely assailed by the skill and learning of M. Klaproth, in the *Journal Asiatique*. To his translation of Mr. Colebrooke's masterly essays on the Philosophy of the Hindous, he has added some excellent notes, and occasional extracts from the originals, in Roman characters. In some of the notes, he follows up the suggestion of Mr. Colebrooke, as to the connection between the Hindu and the Greek philosophy, with a considerable degree of success. He has added, in an appendix, an entire translation from the Sanscrit of the *Sāṅkhya Cārikā*, containing the best text of the Sāṅkhya doctrines, and a Specimen of a translation of the *Taou tih king*, of Laou tsze, the founder of the Taou sze or sect: this specimen contains the original Chinese of the first chapter, a Latin and a French version, with the gloss and commentaries of various Chinese authors, and notes by M. Pauthier. This work is a fresh pledge of what may be expected from M. Pauthier when he has enlarged his acquaintance with Sanscrit and Chinese literature.

Personal Narrative of a Mission to the South of India, from 1820 to 1828. By ELIJAH HOOLE. In Two Parts. Illustrated with lithographic plates. London, 1829. Longman and Co.

This work, which has but recently come under our notice, pleases us by the modest yet sensible style in which it is written, as well as by its details, which are really interesting. Although principally devoted to matters connected with the mission (the Wesleyan) to which the writer was attached, he does not abstain from incidents of a purely secular complexion, and details relating to the history and literature of Southern India, with which Mr. Hoole appears well acquainted. A great portion of the work has a light and agreeable journal-form, affording a model which other missionaries might copy with advantage. Mr. Hoole declares that "there is no direct political hindrance to the spread of Christianity amongst the Hindoos; that the missionary is al-

lowed unrestrained intercourse with the people, and though he possesses no advantage beyond that of the European character, which generally insures him attention and respect, and can bring no influence to bear upon them other than that of plain truth and argument, yet that is all a good cause can require."

An Essay on the Principles and Construction of Military Bridges, and the Passage of Rivers in Military Operations. By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart., &c. Second Edition. London, 1832. Boone.

THIS is a new edition, "with the addition of a good deal of interesting and useful matter," of a work which has made the gallant author an authority in this department of military education. We cannot, of course, find the space requisite for an analysis of this scientific and able treatise, which is distributed into seven sections, treating of—the principles and effects of the motion of water in rivers—pontoon bridges—bridges of boats—flying bridges—bridges on rafts—carriage and suspension bridges—bridges on trestles, piles, and other applications of carpentry. There is an Appendix, containing tables of the strength of timber and other materials, and twelve excellent plates. We imagine that Sir Howard's work will be considered an indispensable part of the library of every military engineer.

Exposition of the False Medium and Barriers excluding Men of Genius from the Public. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

THIS is a bold exposure of the ills which literary men and men of genius generally are "heir to," who, the author remarks, are sometimes forced to "darn their own stockings." He is evidently well acquainted with the subject, has witnessed the scenes he describes, and knows many of the secret causes of this unmerited degradation of genius, which he makes no scruple of disclosing.

The work is dedicated to Mr. Lytton Bulwer, and is not an unfit companion to that gentleman's keen and able satire on England and the English.

Duration of the British Empire. By R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

THE indefatigable Mr. Martin has here given to the public another statistical work, which is an excellent little manual of information regarding all the ingredients of our revenue. The tables are valuable, and the different topics are treated with great clearness and perspicuity.

The Animal Kingdom, arranged according to its Organization, serving as a Foundation for the Natural History of Animals, and an Introduction to Comparative Anatomy, by Baron Cuvier; *the Crustacea, Arachnides, and Insecta,* by M. Latreille. Translated from the latest French edition, with additional Notes, and illustrated by nearly 500 additional Plates. In Four Vols. Vol. I. No. I. London, 1833. Henderson.

THIS is a cheap publication, in monthly numbers, of Baron Cuvier's well-known elaborate work, in an English dress, and appears to be well-translated.

The Encyclopedia of Romance. Conducted by the Rev. HENRY MARINEAU. Vol. I. London, 1833. Henderson.

THIS is a pocket edition of short tales, which are pleasantly told, and may be read without fatigue. The "Apothecary of Ispahan" is no portraiture of Persian manners.

Rejected Addresses: or the New Theatrum Poetarum. Eighteenth Edition, carefully revised, with an original Preface and Notes by the Authors. London, 1833. Murray.

A Book which has been before the public for twenty years, and which has gone through seventeen editions, must be too well-known and appreciated to require criticism. The preface to the present edition contains some amusing tittle-tattle connected with this popular publication.

The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane. In Two Vols. Vol. II. Being Vol. XVII. of Roscoe's *Novellist's Library*. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

MR. CRUIKSHANK'S peculiar talents have supplied five excellent cuts to this concluding volume of *Gil Blas*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Tahfut-ul-Mujahideen, an Historical Work in the Arabic Language. Translated into English, by Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, Cor. M.R.A.S., Persian Interpreter to the Head-Quarters of the Army, Fort St. George. 8vo. (Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.)

A Narrative of Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia; made by order of Government, during the years 1829, 30, 31, and 32; with Observations on the Soil, Climate, &c. &c. By Capt. Chas. Sturt, 39th Regt., F.L.S., and F.R.G.S. 2 Vols. 8vo. Map, Plates, &c. £1. 8s.

A Series of Journals of several Expeditions made in Western Australia, during the years 1829, 30, 31, and 32, under the sanction of the Governor, Sir James Stirling, containing the latest information relative to that country, accompanied by a Map. royal 18mo. 5s. 6d.

Turkey and its Resources. By D. Urquhart, Esq. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

The East-India Register and Directory, corrected to June 1833. 12mo. 10s. (or the Register for each Presidency separate, viz. Bengal, 6s.; Madras, 5s.; Bombay, 5s.)

Nubia and Abyssinia, comprehending their Civil History, Antiquities, Arts, Religion, Literature, and Natural History. By the Rev. M. Russell, LL.D. 18mo. 5s. (Written for the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library.")

Some Remarks on the late Negotiations between the Board of Control and the East-India Company. By George de H. Larpent, Esq. 8vo. 2s.

A Dissertation on the Antiquity, Origin, and Design of the principal Pyramids of Egypt; also on the Original Form and Measures of the Ark of Noah. Illustrated with Engravings. 4to. 7s. 6d.

Three Weeks in Palestine and Lebanon; with Views, &c. sm. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Crusaders; or Scenes, Events, and Characters, from the Times of the Crusades; with Views. By Thos. Keightly. sm. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Historical Researches into the Politics, Inter-course, and Trade of the Ancient Nations of Asia. By Professor Heeren. Translated from the German. 3 vols. 8vo. £2. 5s.

The Tropical Agriculturist; a Practical Treatise on the Cultivation and Management of various Productions suited to Tropical Climates; illustrated with Botanical Plates. 8vo. £1. 1s.

Imported from the East.

A Dictionary in Sanscrit and English; translated, amended, and enlarged from an Original Compilation, prepared by Learned Natives for the College of Fort William. By H. H. Wilson. The Second Edition, greatly extended. 4to. £4. 6s. (Education Press, Calcutta, 1832.)

Retnavati, a Drama, in Four Acts, by Sri Herasha Deva; with a Commentary, explanatory of the Prakrit passages. (In Sanscrit.) 8vo. (Ditto.)

Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal for enquiring into the History, the Antiquities, the Arts and Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. XVII. Royal 4to. £2. 2s. (Calcutta, 1832.)

The Chinese Monthly Repository, Nos. I. to IX. 8vo. each 2s. (Macao, 1832-33.)

A Series of Treatises on the Principal Products of Bengal.—No. I. Indigo. With lithographic Sketches (coloured) of the Plant, and of a Factory, and its component parts. By John Phipps. Royal 8vo. 9s.—(Calcutta, 1832.)

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

BULLION IMPORTED AND EXPORTED TO AND FROM INDIA.

(Ordered to be printed, 17th June 1833.)

An Account of the Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion imported into and exported from India, from and to Europe and America.

Note.—The rupees of the different presidencies (viz. the Sicca, the Madras, and the Bombay) have been converted into sterling at 2s. each. Under Bombay, the Company's trade in treasure is not included.

BENGAL.

YEARS.	EUROPE.		UNITED STATES.		SOUTH AMERICA.		TOTAL.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1813-14 ...	17,140	—	—	—	—	—	17,140	—
1814-15 ...	123,909	—	—	—	91,205	—	215,114	—
1815-16 ...	530,000	—	479,389	—	115,027	—	1,124,416	—
1816-17 ...	929,064	—	522,893	—	244,219	—	1,702,176	—
1817-18 ...	902,092	—	579,945	—	237,406	—	1,719,343	—
1818-19 ...	1,819,474	—	905,937	—	337,733	—	3,063,144	—
1819-20 ...	1,982,452	—	459,651	—	256,470	—	2,698,573	—
1820-21 ...	692,083	411	272,852	—	202,931	—	1,167,866	411
1821-22 ...	534,345	1,101,350	505,116	4,950	225,925	—	1,265,388	1,106,300
1822-23 ...	356,588	546	500,765	—	93,202	—	950,555	546
1823-24 ...	52,403	441,434	135,233	—	349,273	—	536,909	441,434
1824-25 ...	46,598	26,947	180,263	—	318,027	—	544,888	26,947
1825-26 ...	59,723	100	331,821	400	56,494	—	448,038	500
1826-27 ...	82,888	37,803	96,464	—	140,840	—	320,192	37,803
1827-28 ...	111,309	417,920	172,122	—	109,525	—	392,956	417,920
1828-29 ...	74,191	124,144	156,799	—	21,064	—	252,054	124,144
1829-30 ...	2,566	122,629	124,086	—	—	1,125	126,652	123,754
1830-31 ...	1,060	302,418	84,785	—	—	—	65,845	302,418

MADRAS.

YEARS.	EUROPE.		UNITED STATES.		SOUTH AMERICA.		TOTAL.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1813-14 ...	262	15,619	—	—	—	—	262	15,619
1814-15 ...	262	1,995	—	—	—	—	262	1,995
1815-16 ...	8,893	881	—	—	—	—	8,893	881
1816-17 ...	16,166	—	11,375	—	—	—	27,541	—
1817-18 ...	7,925	—	—	—	—	—	7,925	—
1818-19 ...	31,729	—	16,078	—	—	—	47,807	—
1819-20 ...	46,041	—	4,156	—	—	—	50,197	—
1820-21 ...	29,459	—	11,553	—	—	—	41,012	—
1821-22 ...	27,522	2,187	21,875	—	—	—	49,397	2,187
1822-23 ...	4,882	692	46,570	—	—	—	51,452	692
1823-24 ...	10,937	549,221	—	—	—	—	10,937	549,221
1824-25 ...	2,810	21,957	3,062	—	—	—	5,872	21,957
1825-26 ...	459	7,494	—	—	—	—	459	7,494
1826-27 ...	200	63,269	—	—	—	—	200	63,269
1827-28 ...	1,653	373,658	6,016	—	—	—	7,669	373,658
1828-29 ...	2,617	73,266	705	—	—	—	3,322	73,266
1829-30 ...	4,294	529,565	—	—	—	—	4,294	529,565
1830-31 ...	580	59,595	—	—	—	—	580	59,595

BOMBAY.

1813-14 ...	110	169,811	—	—	—	—	110	169,811
1814-15 ...	—	210	—	—	26,782	—	26,782	210
1815-16 ...	2,368	—	—	—	89,220	—	91,580	—
1816-17 ...	39,797	—	16,841	—	164,360	—	220,998	—
1817-18 ...	125,582	—	156,588	—	57,760	—	339,930	—
1818-19 ...	420,565	663	198,608	—	90,498	—	709,671	663
1819-20 ...	77,619	250	—	—	7,200	—	84,819	250
1820-21 ...	12,544	7,770	—	—	—	—	12,544	7,770
1821-22 ...	8,642	25,785	—	—	—	—	8,642	25,785
1822-23 ...	3,674	8,321	—	—	—	—	3,674	8,321
1823-24 ...	—	117,528	—	—	—	—	—	117,528
1824-25 ...	756	53,401	—	—	—	—	756	53,401
1825-26 ...	10,084	1,410	4,589	—	84,182	—	98,855	1,410
1826-27 ...	1,715	10,508	—	—	972	—	2,687	10,508
1827-28 ...	804	55,220	114	—	8,864	—	9,782	55,220
1828-29 ...	—	139,113	—	—	—	—	—	139,113
1829-30 ...	1,655	162,220	—	—	—	—	1,655	162,220
1830-31 ...	317	145,462	—	—	9,280	—	9,597	145,462

TOTAL OF THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

YEARS.	Imported.	Exported.	YEARS.	Imported.	Exported.
	£.	£.		£.	£.
1813-14	17,512	185,430	1822-23	1,005,681	9,559
1814-15	242,158	2,205	1823-24	547,846	1,108,183
1815-16	1,224,889	881	1824-25	551,516	102,305
1816-17	1,950,715	—	1825-26	547,352	22,092
1817-18	2,067,198	—	1826-27	323,079	111,580
1818-19	3,820,622	663	1827-28	410,407	846,798
1819-20	2,833,589	250	1828-29	255,376	336,523
1820-21	1,221,422	8,181	1829-30	132,601	815,539
1821-22	1,323,427	1,134,172	1830-31	96,022	507,475

TANJORE COMMISSION.

Abstract of AMOUNT of CLAIMS and ADJUDICATIONS
to 22d February 1833.

(Ordered to be printed 25th March.)

	Pags.	f.	c.
Aggregate Amount of Claims	40,30,573	40	61
Aggregate of adjudications <i>in favour</i> of parties	10,25,456	29	4
Aggregate of adjudications <i>against</i> the parties, including the portions disallowed in claims favourably adjudicated.....	12,83,926	6	55
Total	S. Pags. 23,09,382	35	59

TABLES OF EASTERN COINS.

THE following Tables comprise the Weight, Standard, Pure Contents, Intrinsic Value, and Mint Price of most of the Gold and Silver Coins current in various parts of India, and of a few European Coins imported into that country.

The Weight and Pure Contents are expressed in Troy Grains. The Standard of the Gold is valued in Carats, of the Silver in Pennyweights, and their respective subdivisions; a Quarter of a Carat Grain and a Half-Pennyweight being the lowest limit of valuation. The relative Standard, or the Betterness and Worseness, has reference to the Standard of the Calcutta Coins, which both Gold and Silver are composed of 11 parts fine, and 1 of alloy; or, in the terms of the Tables, the Gold of 22 Carats pure and 2 Carats alloy, and the Silver of 220 pennyweights (11 oz.) fine, and 20 pennyweights (1 oz.) alloy.

The Intrinsic value of the Coins is the relative value of their pure metal, as compared with the value of the pure contents of the Gold Mohur and Calcutta Rupee. The Mint Price is what they would realize in the Calcutta Mint, after paying any charges for refining, should such be necessary in consequence of inferiority of Standard, and a deduction from the nett value of two per cent. as Coinage duty.

The Intrinsic value and Mint price have been calculated upon 100 pieces of each kind of currency, as the most convenient mode of expressing their valuation. The silver Coins are valued in rupees; the gold in gold Mohurs and decimal parts; to determine the value of these in rupees, it is only necessary, for the Regulation Value, to multiply the Mint price by 16; for the Bazar price, by the price of the day: thus, the first item of the Gold Table, or Ahmedy Pagoda, may be valued:

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.
100 Pieces=Mrs. 91.067 at 16 the Regn. rate=	1457.082	or per piece,	14	9	2		
100 Ditto =Mrs. 91.067 at 17 the Bazar rate=	1548.139	or per piece,	15	7	8		

Almost all the Coins inserted in these tables have been assayed, mostly repeatedly and in large parcels, by myself. I am indebted for some additions to Mr. J. Prinsep, to the table published by Mr. Noton, at Bombay, and to the tables in Kelly's Cambist. In all instances of silver Coin, the correction rendered necessary by an alteration in the system of valuation recently adopted in the Mint of Great Britain, and the Indian Mints, has been made.

TABLE OF GOLD COINS.

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.		Pure Contents.	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
		Troy Grs.	Cts. Ct. Grs.		G. Mss.	G. Mss.
Ahmady Mohur	207.000	Wo. 1	2½	176.273	93.937	91.067
Akberi Mohur	159.000	*Br. 2	0	159.000	84.732	83.037
Anandray Pagoda	52.402	Wo. 4	3½	37.397	19.676	18.976
Aparanj Fanam	2.680	Wo. 0	2	2.400	1.279	1.248
Arialur ditto	5.337	Wo. 11	2	2.335	1.244	1.124
Assam Mohur	173.500	Wo. 5	0½	121.540	64.769	61.308
Ditto Old	173.000	Wo. 2	2½	140.112	74.666	71.112
Bangalore Pagoda	52.869	Wo. 2	2½	42.818	22.818	21.962
Behaderi ditto	52.713	Wo. 1	2½	44.614	23.775	23.047
Benares Mohur	168.437	Br. 1	1	163.173	85.956	85.216
Batavian Mohur, 1783	242.600	Wo. 3	1½	181.889	100.665	96.910
Ditto ditto, 1796	243.600	Wo. 4	0	182.700	97.391	93.083
Ditto ditto, ditto	244.250	Wo. 5	0	173.010	92.198	88.016
Bombay ditto, Old	177.000	Br. 0	3½	168.703	89.903	88.105
Ditto ditto, New	179.000	†Br. 0	0½	164.680	87.759	85.935
Ditto ditto, Old	174.987	Wo. 2	0	145.823	77.709	75.352
Ditto Rupee	14.505	Wo. 1	0½	12.616	6.723	6.554
Chakri Fanam	5.310	Wo. 16	0	1.328	0.708	0.586
Contarai ditto	5.850	Wo. 8	0	3.413	1.819	1.685
Calcutta Mohur, Old	190.804	Br. 1	3½	187.403	100.434	98.915
Ditto ditto, New	204.710	Standard.		187.651	100.000	98.000
Darwar Pagoda	50.522	Wo. 3	3	39.418	20.473	19.700
Delhi Mohur	167.000	Br. 1	2½	163.956	87.373	85.625
Doorbadi Pagoda	50.530	Wo. 2	2½	40.965	21.830	21.030
Doorgy ditto	51.550	Wo. 2	1	42.421	22.606	21.988
Ditto ditto	51.460	Wo. 4	0½	39.461	20.496	19.504
Doubloon (Spanish)	416.500	Wo. 0	2	373.115	198.834	193.860
Ditto, 1786 to 1826	417.000	Wo. 1	0½	362.703	193.286	189.422
Ditto Chili, 1823	417.000	Wo. 1	0½	363.789	193.865	189.900
Ditto Colombia, 1826	417.000	Wo. 1	3	351.044	187.532	181.753
Ditto Peru	417.000	Wo. 1	0½	362.704	193.396	189.422
Dutch Ducat	53.500	Br. 1	2½	52.535	27.006	27.430
Faruki Pagoda	52.000	Wo. 1	1½	45.323	24.153	23.417
Getty Fanam	5.387	Wo. 11	1½	2.385	1.271	1.149
Goolgi ditto	5.615	Wo. 10	1	2.149	1.465	1.335
Gopali ditto, Old	5.150	Wo. 16	2	1.180	0.629	0.586
Ditto ditto, New	5.150	Wo. 16	0	1.288	0.686	0.569
Great Britain Guinea	129.500	Standard.		119.700	63.250	61.985
Ditto Sovereign	123.250	Standard.		119.100	60.271	59.003
Harpanhalli Pagoda	50.765	Wo. 3	2½	36.989	20.783	20.003
Ditto ditto, New	51.100	Wo. 3	0	40.454	21.538	20.760
Hyderabad Mohur	172.180	Br. 1	0½	165.454	88.171	86.409
Ikeri Pagoda, Old	52.403	Wo. 2	1½	42.714	22.762	22.057
Ditto ditto, New	52.500	Wo. 1	3	44.297	23.686	22.983
Jemsheri ditto	52.000	Wo. 1	3	43.975	23.389	22.686
Jaynagar Mohur	174.887	Br. 0	2	164.050	87.428	85.676
Johannese	222.500	Wo. 0	0½	203.379	108.311	105.682
Kali Fanam	5.437	Wo. 13	2	1.425	1.026	0.902
Lucknow Mohur	166.000	Br. 1	3½	164.703	87.771	86.016
Ditto	166.000	Br. 1	1½	162.109	86.388	84.682
Madras Pagoda	45.828	Standard.		42.009	22.387	21.940
Double ditto	91.436	Standard.		84.000	44.764	43.989
Ditto ditto	91.408	Br. 0	0½	83.912	44.717	43.923
Madras Single ditto	45.732	Br. 0	0½	41.980	22.371	22.183
Ditto Star ditto	52.403	Wo. 3	0	41.486	22.108	21.290
Ditto ditto	52.500	Wo. 1	1½	45.117	24.043	23.311
Ditto ditto	52.307	Wo. 2	3½	41.682	22.213	21.383
Ditto Rupee	180.000	‡Standard.		165.000	87.929	86.172
Mohammed Shahi Pagoda, Old	50.532	Wo. 2	3½	40.136	21.388	20.598
Ditto ditto, New	45.296	Wo. 4	0	33.972	19.104	17.300
Moidore	124.000	Standard.		113.666	60.673	59.363
Naldee Pagoda	52.825	Wo. 1	3	44.571	23.752	23.026
Ditto Half	26.038	Wo. 2	0	21.683	11.563	11.208
Pedatola Pagoda	52.500	Wo. 1	2½	44.570	23.751	23.027
Pallapat ditto	51.800	Wo. 8	3	29.588	15.240	14.067
Panchkol Fanam	5.615	Wo. 10	23	26.466	14.104	12.815
Poona Mohur	159.546	§Br. 2	0	159.546	85.623	83.323
Porto Novo Pagoda	52.215	Wo. 7	3½	30.731	16.300	15.175
Pulkunder ditto	51.500	Wo. 1	2	43.089	23.442	22.727
Rasi Mohur	167.500	Br. 0	3½	159.212	84.845	83.148
Ditto ditto	121.648	Wo. 4	3½	89.484	46.067	44.001
Sadakee Pagoda	105.750	Wo. 1	2	90.328	48.136	46.987
Salem Fanam	4.688	Wo. 15	1½	1.306	0.886	0.587
Satari Pagoda	50.000	Wo. 3	3	38.921	20.262	19.497
Sharekani ditto	49.500	Wo. 1	3	41.766	22.257	21.575
Scott ditto	52.230	Wo. 6	3	33.188	17.680	16.583
Sooly Fanam	5.155	Wo. 16	0	1.280	0.686	0.568

* The standard of this coin is not from actual assay, but its reputed purity. It is no doubt of a high value, though not absolutely pure.

† By Regulation, the standard of the Bombay Mohur is 92 parts fine in 100, which is a trifle better than the reported standard; the pure contents are assumed as the same.

‡ The present gold coin of the Madras Mint.

§ This is taken from the Bombay Table.

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.		Pure Contents.	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
		Troy Grs.	Cts. Ct. Grs.			
Stravanur Pagoda	50.455	Wo. 2	01	41.651	22.196	21.511
Ditto	51.500	Wo. 4	01	38.025	20.583	19.679
Star Pagoda, see Madras						
St. Thome Pagoda	75.328	Br. 0	31	71.601	38.159	37.304
Subari Half ditto	26.201	Wo. 1	11	22.585	12.006	11.670
Sultani Pagoda	52.403	Wo. 1	23	44.351	23.635	22.912
Sunamula Mohur	178.256	Wo. 0	04	162.473	86.582	84.424
Surat ditto	178.730	Standard.		163.835	87.307	85.563
Ditto ditto	174.987	Wo. 1	01	152.202	81.109	80.068
Ditto ditto	178.261	Wo. 1	01	161.533	86.095	83.942
Ditto ditto	178.000	Br. 0	21	168.266	89.689	87.876
Ditto ditto	178.000	Wo. 0	2	159.458	84.976	82.850
Tanjore Fanam	5.460	Wo. 15	0	1.535	0.848	0.720
Toman or Persian Coin	73.000	Br. 1	01	70.148	37.382	36.635
Travancore Pagoda	51.000	Wo. 2	11	41.703	22.224	21.492
Venetian Sequin, 1	52.403	Br. 1	31	52.206	27.853	27.206
Ditto 2	52.869	Br. 1	21	52.180	27.807	27.251
Venkatapati Pagoda	51.467	Wo. 3	3	39.136	20.856	20.070
Viraraya Fanam	5.847	Wo. 10	31	2.725	1.452	1.319
Wodiar ditto	5.436	Wo. 11	2	2.378	1.267	1.145

TABLE OF SILVER COINS.

	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Agra Rupee	171.625	Br. 7	162.329	92 4 5	90 6 11
Ajmere ditto					
Ditto 1st sort	168.600	Wo. 11	146.823	83 7 4	81 12 8
Ditto 2d sort	168.175	Wo. 271	134.890	76 10 10	73 9 7
Ditto 3d sort	168.000	Wo. 21	139.300	79 2 11	76 6 8
Ahmedabad ditto	177.400	Wo. 151	151.150	85 14 9	83 2 0
Ditto	178.000	Wo. 41	159.029	90 13 7	89 0 6
Ditto	179.920	Wo. 171	151.815	86 4 8	83 6 8
Ditto (New)	180.750	Wo. 15	154.391	87 12 2	84 14 7
Ditto (Halee)	174.770	Br. 12	168.945	96 0 6	94 1 10
Allahabad	172.032	Standard.		157.686	89 10 3
Alemgiri, 1759	179.500	Br. 16	170.500	100 5 4	98 5 3
Anashahi of Calra	176.250	Wo. 71	150.853	88 11 4	86 6 4
Ditto (Pillai)	177.250	Wo. 141	151.770	96 4 4	93 7 9
Aracon (or Mug)	162.382	Wo. 811	93.708	53 4 3	49 11 5
Arcof (Company's)	176.400	Br. 71	167.213	95 0 9	93 2 4
Ditto (ditto)	176.500	Br. 71	167.307	95 1 7	93 3 2
Ditto (ditto), 1759	177.250	Br. 10	169.865	96 8 11	94 10 0
Ditto (ditto), 1782	174.000	Br. 11	167.475	95 3 2	93 4 8
Ditto (ditto), 1788	177.250	Br. 11	170.603	96 15 7	95 0 7
Ditto, New	188.000	Wo. 4	169.200	96 2 10	94 4 1
Ditto, Old	172.386	Br. 41	161.253	91 10 7	89 13 3
*Ditto, 6th Sun	171.469	Br. 31	159.681	90 12 3	88 15 3
Ditto, New	184.112	Wo. 3	168.135	95 9 2	93 10 7
Ditto, Cuttack	173.887	Br. 9	166.917	94 5 0	92 6 10
Ditto, French	173.126	Br. 91	166.552	94 1 8	92 3 7
Ditto, Gernail	172.210	Br. 7	162.882	92 9 5	90 13 8
Ditto, Jehazi	173.573	Br. 71	164.533	93 8 5	91 10 6
Ditto, Phurshi	172.776	Br. 71	163.777	93 1 7	91 3 10
Ditto, Uncertain	169.335	Wo. 171	142.876	81 3 5	78 8 2
Aurangabad	170.861	Wo. 231	139.882	79 8 4	76 9 7
Ankua	172.000	Br. 31	160.175	91 0 9	89 3 7
Ditto, New	173.500	Br. 21	160.849	91 6 11	89 9 8
Asam, Miscellaneous	174.052	Br. 8	165.348	93 15 10	92 1 9
Ditto, of Rudra Sinh	173.200	Br. 15	160.592	96 6 7	94 7 9
Ditto, Siva	173.400	Br. 13	168.343	95 11 1	93 12 5
Ditto, Pramatta	169.900	Br. 12	164.237	93 5 9	91 7 10
Ditto, Rajendra	173.900	Br. 121	168.466	96 12 2	93 13 6
Ditto, Lakshmi	173.500	Br. 13	168.439	95 11 11	93 13 3
Ditto, Gourinauth	174.200	Br. 10	166.942	94 14 4	93 0 0
Ditto, ditto	174.000	Br. 6	163.850	93 2 2	91 4 4
Ditto, Bharat	174.750	Br. 111	168.561	95 13 0	93 14 4
Ashashahi	176.500	Wo. 11	153.702	87 5 11	74 4 6
Balashahi	169.211	Wo. 81	149.117	84 11 4	82 4 7
Ditto	162.144	Wo. 51	144.016	82 6 0	80 11 8
Ditto	169.000	Wo. 6	150.692	85 10 6	83 15 1
Bareilly	171.000	Br. 51	160.689	91 5 3	89 8 0
Ditto	171.900	Br. 41	160.798	91 6 5	89 9 2
Ditto, 1832	169.950	Br. 5	159.328	90 9 1	88 12 1
Barosch	177.500	Wo. 81	156.422	88 14 8	86 5 1
Ditto, Old	177.060	Br. 71	167.930	95 6 6	93 8 0
Batavia, 1763	190.000	Wo. 201	165.417	94 0 5	90 12 3
Ditto, 1803	204.000	Wo. 301	161.075	91 9 0	87 7 6
†Bombay (1)	179.000	Br. Grs. 19 1-5	164.690	93 9 9	91 11 10
Ditto, Calcutta coined (2)	170.000	Br. Grs. 19 1-5	164.690	93 9 9	91 11 10

* These are coins assayed in 1832, as forming the chief circulation of the district of Chittagong: they are no doubt the same originally as the preceding, being lighter from being longer in use, and a little worse from being perhaps mixed with some of the inferior sorts.

† This coin, like the Gold Mohurs, was of the standard of 92 fine and 8 of alloy, but in 1829 was altered to that of No. 3, in order to equalize the value of the Madras, Bombay, and Furruckabad Rupees.

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents.	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Bombay (3)	180-000	Standard.	165-000	97 12 8	91 14 8
Ditto, Old	178-330	Br. 12	172-386	97 15 10	95 0 6
Ditto, ditto	178-747	Wo. 24	161-989	92 1 3	90 3 9
Benares	175-000	Br. 11 6-10	168-875	95 15 11	94 1 2
Ditto	175-000	Br. 12	169-167	96 2 7	94 3 9
Ditto	174-764	Br. 9½	166-999	94 14 10	92 0 5
Bhilara	168-900	Wo. 21½	139-634	79 6 6	76 9 9
Bhilaa	169-625	Wo. 12½	146-655	83 5 10	80 11 6
Ditto, Old	169-014	Wo. 16½	143-310	81 7 4	78 12 6
Ditto, New	173-610	Br. 6½	163-468	92 14 9	91 14 4
Bhurlpore	171-863	Br. 10	164-702	93 9 11	91 12 0
Bikaner	174-000	Br. 11	167-475	95 3 2	93 4 8
Blndrabun	156-673	Wo. 19½	130-887	74 6 5	71 13 9
Boondee, 1819	171-560	Wo. 7	152-250	86 4 9	84 6 10
Ditto, 1825	172-020	Br. 7	163-450	92 14 8	91 0 11
Bhopal	171-383	Wo. 6	152-817	86 13 10	85 2 10
Ditto	169-250	Wo. 6½	150-562	85 9 4	83 9 10
Brazil Pataka	407-991	Wo. 5	365-492	207 12 1	203 9 7
Brodera, Old	178-500	Wo. 1½	162-500	92 6 0	90 8 5
Ditto, New	178-500	Wo. 7	158-419	90 0 10	87 13 6
Bussora	280-000	Wo. 117-0	120-167	68 4 11	62 10 5
Belapuri	171-820	Wo. 14½	147-120	83 10 1	80 14 10
Batore	171-300	Wo. 10	140-880	85 3 2	82 9 0
Babasaie	177-000	Wo. 14½	151-556	86 2 5	83 5 10
Berhanpore	178-800	Br. 8½	170-233	96 12 3	94 13 3
Bagaloota	172-300	Wo. 5	154-352	87 11 10	85 15 9
Bunder, Tunksal	163-789	Br. 8½	155-928	89 10 2	86 13 11
Ditto, Gurnall	174-663	Br. 9	166-659	94 11 9	92 13 5
Calcutta Rupee	191-916	Standard.	175-923	100 0 0	*92 0 0
Calpee	169-075	Wo. 11½	146-874	83 7 11	80 14 0
Cambay	178-000	Wo. 15	152-042	86 6 10	83 9 11
Ceylon	134-000	Wo. 24	109-433	62 3 3	59 13 4
Ditto	130-323	Wo. 5	123-914	70 7 0	69 0 5
Chanda, 1	166-417	Wo. 13	143-535	81 9 5	78 15 10
Ditto, 2	169-700	Wo. 4	152-730	86 13 1	85 1 4
Chanderi	173-000	Br. 1½	159-665	90 12 2	88 15 1
Chaundouri	169-700	Wo. 1	154-851	88 0 4	86 4 2
Chandore, 1	172-009	Br. 1	158-383	90 0 6	88 3 8
Ditto, 2	168-700	Wo. 2½	152-804	86 14 6	85 2 8
Chandrapur	163-000	Wo. 19	136-513	77 9 7	74 15 5
Ditto	166-500	Wo. 5	149-156	84 12 7	83 1 5
Chatrapur	169-000	Wo. 8½	148-931	84 10 6	82 3 0
Chalsoni	160-707	Wo. 27	129-235	73 7 5	70 8 10
Ditto, Suluki	169-472	Wo. 28½	135-224	76 13 10	73 10 11
Chandoli	170-153	Wo. 14½	145-693	82 13 1	80 2 3
Chimsuri	172-500	Br. 3	160-281	91 3 0	89 5 10
Chitore	169-575	Wo. 28½	135-307	76 14 7	73 11 8
Chounda	164-850	Wo. 13	142-183	80 13 2	78 3 11
Chuppa	172-500	Br. 6	162-439	92 5 4	90 7 9
Chambagodee	171-000	Wo. 15	146-063	83 0 5	80 6 0
Calany	172-665	Wo. 24	141-066	80 2 6	77 2 11
Chourasi (Ekeri)	171-755	Wo. 3½	154-937	88 1 2	86 4 11
Cuttack	172-180	Br. 6½	162-328	92 4 4	90 6 9
Dacca	179-300	Br. 12	173-323	98 8 4	96 8 10
Deeg	169-700	Wo. 7½	150-255	85 6 7	83 3 0
Delhi	172-400	Br. 13	167-372	95 2 3	93 3 10
Ditto, 38 Sun	172-800	Br. 3	160-580	91 4 3	89 7 1
Ditto, Mohammed Shahi	173-300	Br. 12½	167-884	95 6 11	93 8 5
Ditto	173-000	Br. 6½	163-869	92 12 11	90 15 3
Dollar, Spanish, 1793	415-000	Wo. 3	375-229	213 4 8	209 0 5
Ditto ditto, 1810-11	415-028	Wo. 5½	370-931	210 13 7	206 10 1
Ditto ditto, 1812 and since†	415-000	Wo. 4½	372-635	211 13 1	207 9 4
Ditto, North American	415-000	Wo. 5	372-215	211 9 3	207 5 7
English Shilling	87-250	Br. 2	80-700	45 13 0	44 14 5
French 5 Franc	384-500	Wo. 4½	345-249	196 4 0	192 5 3
Etawa	171-800	Br. 14	158-557	90 2 1	88 5 2
Futteh Ali, or Persian, No. 1	157-714	Br. 7	149-171	84 12 8	83 1 6
Ditto, ditto, No. 2	143-389	Br. 9½	137-116	77 15 1	76 6 2
Furruckabad	173-000	Br. 9 1-5th	165-215	93 14 7	92 6 0
Ditto	180-000	Standard.	165-000	93 12 8	91 14 8
Ditto (Old)	170-780	Br. 6	160-817	91 6 1	89 9 4
Generali	167-200	Wo. 8	147-603	83 15 3	81 10 3
Ghatsun	173-310	Br. 9	165-367	94 0 6	92 1 11
Gohar Shahi (11 Sun)	171-700	Wo. 0½	157-034	89 4 2	87 7 7
Ditto (12 Sun)	170-000	Wo. 11	148-042	84 2 5	81 6 5
Gohar Shahi Triauli	171-725	Wo. 2½	155-626	89 7 4	86 11 1
Gokul	172-000	Br. 3	160-580	91 4 3	89 7 0
Gopal Shahi	172-500	Br. 3	160-281	91 1 9	89 4 7
Gooroomtukul (Bagh Chalani) 1½	172-360	Wo. 24½	140-353	79 12 6	76 12 8
Ditto ditto 2	172-000	Wo. 18½	144-408	82 1 5	79 5 0

* Short-weight Rupees of the Calcutta Currency, when brought for re-coinage, are charged a duty of only 1 per cent.

† The Dollars of the independent states of Mexico, Bolivia, Chili, and Peru, are of the same weight and value as the Spanish Dollar.

‡ See Hyderabad.

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents.	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Gooroomutkul (Bagh Chalani) 3 ..	171-500	Wo. 26½	130-272	78 9 7	75 8 4
Ditto .. ditto .. 4 ..	170-800	Wo. 27	137-352	78 1 2	74 8 0
Gooroomutkul (Shuhur Chalani) 1 ..	172-000	Wo. 16½	145-442	82 14 5	80 2 0
Ditto .. ditto .. 2 ..	172-000	Wo. 16½	145-442	82 14 5	80 2 0
Ditto .. ditto .. 3 ..	171-000	Wo. 14½	146-419	83 3 8	80 8 8
Ditto .. ditto .. 4 ..	170-100	Wo. 27½	136-434	77 8 10	74 7 0
Gooroomutkul (Hookum Chalani) ..	170-000	Wo. 30½	127-654	72 10 10	68 13 11
Govind Bukhshi (Bagh Chalani) ..	170-800	Wo. 20	142-333	80 14 6	78 1 11
Ditto .. (Shuhur Chalani) ..	171-500	Wo. 25	139-344	79 3 4	76 3 4
Ditto .. (Hookum Chalani) ..	170-500	Wo. 19	142-794	81 2 8	78 6 6
Ditto .. (1831) ..	170-500	Wo. 24	139-208	79 2 1	76 3 5
Ditto .. (ditto) ..	170-500	Wo. 26	137-621	78 5 6	75 4 11
Ditto .. (1832) ..	169-300	Wo. 25	137-621	78 3 8	75 4 3
Gomanahali (or Boondee 1819) ..	171-250	Standard.	156-979	89 3 9	87 7 2
Ditto 1825 ..	172-900	Br. 5	162-168	92 2 11	90 5 5
Gualior ..	171-300	Br. 6	161-300	91 11 1	89 13 9
German Crown ..	430-453	Wo. 20½	357-814	203 6 4	196 5 6
Guilder ..	161-000	Wo. 14	144-529	82 2 6	80 8 2
Thoomka Goher Shahi ..	174-100	Br. 7	164-745	93 10 4	91 12 4
Chowra ditto ..	174-430	Br. 11½	168-252	95 10 3	93 11 8
Ditto .. ditto, 16 Sun ..	174-520	Br. 8½	166-158	94 7 2	92 8 11
Triauli ditto ..	173-050	Br. 4½	161-474	92 0 3	90 2 10
Gourahahi ..	173-500	Br. 8½	165-187	93 14 4	92 0 4
Hall ..	173-340	Br. 5	162-500	92 5 11	90 8 4
Hatras ..	171-600	Br. 9	163-735	93 1 2	91 3 5
Holkar Shahi ..	168-600	Wo. 1	153-847	87 7 3	85 11 3
Hukari ..	172-600	Wo. 22½	142-035	80 11 10	77 13 3
Hurda ..	172-586	Standard.	158-204	89 14 10	88 2 1
Hyderabad, 1, Bagh Chalani, or Resi-					
dency Currency ..	174-100	Wo. 17	147-026	83 9 2	80 15 0
Ditto, 2, Shuhur Chalani, or City					
Currency ..	173-500	Wo. 17	146-752	83 6 8	80 11 6
Ditto, 3, Hookum Chalani, or Au-					
thorized Currency ..	170-500	Wo. 18½	143-149	81 5 11	78 9 11
Ditto (Calcutta coined), 1823 ..	173-377	Wo. 18	145-926	82 15 2	80 2 8
Ditto, .. ditto .. (1831) ..	173-000	Wo. 25	140-563	79 14 5	76 14 0
Ditto, .. ditto .. (1832) Bagh					
Chalani ..	172-600	Wo. 21	143-164	81 15 2	78 8 8
Ditto, .. ditto Shuhur Chalani	170-200	Wo. 35	131-193	74 9 2	70 14 1
Indore (1819) ..	172-000	Br. 7½	163-042	92 10 10	90 13 3
Ditto (1832) ..	172-900	Br. 6	162-813	92 8 9	90 11 2
Imami ..	175-244	Br. 10½	168-307	95 10 9	93 12 2
Jalound ..	168-800	Wo. 12	146-292	83 2 6	80 8 7
Jagadhari ..	165-300	Wo. 12½	142-916	81 3 10	78 10 7
Jhansi ..	170-000	Wo. 15½	144-854	82 5 5	79 10 6
Jund ..	168-500	Wo. 19	141-119	80 3 5	77 7 10
Jubbelpur ..	167-304	Wo. 6	140-250	84 13 5	83 2 3
Jodpur, 1 ..	174-000	Br. 9½	168-308	94 9 3	92 11 0
Ditto 2 ..	168-300	Wo. 26	136-043	77 5 3	75 12 6
Jypur ..	174-800	Br. 12	168-200	95 9 9	93 11 2
Jydr, 1 ..	173-500	Br. 6	163-379	92 13 11	91 0 2
Ditto, 2 ..	172-000	Br. 5½	161-008	91 13 9	90 0 5
Karhana ..	172-800	Wo. 10	145-440	82 10 9	79 14 5
Kernull ..	171-375	Br. 8½	163-163	92 11 11	90 14 3
Kora ..	170-500	Wo. 14	146-346	86 3 0	80 8 2
Ditto, 8 Sun ..	170-500	Wo. 6	152-029	86 6 8	84 11 0
Ditto, 12 Sun ..	170-500	Wo. 10½	148-832	84 9 7	81 15 6
Kosa ..	171-640	Wo. 32	134-451	76 6 10	72 14 2
Kota ..	172-650	Br. 13½	167-974	95 7 8	93 9 1
Ditto (1825) ..	174-020	Br. 14	169-670	96 7 1	94 8 3
Kosl ..	167-050	Wo. 10	140-600	79 14 9	77 3 10
Lalagora ..	171-500	Wo. 6½	152-147	86 7 9	84 11 7
Larin ..	74-500	Br. 11½	71-962	40 13 10	40 0 9
Lucknow (old), or Mutchee Shahi ..	172-326	Br. 12	166-582	94 11 9	92 12 8
Ditto .. ditto ..	172-123	Br. 11	165-688	94 2 9	92 4 7
Ditto (New), or Shir Shahi ..	172-123	Br. 7½	163-158	92 11 10	90 14 3
Ditto (1831) ..	172-123	Br. 8	163-517	92 15 2	91 1 5
Ditto New, H.J. 1259 ..	172-123	Br. 6½	162-441	92 5 4	90 7 9
Ditto ditto, 1240 ..	172-123	Br. 6	162-002	92 2 1	90 4 7
Ditto (New) (1831) ..	171-237	Br. 11			
Madipore ..	173-750	Wo. 6	154-927	88 1 0	86 4 10
Madairi ..	174-276	Br. 5½	163-747	93 1 3	91 3 4
Madras Rupee* ..	180-000	Standard.	165-000	93 12 8	91 14 8
Ditto Half Pagoda ..	325-504	Wo. 4½	262-275	166 2 3	162 13 1
Ditto Quarter ..	163-651	Wo. 4½	146-981	83 8 9	81 13 10
Five Fanam ..	71-515	Wo. 4	64-364	36 9 5	35 13 9
Double Fanam ..	28-751	Wo. 5	25-756	14 10 3	14 5 7
Single ditto ..	14-307	Wo. 4½	12-846	7 4 10	7 2 6
Double Rupee ..	370-889	Wo. 4½	333-027	189 4 10	186 8 3
Single ditto ..	167-479	Wo. 4½	168-341	95 11 0	93 12 6
Madras Rajapore ..	175-000	Br. 7	165-621	94 1 5	92 3 4
Malabar ..	172-830	Br. 3½	160-956	91 7 11	89 10 8
Maheswari ..	173-250	Br. 7½	164-227	93 5 8	91 7 10
Madhushahi (New Holkar) ..	174-050	Br. 12½	168-611	95 13 6	93 14 10

* The present currency.

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Mahmud Shahi (Delhi)	173-300	Br. 8½	164-996	93 12 7	91 14 7
Mashirabad, Old, (Delhi)	171-400	Wo. 6½	152-475	86 10 9	84 10 10
Ditto, New, ditto	168-200	Wo. 2½	117-740	66 14 10	63 2 0
Mamoodshahi	177-750	Wo. 5½	150-864	90 4 10	88 7 11
Mamashahi	169-500	Wo. 2½	153-609	87 5 1	85 9 2
Moollashahi	172-400	Br. 8	163-780	93 1 7	91 3 10
Mullashahi (Surat)	165-866	Wo. 6½	147-552	83 13 11	81 15 1
Mullarshahi	172-300	Wo. 5	154-352	87 11 10	85 15 9
Ditto	165-979	Wo. 6	147-909	84 1 3	82 6 4
Muttra	167-300	Wo. 13½	143-948	81 13 10	79 3 4
Mungulshahi	170-500	Wo. 7	158-419	90 0 10	87 13 7
Mulkapore	173-200	Wo. 4½	125-209	71 2 9	67 3 10
Moteeshahi	173-300	Br. 8	162-735	92 8 1	90 10 6
Mukunshahi	176-620	Wo. 10½	154-175	87 10 2	84 14 7
Moodhole	173-000	Wo. 5-1 oz.	85-779	48 12 2	45 2 2
Mysore	174-276	Br. 7½	165-199	93 14 6	92 0 5
Moorshedabad*	170-635	Br. 15	175-923	100 0 0	98 0 0
Nagpore, Old	169-650	Wo. 0½	154-244	67 18 10	15 14 9
Ditto, New, 1	168-528	Wo. 13½	143-283	81 7 2	78 13 5
Ditto, ditto, 2	166-628	Wo. 28½	132-475	75 8 6	72 6 5
Ditto, ditto, 3	166-200	Wo. 17½	140-231	79 11 4	77 0 11
Najibabad	170-800	Br. 2	157-090	89 12 11	88 0 2
Narain, 1	142-235	Wo. 22	117-344	66 11 3	64 5 5
Ditto, 2	143-165	Wo. 30	113-339	64 6 10	61 10 0
Ditto, 3	137-152	Wo. 25½	111-150	63 2 11	60 12 2
Narainpet	170-000	Wo. 32	133-166	75 11 2	72 3 0
Narwar	170-000	Wo. 9½	149-104	84 12 1	82 2 2
Nasirabad	170-200	Br. 6	160-272	91 1 8	89 12 6
Nepaul Coins of 1731	85-000	Wo. 21	70-4791	40 1 0	38 10 7½
Ditto .. of 1733	83-750	Wo. 32	65-6941	37 4 8	35 9 0
Ditto .. of 1734	84-765	Wo. 20	67-7528	38 8 0	36 14 11
Ditto .. of 1736	84-300	Wo. 37	64-3550	36 9 3½	34 11 6
Ditto .. of 1738-1	84-250	Wo. 5½	57-9218	32 14 9½	31 0 4½
Ditto .. of 1738-2	84-920	Wo. 45	61-9208	35 3 2	33 4 3½
Ditto .. of 1740	85-050	Wo. 43	62-7243	35 10 5½	33 11 7
Ditto .. of 1741	84-957	Wo. 43	62-6557	35 9 10	33 11 0
Ditto .. of 1742	83-771	Wo. 55½	57-4180	32 10 1	30 12 0
Ditto .. of 1743	84-657	Wo. 33	65-9619	37 7 11	35 11 4
Ditto .. of 1745	85-575	Wo. 26	69-1731	39 5 1½	37 12 9
Ditto .. of 1746	85-233	Wo. 24½	69-4283	39 7 5½	37 15 9
Ditto .. of 1747	85-495	Wo. 31	67-3044	38 4 1½	36 8 8
Oudipore	167-450	Wo. 32½	130-820	74 5 10	70 13 10
Ougeln	174-635	Br. 4	162-993	92 10 5	90 12 9
Onkeri	175-000	Wo. 17	148-021	84 2 3	81 5 8
Paupet	171-200	Br. 0½	157-290	89 6 6	87 9 11
Patna	177-500	Br. 11½	161-214	91 10 3	89 12 11
Persian, 1745†	177-250	Br. 16	174-296	99 1 2	97 1 6
Ditto, ditto	178-000	Br. 15½	174-683	99 4 6	97 4 9
Phulchehri	174-813	Br. 9½	107-582	95 4 2	93 5 8
Phulshehri	171-700	Br. 1½	158-465	90 1 3	88 4 5
Pondicheri	175-354	Br. 9½	167-682	95 5 1	93 7 7
Ditto	173-978	Br. 10	166-729	94 12 4	92 14 1
Ditto, Old	173-606	Br. 11	167-095	94 15 9	93 1 4
Pooltee, Fanam	5-003	Br. 5½	5-264	2 15 2	2 14 11
Poonah	176-000	Br. 12½	170-500	96 14 8	94 15 8
Ditto, Sri Sikka	172-500	Br. 1½	159-203	90 7 11	88 11 0
Rajgerh	173-750	Br. 11	167-234	95 1 0	93 2 7
Raichore, 1	173-000	Wo. 4½	155-339	88 4 9	86 8 6
Ditto, 2	175-000	Wo. 5½	156-406	88 14 6	87 2 1
Rajshahi	169-733	Wo. 14	145-697	82 13 0	80 2 5
Ratgerh	169-350	Wo. 11	146-605	83 5 4	80 11 9
Rekabi	172-000	Wo. 12	149-067	84 11 9	82 1 0
Ditto	172-000	Wo. 10	150-500	85 8 9	82 14 4
Sangor (1815), 1	170-100	Wo. 8½	149-901	85 3 4	82 11 6
Ditto (1819), 2	170-480	Wo. 9½	140-525	84 15 11	82 5 11
Ditto, New	180-000	Standard.	165-000	93 12 8	91 14 8
Sarura	165-000	Wo. 22	136-125	77 6 0	74 10 0
Saharanpur	171-000	Br. 4½	159-956	90 14 9	89 1 8
Salem Shahi, 29 Sun.. .. .	168-110	Wo. 34½	129-685	73 13 9	70 3 7
Ditto, 45 do.	168-552	Wo. 27	135-544	77 0 9	74 0 0
Serdhana	171-200	Br. 2	158-360	90 0 3	88 3 5
Sarnli	170-100	Wo. 1½	154-862	88 0 5	86 4 3
Sandoura	171-300	Br. 1	157-739	89 10 7	87 3 11
Seronj	168-350	Wo. 16½	142-751	81 2 4	79 7 6
Ditto	170-914	Wo. 4	153-823	87 7 0	85 11 0
Sohagpur	168-900	Wo. 24	136-302	77 7 8	74 9 8
Sonats, Dehli	178-768	Br. 15½	175-416	99 11 5	97 11 6
Ditto, Sabek	177-570	Br. 10½	170-541	96 15 11	95 0 1
Sun from 1 to 19	179-118	Br. 16	176-133	100 1 11	98 1 11
Srinagar	170-060	Wo. 6½	151-283	85 15 11	84 0 3
Ditto, Old	167-500	Wo. 16	142-375	80 14 11	78 4 5
Ditto, New	164-694	Wo. 10½	143-764	81 11 6	79 2 10
Sulakhi, Old	153-713	Br. 6½	149-785	85 2 3	83 7 0

* The old Calcutta Rupee, which is still said to be coined at Moorshedabad.

† See Futch Ali Rupees.

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents.	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.	
					R. A. P.	R. A. P.
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R. A. P.		
Sultani	172-630	Br. 10	165-465	94 0 11	92 2 10	
Sunamulla, or Surat	173-543	Br. 4	159-443	90 10 1	88 13 1	
Surathi	174-500	Br. 5½	163-957	93 3 2	91 5 4	
Surat, 1	176-000	Br. 16	173-657	96 11 5	96 11 10	
Ditto, 2	176-252	Br. 1	162-259	92 4 1	90 6 7	
Ditto, 3	178-318	Br. 2	164-544	93 12 2	91 14 2	
Thanna	170-800	Wo. 2	155-143	88 3 0	86 6 9	
Timasha, 1	34-300	Br. 3	79-329	44 8 5	43 10 2	
Ditto, 2	28-100	Wo. 51	15-620	8 14 0	10 9 9	
Ditto of Ladakh	40-000	Br. 12½	38-750	22 4 3	21 9 5	
Tota	172-240	Wo. 27	131-509	78 11 9	75 9 11	
Topeshahi	165-125	Wo. 22½	135-184	77 3 10	74 7 4	
Tombeshahi	169-100	Wo. 8½	149-724	85 1 9	82 10 0	
Trinimale	176-500	Br. 8	167-675	95 5 11	93 6 6	
Venkatapati	172-725	Br. 11	166-248	94 8 1	92 9 9	
Viziri	168-625	Wo. 11½	146-493	83 4 4	80 10 7	
Vizirshahi	170-000	Wo. 13	146-625	83 5 6	80 11 1	
Zoolfikar*	174-100	Wo. 17½	147-026	83 9 2	80 12 1	

* See Hyderabad Coinage.

N.B.—The chief kinds of Bullion brought to the Calcutta Mint for Coinage are the following :—

	Value of 100 Sicca Weight.			
	Intrinsic.		Mint Price.	
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Calcutta Cake, or refined, of the usual value of	Br. 15½	100 3 5	98 3 4	
Dacca Cake, or refined, ditto	Br. 12½	98 15 0	96 15 4	
Sycee, or large China Lumps, refined, ditto	Br. 16	100 6 10	98 6 7	
Ditto, small ditto	Br. 15	100 0 0	98 0 0	
Ava Cakes, Dain,* ditto	Br. 3	94 14 4	92 15 11	
Ditto, Yowatnee, ditto	Wo. 2	92 12 3	90 14 7	

* There is considerable variety in the value of the Ava Silver, and the cakes are coated with a metallic oxide, which separating on fusion, occasions a loss of 1 per cent. or more in melting.

H. H. WILSON, Assay Master.

Calcutta Assay Office, the 12th Nov. 1832.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Memoir of the Rev. John Adam, late missionary at Calcutta, is in the press.

The Life, Adventures, and Opinions of Capt. J. Betham, of the Indian Navy, are preparing for publication.

Mr. H. Piddington, of Calcutta, has announced an elementary work on the vernacular Bengalee, entitled the Anglo-Bengalee Phrase-Book, or a Collection of Sentences, Letters, useful Papers, and Accounts, in Bengalee, with a Hamiltonian translation.

A work entitled *Analyse Grammaticale des differens Textes des Anciens Egyptiens* is announced for publication, in Italy, by M. Savolini.

The late M. Champollion's *Grammaire Egyptienne, ou Principes généraux de l'écriture Sacrée Egyptienne*, is announced at Paris, in four parts, of about 125 pages each, by subscription.

Professor Garcin de Tassy, of Paris, is on the point of publishing an edition of all the known works of Wali, a celebrated Hindustani writer, in the Deccan.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROSPECTS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

An able correspondent of the *Calcutta Courier*, one of the Governor General's suite, during his Lordship's travels, writes the following remarks upon the prospects of the western provinces :—

"Hitherto, little beyond the rude produce of the soil has been able to find its way to distant markets from the valley of the Nerbudda, but it abounds in iron mines, and its soil, where unexhausted by cropping, is of the richest quality. It is not too much to hope, that in time the iron of these mines will be worked into machinery for manufactures, and that multitudes, subsisted upon the rude agricultural produce that now flows out, will, aided by this machinery, invest the value of their labour in manufactured commodities, adapted to the demands of foreign markets, and from their superior value compared with their bulk, be better able to pay the cost of transport by land. Then, and not till then, can we expect to see these territories pay a great net surplus revenue to government, and abound in a middle class of merchants, manufacturers, and agriculturists. Till then, our higher and middle class must consist of the officers of the present and the pensioners of the past government; and as we reduce these under the pressure of financial difficulties, the middle class must disappear, and our gross revenue diminish. It is evidently the aim of the great statesman who now rules the destinies of this empire, to raise a middle class of native gentlemen, by the only means by which it ever has or ever can be raised in any nation, by admitting them to a liberal share in the administration of the country, and by promoting arts, science, and industry. He is well aware, that, under the Hindoo and Mahomudan governments of India, not only the aristocracy, but the middle class of society, depended essentially upon the offices men held in the public establishments of the state; and that they have continued to do the same under our government, with but few exceptions; for beyond the boundaries of the perpetual settlement, the holders of assessed lands have been little more than tenants at will, and the holders of rent-free lands are the servants of government. To refuse to admit the natives to a liberal share in the civil administration of the country, and to reduce them in salaries to a mere pit-

tance, is to preclude the possibility of their ever rising either to the station or the character of a higher class. We reduce them all to one common level of beggary, and then in our folly argue that they are incapable of being gentlemen. Every Mahomudan, who has as much as twenty rupees a month, gives his sons the education of gentlemen; and if they are not so in after-life, it arises from the want of suitable employment. Let suitable employment be taken from us, and let us, with humility, ask what should we become?"

WORKING OF THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

The *Mufussil Ukhbar* gives a report, from the official records, of the Tehoo case, in the Sadabad district, decided in 1831, for the purpose of showing the injustice occasioned by the working of the revenue system. The circumstances are stated to be as follows:—"In the year ending 1221 Fuslie, there appears to have been a revenue balance existing, against the village, amounting to 700 rupees. Mr. Boulderson, the collector, however, before the termination of that year, insisted on collecting *hists* before the time fixed for that purpose by the regulations. In addition to this act, a report was made by him to the superior authority, by which an order was procured for the immediate sale of the *zumeendare*, whereas it appears to have been proved that, had the plaintiffs been allowed to retain their village until the termination of the year, no balance would have existed. We do not conceive that Mr. B.'s conduct, in the present instance, deserves severe reprehension, at least from his superiors; still he might have delayed to recommend, that is order, the sale of the village till the termination of the year, and by collecting the value of the crops as they were produced, afforded the *zemindars* an opportunity of endeavouring to liquidate by other means the whole of the remaining balance. We consider him therefore to be clearly entitled, on this charge, to a reprimand from the government, to be properly and duly registered in the *dufter*, on account of the injustice he had inflicted on the individual. The collector ought, on the other hand, to have incurred the severest reprehension from the government upon far more solid grounds; for it appears by his conduct, that a loss of revenue was sustained, amounting to the sum of Rs. 700, or the remaining balance due after receiving the proceeds of the sale. The village having been first pub-

licly sold for Rs. 800, was again resold by the purchasers to another party for Rs. 3,000. After a succession of years, Mr. Deedes was appointed collector, and on examining into the circumstances of the sale, he considered the foregoing transactions to have been irregular, and submitted a proposition to the commissioner, in order that the former zemindars might be reinstated in their zumeendaree. We see it recorded by the commissioner, that the defendants, who are the second purchasers of the estate, were by no means to blame throughout the whole of this transaction; they were therefore only to pay one-half the charges of the decision, by which they were deprived of their zemindaree, on account of putting confidence in the faith of government. The second purchasers and defendants laid out about 2,000 on the village, in addition to the purchase money 3,000, making the total sum due to them by the village Rs. 5,000. The former zemindars have, however, been placed in possession, and far from obtaining the additional Rs. 2,000, the others who were dispossessed, have not received, nor is there any apparent probability of their receiving, any part of the Rs. 3,000, recommended to be paid them by the commissioner."

The *India Gazette* of February 27th contains the following statement:—

"A native claimant for justice, now in Calcutta, has put into our hands an authenticated copy of a letter of the acting secretary of the Sudder Board of Revenue, addressed to a commissioner of revenue and circuit, and detailing some of the particulars of a case which deserves some public notice. It is one of those cases, which too frequently occur, of the summary and precipitate sale of landed property by a collector for the recovery of the revenue due from it; and the injustice in the present instance was so apparent, that the board directed the sale to be reversed. In this there is nothing peculiar; but the following delectable specimen of official dignity is, we hope, unique:— 'The depositions, and the collector's own admissions, prove that his conduct on the day of sale was not of that sedate and temperate nature which becomes a public officer in the immediate exercise of very responsible duties. Mr. — admits that he was irritated by the evasive conduct of the parties; that he rose from his chair under the influence of that anger and ordered them to leave the office-tent, and it is clear that some gesture of impatience at least was displayed, in which he used his stick, although it has not been proved that the defaulting zemindar's mookteer was actually struck by the collector. But even under this salvo, such an exhibition of personal feeling, on an occasion purely

official, was certainly unseemly, as a stick is obviously a very unnecessary appendage to a collector's appearance in public kut-cherry, and the board request that you will desire Mr. — to abstain from affording in future such a handle for charges of violent conduct, which even his own statement shows to have at least plausible grounds.'"

THE THEATRE.

We are glad to find that, so far from the days of our Calcutta Drury being numbered, it is rising from its temporary prostration with a giant's strength, and will re-open on the 4th with attractions which, with perhaps the exception of the first performance of *Pizarro*, has never been equalled. Lord Byron, when he wrote his first Satire, declared, that all mankind were still black and blue with crushing to see Catalani in pantaloons; and we are much mistaken if a similar compliment may not be offered to Calcutta curiosity, on the first introduction of the Italian opera on the boards of the Chowringhee theatre.—*Beng. Hurk. Feb. 2.*

The performances at the Chowringhee theatre last night, amply realized all the anticipations which had been formed of them. The scenes from *Don Giovanni* were a rich treat to the lovers of music; the beautiful tenor of Mr. Linton and the rich deep bass of the representative of the statue, were as fine as any thing we ever heard on these boards. We need scarcely add that full justice was done by the orchestra to this beautiful composition of Mozart's. A more exquisite buffo than the representative of *Leporello* we have never witnessed. The scenery was beautiful, and the diablerie well got up and most skilfully managed.—*Ibid. Feb. 5.*

WOLF HUNTING.

A letter from Benares, in the *John Bull* of February 5th, gives an account of two splendid runs in its neighbourhood, with a pack belonging to the 73d regt. N.I., after a bagged wolf. Twelve minutes law having been allowed, the dogs were laid on and went away at a killing pace, for upwards of thirty minutes, when a check, caused by a drove of cattle crossing a dusty road in the front, afforded a moment's breathing space for men and horses. A judicious cast forwards soon set matters right. The wolf was viewed while crossing a plain of considerable extent, and at last fell from mere exhaustion, when within 300 yards of the tremendous ravines for which he had from the first been making, and when the leading dog was within three yards of his brush. The pack were whipped off, and preparations made for binding him with the lashes of the hunting-whips. The more easily to

effect this, a stout gentleman present volunteered to confine the brute's head, by placing a foot on his neck, which uncivil attack was resented by a gentle squeeze, having the double effect of 'spoiling a pair of Begbie and Navin's best boots and the symmetry of a well-turned great toe. The capture being at length effected, and a charpoy procured from a neighbouring village, the wolf was sent back to his kennel. All agreed in computing the distance as at least sixteen miles. A fortnight after, the same wolf was again turned down, and ended a bursting run of fifty minutes by jumping into a well, about forty feet in depth; a deposit of soft mud at the bottom fortunately saved his bones, and a light weight gallantly volunteering for the service was let down by a rope, and passed a noose over the head of the wolf, by which he was drawn up and secured. He had received no injury from the fall, and still lives to afford further sport.

THE UNGOOREE BAUGH, AGRA.

An advertisement, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated Agra, 8th January, and signed by the engineer of public works, declares that "under instructions from the Military Board, a quantity of plain and inlaid marble slabs, plain and inlaid marble door-frames, panellings, skirtings, and surbasses, several Mosaic pavements; together with a very large quantity (above 500 maunds) of blood stone, variegated, clouded and yellow marble; slate clay, agates, cornelians, and other minerals," will be sold by auction on the 15th of March, at the Ungoorree Bagh in the fort at Agra.

THE SALT ZEMINDARS OF CUTTACK.

The salt zemindars of the Cuttack district have published a letter in the *Durpun* setting forth their grievances owing to the diminution in the produce of salt, wherein they state that, "in the year 1804, when the district of Cuttack came under the government of the honourable Company, as one individual was judge, magistrate, collector, and salt agent for the zillah, the entire quantity of salt prepared in it was three lakhs of maunds. Afterwards the office of judge and magistrate was committed to one person, the collectorship to another, and the salt agency to a third; and from 1811 to 1822, whilst Mr. C. Escher was salt agent of Cuttack, ten lakhs of maunds were produced annually, to the great advantage of the public revenue, and we the salt zemindars lived in security. Then in 1823 Mr. John H. D'Oily having been appointed salt agent, through the exertion of Mr. W. Blunt, from 1823 to 1828, fourteen lakhs of maunds were produced annually and sent to the golas at Sulkeea. You may therefore judge how many lakhs

of rupees the public revenue gained by this. We, too, the salt zemindars, lived in the greatest comfort on the salt rent obtained from government. Afterwards, to our misfortune, in 1829, the zillah of Cuttack having been divided into three parts, and the duties of collector, magistrate, collector of customs, and salt agent committed to one individual, three officers of government were placed separately at Balasore, Cuttack, and Khorna, to transact the entire business; and from 1829 to this time seven lakhs of maunds of salt have been the whole annual produce. Wherefore, although the treasury of the Hon. Company be like an ocean, in which loss and gain are of the same importance, yet by the diminution in the produce of salt, the whole of us, the salt zemindars, are perfectly ruined. No crop is raised upon our lands but salt, and as we receive less rent, we cannot pay the land revenue, our zemindaries are selling off by auction. The reason of such a falling-off in the salt is, that as the collectorship, magistracy, collectorship of customs, and salt-agency are in the hands of one individual, it is impossible for him to attend to the produce of the salt, and it must decline. The salt is manufactured only by the lowest ranks; and therefore, unless the agent is continually moving about in the Mofussil, and looking after them, the manufacture can never go on. It was very well for the Governor-general to commit the collectorship and magistracy to individual officers, for both these employments may be fully executed; but when the salt-agency is united to them and the officer goes continually into the Mofussil to look after it, the duties of the collectorship and magistracy cannot be discharged. Hence, as the officers cannot go into the Mofussil to attend to the salt, its manufacture is altogether ruined."

AGRA COLLEGE.

We understand that at the close of the half-yearly examination of the Agra college on the 10th ultimo, the number of students amounted to 260, being an increase of 65 since July last. Of this number 171 are included in the Persian department, and 89 in the Hindee; of the former, 26 are engaged in the study of English, 51 of Hindee, 31 of Arabic, and all in that of Persian reading, writing, and arithmetic. Of the latter, 26 read English, 34 Sanscrit, 23 Persian, 37 study the elements of geography and astronomy, 10 Hindu law and theology, and all Hindavi, reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is indeed most gratifying to find that the number of the students attending the English class bears a fair proportion to the whole body, and its further and early extension is, we believe, contemplated. The beneficial influence

of the study of English science and literature through the medium of our native language on the moral and intellectual condition of Indian youth, is now no longer the dream of the philanthropist in his study. The system is now working, and with the most complete success, in the Hindu college in Calcutta, and a continuance of the zealous exertions of the managers of the Agra and Delhi colleges may be expected to effect in time the same revolution in the minds and feelings of their students.—*Mofussil Akhbar*, Feb. 10.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER—SIKH ARMY.

It may be salutary to remark that, during the panic that prevailed in the north-west of India, when the British army was before Bhurtpure, Runjeet Singh consulted his French officers as to the policy of invading the Company's provinces, and co-operating with the other native powers to drive the British out of India; this is a fact notorious, and stated by the Frenchmen themselves to their friends. Since 1809, the power and resources of Runjeet have greatly increased:—Moulton and Cashmere have been conquered, and he is now undisputed master of the most fertile country of India, and of revenues to the amount of two crores a-year. The accession of the French officers, men of undoubted talent and address, has introduced French tactics and discipline into the Sikh army; and the French legion of cavalry and the regular infantry are described by every one as in a high state of field efficiency. Besides the French legion, the Ghere Churrahs of the body guard are perhaps the most effective regulars in India; their men are all Sikhs of good family, and receive from 300 to 3,000 rupees a-year; their arms are mounted in silver, and consist of matchlocks and swords. There is also a Ghoorka battalion, and about 4,000 irregular cavalry, attached to the army; the artillery consists of 60 pieces of horse and 120 heavy guns, most of the latter are in the different forts. The Sikh army move rapidly, and all baggage is carried on camels, elephants, tatoes, and mules.

Composed as the army of Runjeet chiefly is of horse, an extension of conquests to the west of the Indus, in a hilly country, seems averse to the wishes of the present ruler of the Punjab. Pashour has been twice in the occupation of Runjeet's troops, but on the payment of certain tribute, has been abandoned to the Afghan sirdars. The territory of the protected Sikh states is the prey which whoever rules in the Punjab must look on with a greedy eye, and if an opportunity offered to recover these fertile possessions would be a great temptation. Should a Russian army ever menace British India,

the co-operation of the Punjab government would readily be given in hopes of destroying the dominant power of the British empire in India.

It seems, indeed, that there are no serious obstacles for a Russian and Persian army to encounter in marching to the banks of the Indus; more particularly if, as has been asserted, the river Oxus is navigable from the sea of Aral to Balkh, a station within 250 miles of Caubul. This is the route the Russian authorities seem to consider as the most eligible, but if the Fedzen river is navigable, a Russian division would surely have no difficulty in moving from the gulph of Balkan, in the Caspian sea, to Herat, where it could unite with a Persian army; the distance from Herat to Caubul is within 500 miles, through a fine country, where supplies are plentiful, and it is not to be credited that a Russian and Persian army would find such a country impassable, especially when they are told that Nadir Shah's army obtained plunder to the amount of sixty millions sterling from Hindoostan.

The recent treaties of amity and expressions of good-will interchanged at Roopar with the ruler of the Punjab, will have but little force in binding our semi-barbarous allies, should another and less determined viceroy supplant our present one, and are worthless in the event of the decease of the potentate who pledged them. The death of Runjeet Sing (an event probably not remote) will give rise to three great parties; first, that of the legitimate son Kurruck Singh; secondly, that of Sheir Singh; thirdly, that of Dahan Singh, the favourite. Possibly, two of these parties will unite; at all events, great confusion and anarchy must arise; every petty chief will turn marauder, and encroachments will take place on the territory of the protected states; the Indian governments will have the choice of either taking possession of the Punjab, or keeping up an army of 10,000 men on the left bank of the Sutledge.

The French legion of cavalry was formed by M. Allard; their system is that of the French Lancers. The men are much attached to General Allard; and these troops only require a few more European officers to be nearly on a par with our regular native cavalry.

The regular infantry, under General Ventura, are also disciplined in the French drill; the words of command are mostly French; they are armed with firelocks and bayonets; these troops are regularly paid and clothed. Runjeet Sing's own personal body guard is a kind of legion of honour; these men are all arrayed in gorgeous dresses and rich armour, and compose the *élite* of the army. These men are all tried shots, and at eighty yards can generally hit a small brass pot every time

with a matchlock. The foreigners, or Hindoostanies, are men from the provinces of British India, and receive a stipulated monthly pay; many of the Seikh soldiers receive rations of grain, besides their pay. The avarice of Runjeet Sing has sometimes occasioned mutiny amongst the regular infantry; in one instance the Ghoorka battalion, on being deprived of a portion of their pay, refused to receive the residue, and as no attention was paid to their complaint, open revolt ensued. Runjeet Sing directed some cavalry to charge the mutineers: the Ghoorka battalion formed square and beat off the cavalry; the Maha Raja then became alarmed, and retired to the fort of Gobind Ghur, when the French officers interposed, and induced the Ghoorkas to retire to their lines.

M. Allard, the general of the regular cavalry, was a distinguished officer in the imperial army of France, and is a man of high character and conciliatory manners; he adopts the Seikh costume in allowing his beard to grow, and has married a native woman. M. Ventura, general of infantry, served under Eugene Beauharnois in Napoleon's Russian campaign; he is a brave and intelligent officer, but a violent man. Runjeet Sing keeps a watchful eye on his European officers, and does not readily give service to those individuals who receive passports from the British government.

The horse artillery of Runjeet's army consists of guns of small calibre, and their field equipment resembles that of our late foot batteries; and consequently such artillery would be utterly unable to cope with our horse artillery; still, as these guns are drawn by horses, their fire would be always available, which is not the case with bullock artillery.

General Abstract of the Forts, Ordnance, and army of Maha Raja Runjeet Sing.

Forts	10
Guns in ditto	108
Ditto in horse artillery, commanded by natives	58
Ditto in foot artillery, commanded by natives	142
Mortars	9
Joomboorahs, or swivel guns, mounted on camels	305
Irregular cavalry, commanded by natives	43,300
Regular cavalry, commanded by M. Allard	5,200
Infantry commanded by three other French officers	6,000
Infantry commanded by native officers	17,000
Golundauze	1,500
Grand total of the army	73,000

Meerutt Obs.

THE NERBUDDA AT BEERAGHUR.

The Governor-general, in the course of his tour, visited the falls and marble rocks of the Nerbudda at Beeragur, about ten miles from Jubulpore, and seemed to be highly gratified with the truly novel

scene. The clear and large body of the stream of the Nerbudda is confined to a small space of a few yards wide, and falls tumultuously into a deep chasm of marble rock. From below it glides quietly and almost imperceptibly, for a mile, along a deep, and, according to the natives, a fathomless, channel of from ten to fifty yards wide, with white marble rocks rising perpendicular on either side to 150 feet, and in some parts fearfully overhanging. Here, according to the native legends, the Pundooas reposed after their battles; for they have transferred the scenes of the *Mahabharat* to the valley of the Nerbudda; and every fantastic appearance of the rocks caused by these great convulsions of nature, which are no longer in operation, is attributed to the god-like powers of these heroes of romance, and associated with the recollection of the scenes in which they are said to have figured. The tops of the Kymore range of hills, the strata of which are thrown up almost perpendicular, in some places many hundred feet high, but in others for miles together, are so many strings of oxen which the arrows of Arjun converted into stone; and the spring of many a Baen Gunga, now held sacred, first rose under the point of his lance as his troops wanted water. The images of the gods of a former day, which lie scattered among the ruins of old cities, buried in the depths of the forests, are the mortal kings who opposed him and his brothers in battle, and were turned into stone for their temerity; and the ponds of Birman Ghat and Beeragur are still visited at the annual fairs by hundreds of thousands, who believe that their waters once received upon their bosom the wearied limbs of the demi-gods whose name they bear. After looking at the fall, his lordship and party proceeded to the breakfast tents, which were pitched under the temple at the other extremity of this magnificent reach of the river, and overlooking some curious windings of the river and a rapid some hundreds feet below, where the great annual fair is held in memory of the Pundooa heroes of the *Mahabharat*. Here they were met by the high priest, who with his coco-nut, presented the governor-general with a petition, shewing cause why the lands, with which his temple had been endowed, should not have been resumed. Among a thousand other gods, his pantheon boasts the statue of *Baba Adam* escorting *Mama Eve*, mounted upon a bullock, or Siva and his consort. Two other men presented similar petitions, backed by copper sunnuds, one 280, and the other seventy-five years old. Could his lordship have followed his own inclinations, they would have got their lands; for he observed, "how lamentable that we are always taking, while we give the

people of India nothing!" The manifest signs of these upheavings of the crust of the globe by subterraneous explosions, shown in the strata of these transition rocks, between which the lava that covers the table-land of Central India was poured forth, partly before and partly after the ocean had receded, afforded a subject of deep interest and noble speculation.—*Cal. Cour.*

CULTIVATION OF FINE COTTON.

The *Calcutta Courier* states that the attempt to cultivate the fine American cotton, at the experimental farm at Akra, has failed.

THE LATE FAILURES.

A correspondent of the *India Gazette* ascribes the late failures to the following causes:—

1. *The half-batta and other measures of reduction.* The allowances, which the army and the servants of government formerly received, afforded prospects and reasonable pledges for the payment of debts which they necessarily contracted. The reduction of their resources has created a vast accumulation of debt, for the discharge of which it is vain to look to the debtor under existing circumstances; these debts form the principal assets of every commercial and trading man—they are the channels into which their means have been distributed, and which now cannot be re-collected.

"2. *The government agency.* This is an arrangement literally in rivalry with private commercial agency, and the decline of credit in this place is coeval with it; the downfall of commercial credit has been proportionate to the advance of government operations in this branch of business. Deriving considerable profit from these operations, it is only consonant with the nature of things, that the government will use all its influence, all its power, and all its means, to promote the object of the agency: and in pursuance of the end, exercise all its influence, power, and means, to destroy rival operations. The conducting of the agency by the officers of the treasury, who are also officers of the bank of Bengal,—or more properly, as its operations testify, the government bank,—is fraught with danger to the existence of private agency, whose transactions necessarily pass through these channels of commerce; for it is expecting more virtue from human nature, than human nature has yet exhibited, if we look for confidential, faithful, and unbiassed co-operation from such officers, when their interests are on the side of government, the proprietors of a rival establishment. It is a maxim in morals, that duty should not be opposed to interest.

"3. *The exportation of bullion by the go-*

vernment. We are so remote from any point of supply, that the exportation of bullion should, in particular circumstances, be placed under restrictive regulations. The exportation of bullion in commerce is the exchange of one description of commodity for another; the merchandize scarce, for the abundant; but in the case of our government, it is the transmission of the revenue circulation, for which no equivalent is received: it is a draining of the tangible wealth of the country, and the exhaustion of her commerce. The revenue of government is paid and received in silver: the copper coinage of the government is refused by itself, and at Dacca the rupee silver is at twenty-eight annas: the silver collected is exported by the government, without being returned in any shape whatever.

"4. *The want of a protecting disposition on the part of government.* Of this the calamitous wants of recent occurrence are melancholy proofs. Was it necessary to refuse the application of the merchants for an advance of three-fourths of appraised value on shipments of indigo? Is it necessary in the government, when purchasing produce in the market, under consciousness of dominant power, and of the possession of the money-market, to insist upon conditions and to evince an illiberality, which the private-trader would scorn? Is it necessary to treat with such discredit the notes of the Union Bank and other private securities, excluding them in all transactions with government; thus supporting only the circulation of the Bengal bank to the detriment of every private establishment?"

A letter addressed to Sir E. Ryan, published in the *Hurkaru*, signed "A Creditor," but savouring rather strongly of the spirit of a debtor, combats the judge's sensible remark, in the discussion respecting the estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co., that "as soon as the credit of a house is gone, no time should be lost in realizing the property of the concern and dividing it amongst the constituents." The writer of the letter endeavours to palliate the conduct of the houses of agency, in receiving deposits and paying larger rates of interest than the profits they made upon their capital, by endeavouring to make it appear that the agents are the greatest sufferers by a failure. He observes:—

"Look, my lord, at the situation of the firm of Alexander and Co. Who, that is aware of the struggles and sacrifices which enabled them to keep their ground since the failure of Palmer and Co. can withhold his commiseration for the fate which eventually has overtaken them? During those three dreary years of ceaseless labour by day—of disturbed and feverish slumber by night, what must have

been the anguish they endured? The condition of the most abject of slaves was enviable in comparison with theirs. Day after day, they had to return to the treadmill of their occupation, with the almost certain knowledge that every deluding step which they appeared to make in advance only brought them back to the miserable position from which they set out—so that with health and strength almost entirely exhausted, they at length looked forward to the impending calamity of their total ruin, even as a happy release from continued and hopeless suffering." The obvious answer to this is, that this suffering might and should have been terminated the moment it commenced, that is, the moment their insolvency was known to them, by disclosing it, instead of continuing for three years to receive money which there was a slender prospect, if any, of being able to repay.

The "Creditor" with considerable tact, alarms the fears of the real creditors of the firm by the following suggestion:—"I ask your lordship whether it be just or reasonable that, after shutting our eyes to the embarrassed state of the commercial world for the last three or four years, and voluntarily coming forward to make our deposits and to receive high interest upon them, we should now turn round and blame those exclusively, in whose hand the speculations have happened to fail from which alone that high interest was to be derived? Are we, the creditors, not just as much speculators as the agents themselves, and as liable to the reproach of overtrading? I say, in justice, we ought to think so; and with deference to your lordship's opinion, I am not certain that we should not run the risk of being deemed so by law in England; for we have received so large a share of the profits (under the name of interest, it is true, but at nearly double the rate afforded by the government securities), that we are rather sleeping partners than constituents of the concern."

The object of the letter-writer is to urge that, instead of the agents being superseded in the management of their own concerns, the partners be associated with a committee of creditors, to conduct the business of the firm; the profits to be appropriated as dividends to the creditors and partners conjointly, the former receiving, however, no more than their stipulated interest.

TESTIMONIES OF RESPECT TO MR. HOGG.

On the 20th February, the bar and officers of the Supreme Court entertained at dinner at the Town-hall, Mr. Hogg, the late registrar of the Supreme Court, on the occasion of his resignation of the office (which he had held for eleven years), and approaching departure from India.

After dinner, Mr. Pearson, on the part of the bar and officers of the court, having addressed Mr. H., expressing their approbation of his public conduct both at the bar and in office, their esteem and affection for his private character and friendly regret at his departure, presented him with a magnificent silver vase, bearing an appropriate inscription.

On the 23d, the attorneys of the court waited upon Mr. Hogg, and presented him likewise with a splendid silver vase.

At the sitting of the Supreme Court, on the 15th February, when Mr. Hogg resigned the offices of registrar on the Equity, Ecclesiastical, and Admiralty sides of the court, Sir John Franks, senior puisne and acting chief-justice, read the following minute from the bench, and directed the same to be entered on the minute book of the registrar:—"The judges, in announcing that Mr. Hogg has resigned the office of ecclesiastical, equity, and admiralty registrar, cannot omit expressing thus publicly from the bench, their deep sense of the loss the public and the court have sustained by the resignation of so able, zealous, and upright an officer."

THE OTAHEITE SUGAR-CANE.

The governor-general visited, at Jubulpore, the plantation of Otaheite cane, which was introduced into the valley of the Nerbudda, from the Isle of France, in 1828, and is now spreading rapidly through these districts. The ordinary weight of the cane produced in this plantation is seven pounds, and they often exceed twelve, while the best canes of the country, of the same fine straw colour, hardly exceed so many ounces. The Otaheite cane is eagerly sought in the bazars as a fruit, being much preferred to the large purple cane, as well from its superior qualities as its superior size, and this alone would cause its culture to spread; but experiments in the manufacture at Jubulpore have shown the natives that its juice is superior even to that of the straw coloured and small cane, both for the manufacture of the fine sugar and the common *goor* of the country; and it must, in the course of a few seasons, entirely supersede the culture of both, and prove a valuable acquisition to the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of these territories.

We are too apt to estimate the value of a new product with reference to its adaptation to the demands of foreign countries, and to rate improvements in indigo above those in sugar; but any improvement in the culture of the cane and the manufacture of sugar is a substantial benefit to the great mass of the people of

India. Were all Europe to draw its sugar from our eastern dominions, the export would bear a very small proportion to the quantity consumed by the people of India; but almost all the indigo is sent to dye the clothing of the maritime countries of Europe, and is valuable merely as the only channel of remittance for public tribute and private fortunes, which the commercial and manufacturing jealousies of the parent country allow to her eastern possessions. Whether our sailors wear blue pantaloons or white, is a matter of great indifference to the people of India; and indigo, while it conduces to neither the subsistence nor the comfort of man, exhausts the soil that might, could another channel of remittance be found, be better appropriated to the growth of things that do. Cane plantations, on the contrary, contribute to the subsistence and comfort of all living things around them, even when the refined sugar they yield is all exported to distant countries; and improvements in its culture and manufacture every where lead to improvements in other branches of agricultural industry. "*Purahee lo Khetee*, or "tillage up to sugarcane," is a common saying among the natives, to indicate the comfort of the people and the excellence of their cultivation.—*Cal. Cour.*

SELF-IMMOLATION.

A correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru* gives the following account of an act of self-immolation, if it can be so termed:—

"Proceeding down the Ganges, whilst passing Mirzapore on the evening of the 24th January, my attention was attracted towards one of the ghauts by a great crowd of natives assembled there. They were variously arrayed, and seemed to be celebrating some of their superstitious rites from the great noise they made by singing and sounding trumpets. Presently a boat, thronged with men and women, pushed out from the ghaut towards the middle of the river, the appearance of which brought to my recollection an account I had heard related, regarding a custom of self-immolation prevalent amongst the natives during the solemnization of the ceremony of ablution. I immediately enquired of the manjee of my boat, whether he was aware of the nature of their proceedings, and his answer confirmed my suspicions, *i. e.* that they were taking out an unfortunate man, who had resolved upon the destruction of his life! When they had proceeded a few hundred yards from the shore, they commenced preparations for the awful catastrophe. The intended victim was seated close to the edge of the boat, with his eyes fixed on the water, and was apparently under the influence of a narcotic.

Close to him were two large earthen pots (*ghurrahs*) filled with a red substance resembling *sindoor*. These were tied to him, one on each side, below the arm-pit; his legs were drawn up to his belly, and secured in that position; and very shortly afterwards, the masters of the ceremony (brahmins, of course), uttering a supernatural yell, which was returned by those at the ghaut, the deluded creature was tumbled into the river, and sunk to rise no more! Those who were in the boat, (some of whom, I strongly suspect, instigated the man to the commitment of this atrocious crime) did not evince the slightest compunction. They threw in the hookah and some flowers immediately after himself, and then returned to the ghaut, seemingly highly satisfied with what they had done!"

SUDDER DEWANEE ADRAWLUT.

At a court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, held at Fort William, on the 14th December 1832; present Alexander Ross, R. H. Ratray, and H. Shakspeare, Esqrs., judges; R. Walpole, Esq., officiating judge.

Doubts having arisen as to the power of the civil courts to fine covenanted officers of government when parties in civil suits, the court direct that the following rules be communicated to the several judicial officers for their information and guidance.

First. The civil courts are not competent to impose fines on covenanted officers of government of official acts performed by them in the course of their duty, provided such acts be done by the express orders of superior authority.

Second. If a covenanted officer of government institute a suit without the sanction of superior authority, and such suit be adjudged to be vexatious, the court is competent to impose a fine upon him for so doing.

Third. A covenanted officer of government instituting a suit with the sanction of a board or superior authority, which by the Regulations he is bound to obey, is not liable to fine, although in the judgment of the court the suit be vexatious.

Fourth. A court is not competent to impose a fine on the board or superior authority, for directing a subordinate officer to institute a suit which in the judgment of the court is vexatious.

Fifth. An appellate court is not competent to impose a fine on the respondent in an appeal case, for having instituted in the lower court a suit which the appellate court may consider to have been vexatious.

PUBLIC WORKS.

We alluded in our last to the new road between Mirzapore and Jubbelpore. We

can now inform our readers, that, by the judicious management of Capt. Drummond the former, and Capt. Nicholson the present superintendent, a saving of twenty miles in the distance between the two stations has been effected; the present line of road indeed being 239 instead of 259 miles. Of the three hill ghats, which after the rains were altogether impassable before for wheel-carriages, one has been avoided *in toto*, and the other two are stated, by means of retaining walls, revetments and parapets, with some underdrains, to be now rendered passable at all seasons without inconvenience.

The prosecution of public works of this nature is really most praiseworthy in the present government, for, independent of securing the increased comfort of the people, by improving the means of communication, one of the many obstacles to the increase of wealth in the remote parts of the country is the confined market for agricultural produce. The exertions of government, in this respect, have been met too by the zeal of its local officers in different zillahs.

It is indeed gratifying to see the most respectable classes of natives uniting cordially in this manner with the public functionaries, in carrying on useful public works; and among those which deserve their attention, the planting of avenues on the high roads holds no unimportant place. We have heard indeed that the Governor-general himself, while residing in 1831 in the hills, took up this subject, and officers in different zillahs were, we believe, informed that the directing their own attention and that of the respectable natives about them, in forming nurseries of our best forest trees, would be highly appreciated by government. We may hope, therefore, that in a few years all our principal high and cross roads, in these provinces, will be planted. How much the beauty of the country will be increased by it, is needless to advert to.—*Mofussil Ukhbar*, Feb. 10.

EFFECTS OF EATING BEEF.

“Last year all the farmers of the Saugor district petitioned against the slaughter of bullocks, and stated that the gentlemen entrusted with the civil administration had done every thing in their power to repair their losses and alleviate their sufferings, and that the liberality of government in remissions had been such as they had never experienced under any other; but that they were now of opinion that this would be all unavailing as long as our troops consumed *beef*; that the Nerbudda was a stream still more sacred than the Ganges, inasmuch as it was necessary that a man should taste of the Ganges before he could derive any ad-

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vantage from its waters; but that the sight of the Nerbudda was sufficient to purify him. The crime, therefore, of killing bullocks in the vicinity of that river, could not fail to call down the vengeance of the deity, which involved the innocent with the guilty. Crimes, they said, in such a place, were always visited more immediately and more severely than elsewhere; and they had at first attributed these unheard-of calamities to our laxity in the punishment of adultery, which had, in consequence, become more common. Women had eloped from their husbands, and the widows of Brahmans, Rajpoots, and shopkeepers, had re-married with impunity. But finding that our increased vigilance and severity on this head had brought no relief, they were now satisfied that the crime of *eating beef* was alone the cause, and that, till we prohibited the slaughter of bullocks, there could be no security for our harvests, and continual defalcations in the revenue must take place, and misery among all classes of society be expected. These petitions were signed and given in by thousands, and the matter discussed with the best possible feeling on both sides; but it ended in the prohibition of the slaughter of bullocks in the town of Saugor and the groves of villages. Trees were pointed out which had withered in consequence of having had joints of *beef* hung to them when our troops were cantoned in the neighbourhood. They had certainly decayed, but more from the frost than from the beef, for the troops passed the villages during the cold season when the frost was severe. The coincidence was, however, very remarkable.”—*Corresp. Cal. Cour.*

INITIATION INTO THE BRAHMIN PRIESTHOOD.

The *Enquirer* (conducted by a converted Hindu) gives the following details of the ceremony of initiating a Brahmin into the priesthood:—

“When a Brahmin lad is about nine or ten years old, a particular day is appointed for giving him his badge. Two or three days before this, his friends rub him all over with oil and turmeric, with a view to beautify his person, and when by this means he becomes a pattern of beauty in their sight, they advise him to take great care that evil spirits, allured by his personal attractions, may not haunt him. To make him as safe as possible, they recommend him to keep always with him a piece of iron, which would act against the secret workings of *bloots*. He remains in this cautious manner until the morning of the day appointed for this ceremony, when a barber shaves off the whole of his hair, and bores his ears with two sharp pins. A friend or relation then gives offerings to the manes of his departed forefathers, and

satisfies their hunger and thirst. The young lad then sits down to have his ceremony performed on a wicker mat (*koosha-shun*), and gives oblations to all the gods and goddesses. Offerings of ghee and small twigs of a tree (*jugnodoomber*) are made to Brumba, the god of fire, by being thrown into a flaming furnace. All this over, and numerous other oblations and offerings being done, the young Brahmin receives a wicker *poita*, which, however, is soon after thrown away, and another of cotton thread, with a small piece of hide affixed to it, given to him. This likewise is thrown away shortly after, and the mystical *poita* with mystical knots is given to him. Having thus received his badge, the young Brahmin walks over to a particular room with a stick in his hand, and receives presents from his friends and relations. In this room he must be shut up for about eleven days, and avoid looking at the face of an inferior caste. If he ever finds it necessary to come out, he must throw a veil over his face, that nobody might either see him or be seen by him. During this period of confinement his meal is very simple—nothing but rice and some boiled vegetable, not dressed with salt, or oil, or spices. When the period of this confinement is over, his friends take him to the Ganges one morning before sun-rise, and there make him throw into the river the stick which he had received on the day of the ceremony. He is then a Brahmin, entitled to all the privileges of a priest."

NATIVE MODE OF REVENUE MANAGEMENT.

The Governor-general is said frequently, while at Saugor and Jubulpore, to have expressed much satisfaction at the manner in which he had found some of the jageers in Bundelcund managed by their respective chiefs, particularly those of Jhansee and Duteea. The assessments, his lordship observed to those who seemed to take any interest in revenue matters, appeared to him, in the best managed native governments, to be always considered as a maximum, binding upon the government only; and as they grant remissions freely whenever they are required from a failure of the crops or other causes, calamities of season, and epidemic diseases among their cattle, do not press so heavily upon the agricultural classes as in our own territories. The native chiefs are, too, when they are men of ability, his lordship thought, better acquainted with the character and capacities of the agents they employ in the management of their revenue, and can feel more assured that the remissions called for are necessary, and will be enjoyed exclusively by those for whom they are recommended. In these remissions, government gives nothing; it

merely forgoes its claim to exact a certain portion of the annual returns; and when the farmers and cultivators save all that the government forbears to take, it is never ultimately lost to government, though it would be, at any one season, more than might have been absolutely necessary. "Under our government," his lordship observed, "we are unhappily not so well acquainted with the character and capacities of our native agents, and we find it every where difficult to protect the rights and interests of our subjects from them. While on the one hand they are urged to speculation and abuse of power by the insufficient salaries we give them, and their insecurity of office, they are, on the other, tempted to it by a greater prospect of impunity: we have rendered competency and integrity in our native agency almost incompatible, and must try to remedy the evil by a higher rate of salary, and a feeling of greater security in office while the duties are discharged with honour and ability."—*Corresp. Cal. Cour.*

AFFAIRS OF THE FREE SCHOOL.

The affairs of the Free School attract attention in influential quarters, and the necessity of a thorough and searching reform has become too apparent to be any longer resisted. Subscriptions to a considerable amount, which have been received from the Mofussil, are held by one gentleman under instructions not to pay them over unless the school is placed on a thoroughly satisfactory footing; and the government subscription, we have reason to believe, will be available only under the same condition. It is also affirmed on good authority, that a bill in equity against the governors is in course of preparation, for the purpose of having the funds taken out of their hands, which a court of Chancery will be compelled to order on a summary motion founded on affidavit, setting forth the facts connected with the erection of the church.—*India Gaz.*

We understand that a mediatory meeting took place yesterday, composed of the governors of the Free School and the gentlemen of the late committee; and that it was there arranged, that the governors should address a letter to the bishop on the subject of the points (or point) at issue, sending that letter to the chairman of the committee before its presentation, in order that his lordship might be the arbiter of facts admitted on both sides, if possible, and thereupon determine what course should be pursued, especially with regard to Mr. Sutherland. A special meeting of the governors took place in consequence at the vestry to confirm the above arrangement; and it was also agreed among the

governors, to hold weekly meetings at the vestry for the revival of their rules, and to consider of any useful suggestions in the report of the committee or otherwise occurring, for reforms in the management of the charity.—*Cal. Cour.*

The Calcutta papers have for some time past teemed with matter connected with charges of management against this school, and against Mr. Sutherland the purveyor. The following is an extract of the report of the committee of inquiry, relative to this gentleman:—

“In regard to the first head of enquiry, your committee are of opinion that Mr. Robertson has done his duty, in bringing forward, for enquiry, the various particulars of mismanagement which are recorded in our proceedings. There can be no doubt, from the tenor of the facts disclosed, that a highly culpable want of management and economy has existed in the supply of articles consumed in the institution, particularly those of a miscellaneous character. The want of check, which pervades the department of account, renders it extremely difficult to fix the blame of this loss upon any particular individual. It must, however, mainly rest with Mr. Sutherland; the secretary and governors being nevertheless responsible for the want of control absolutely necessary to be exerted over a person in his situation. In the blame imputed to Mr. Sutherland the whole of the committee have concurred. It is proper, however, to add, that some of the members conceive that the evidence before the committee would justify the expression of sentiments still more unfavourable to that individual.”

CHARACTER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is from the *Gyananeshun*, a native paper, printed partly in Bengalee and partly in English:—

In proportion as knowledge extends, civilization advances, superstition leaves her domain from the minds of men, which, unbiassed by prejudice and unshackled by Bramhin-craft, are gradually prepared to open their views both with respect to religion and right politics. Schools are daily established in various parts of India; papers rising at every hole and corner of the city; societies formed for translating useful books into the vernacular tongue. Government lends an able hand in all such undertakings, and almost every circumstance contributes to our national welfare. The government, like a parent, offered what to the greater part of the people tasted bitter, but what in its remote consequences will be highly beneficial to us. The abolition of the suttee is the event we allude to,—an act which, though prohibited by government in direct oppo-

sition to the popular feeling, indicates a degree of benevolence claiming the highest praise of posterity.

ROBBERY AT ROGONATHPORE.

We understand that a desperate robbery was committed at Rogonathpore, under the Bancoora magistracy, on the evening prior to the arrival there of the Governor-general. The division of the village where native travellers find accommodation was the scene of the attack, which was made upon a merchant's family returning from Juggernaut to Mirzapore. The family consisted of ten males and six females: of the latter two were wounded, and of the men six were wounded and two killed. A chowkeedar was also killed. We conclude the Governor-general, with his accustomed energy, has ordered prompt measures to be adopted for tracing and securing the perpetrators of this atrocious robbery.—*India Gaz. Feb. 7.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW POLICE REGULATIONS.

A memorial, signed by a large and respectable body of natives, has been presented to Government against the new police regulations about to be carried into force at Madras. They complain of the precipitancy with which the new regulations have been ordered for registration, and declare their firm opinion to be that the proposed system is more likely to encourage oppression than to assist the administration of justice. They protest against the *ex parte* manner in which these rules were framed. “The wisdom,” say the memorialists, “of the glorious constitution of that country, to which it is the happiness of the greatest part of India to be annexed, is such, that before any proposition can be passed into law, it must be submitted to both Houses of Parliament, and receive the sanction of the majority of representatives chosen by the people; and although the Hindoos of Madras and the sister presidencies do not enjoy that inestimable privilege, yet it is humbly suggested that, when innovations are intended which affect their civil and religious manners and customs, the expression of their opinions should not be considered unworthy of attention. Hence, therefore,” they continue, “it will be as beneficial to the Hindoo community, as it would be consonant with justice on the part of Government, when it is intended to revise, modify, alter, or enlarge regulations which already exist, and under which the people have lived for years without murmur or complaint, that the most respectable and

intelligent persons of the community should be consulted with, as to whether such change will tend to secure the affections of the people, preserve their lives and property, and protect them in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, manners, and customs." They endeavour to establish, that the new rules were framed by gentlemen whose knowledge of the Hindoo character was not sufficiently extensive to enable them to judge as to what would be really beneficial to the people; and hence conclude, that their labours have all the fallacy of speculative delusion without the advantages which practical experience invariably affords. "The Hindoos," as the memorialists remark, "are a people whose habits and peculiar prejudices are not to be fully understood or appreciated by such as they are prohibited from admitting to their houses and intimacy."—*Mad. Gaz. Jan. 19.*

CONDITION OF THE INTERIOR.

We find the following statements, in a letter signed "P. de Groot," and dated "Tranquebar, 13th February 1833," published in the *Madras Gazette* of the 23d:—

"When all the free papers of the world justly echo to the cries of bleeding Poland; when the lamentations of her expatriated sons and daughters, and the cruel fate of her patriots and braves, led in chains to the wilds of Siberia, are repeated by a thousand journals to a sympathizing and indignant world, why are we not allowed to say, and repeat it loud, that the introduction of the Company's government in India (whilst the force of ruling in the names of the original sovereigns and chiefs is still carried on) has led to the total ruin of almost all the staple manufactures of India, the boast of ages and the true source of our wealth? Dare any one contradict, when I assert, that whilst lately passing through Malabar, the provinces of Tinnevely, Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatonum, until Madras, I have seen thousands of villages, and many a once-famous and flourishing town, decaying, and fallen into decay and ruin—the number of the inhabitants reduced into a third, and the wretched survivors, without employ or means of subsistence, lamenting the loss of their manufactures, and the want of funds to cultivate their fields—cursing a scorching sun, and calling on cholera to put an end to their miserable existence? Have I not turned with horror and indignation from the sight of the tortures employed in compelling the ruined cultivator to sell his last pair of oxen, or his sash, or mantle, in order to discharge the tax for his parched fields? Am I not this moment taking with me to Europe those very instruments of torture, namely, the two wooden rollers, between which the fingers are squeezed, the thong whip with many a hard knot, and the little

dreadful worm, which when placed in the pit of the navel, and tied over with a cloth, occasions the horrid sensations as if one's bowels are torn into pieces? Having numbered the bare and decayed hut-walls, and obtained from the native local authorities the account of the former and present number of tenanted houses paying tax, I will venture to say that the Indian revenue is now reduced to a half what was paid ten years back. Huddleston and Peter (whose memories are held in the highest degree of veneration amongst the Hindoos, and whose names are now become identified with heathen gods) chose rather to commit suicide than outlive the censures of their unfeeling superiors. I allow that the second might have spent much money in private hospitality; but is there a doubt that he laid out every rupee, the loss of which the Company's treasury experienced, to the relief of the cultivators, ruined by the annual depredations committed by the wild elephants, and in hunting down those unwieldy depredators?"

SECOND MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

Statement of Funds of the Second Madras Laudable Society for 1832.

Sa. Rs. 72,600 of the 5 per cent. loan of Aug. 1826, at 106½	77,319	0	0
Interest due on ditto, from 20th Aug. to 31st Dec. 1832	1,400	11	0
	Ms. Rs. 78,727	11	0

Deduct 10 per ct. on Rs. 96,075 2 2 (amount of premium &c. received, deducting printing and advertising charges and commission) for the next Society	9,607	8	2
Balance due to the treasurers, as per account	7,403	15	8
	17,011	7	10

Mad. Rs. 61,716 3 2

Number of Shares lapsed 11.

Value of one share	Rs. 5,610	9	0
Add amount advanced on each share	2,000	0	0
	Rs. 7,610	9	0

Value of half-share	Rs. 3,805	4	6
Value of quarter-share	1,902	10	3
Lives insured	320		
Total shares held	360½		
Lives lapsed in 1832	10		
Shares lapsed in 1832	11		

ARNETHNOT and Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 15th Jan. 1833.

JEWES OF COCHIN.

In the "Travels of Rabbi David de Beth Hillel," a travelling Jew (referred to, p. 13), published at Madras, is the following account of the white and black Jewes of Cochin:—

"There were here about two hundred families of white Jews when I was there. They have a very fine synagogue paved with porcelain from China. The Dutch presented the synagogue with an excellent clock, for which a separate tower is built. It is richly endowed with garden lands.

On festival days, there is a grand display of gold and silver ornaments, some of which are placed upon the manuscripts as they are carried from the holy ark to the pulpit, where the law is read and occasionally explained. In the time of the Dutch, the white Jews were great and wealthy merchants; but they have since that time sunk weak, and are even in a miserable state, living chiefly by the sale of trinkets and furniture purchased in more fortunate days, and, I am grieved to say, on the prostitution of their half-caste females. They are too proud to work for their livelihood, but spend their time chiefly in making visits. Even the reading of the Holy Scriptures is not usual with them. But some families still retain their landed property, in value from about 2,000 to 10,000 rupees. Their marriages, like those of the Hindoos, are attended with considerable expense, so as to deter many young men from marrying. They double the number of days of matrimonial feasting customary among the Jews, according to Gen. xxix. 27. One of the privileges granted to them in their ancient charter is the royal distinction of bridegrooms wearing a golden chain, and the firing of guns during the fourteen days of the wedding-festivity. This charter is engraved in copper in the Malayalim language and characters.* It was granted by five contemporary kings, whose signatures are affixed, and from whom they are allowed by this charter to make converts. Another privilege is the holding their paternal lands from the crown at half the annual acknowledged value which would be due from the same lands. If any other Jew or foreign white Jew purchase these lands, they may retain the privilege, which would be lost if the property should pass to another class of people. I do not know the date of this copper charter, but have reason to suppose that the white Jews arrived there some little time before the Portuguese, for I have met in Europe with persons of the same family names with those in Cochin, as for instance the Rotenboorgs, Tserfates, Ashkenazim and Sargons, &c. They have no manuscripts more than two or three centuries old.

"The black Jews in Cochin and the surrounding villages, viz. Arnalata, Shynoth, and Malla, consist of about 1,500 families. They have six synagogues; two in Cochin, two in Arnalata, in Shynoth one, in Malla one. The black Jews are good people, and most of them are engaged in mechanical employments. There are no agriculturists among them. Even their garden-grounds are cultivated by the Hindoos. Many are in easy circumstances; scarcely a poor man is to be found among them. Yesoonce, a ship

builder, is reputed to be very rich, and is in every point a respectable man. The black Jews are much more respectable for moral character and conduct than the white Jews. They are in general well acquainted with the Hebrew scriptures, which they readily translate into Malayalim, and, as far as circumstances allow them, they walk according to the law. They have not among them a single priest or a Levite. The white Jews say of them that they are descendants of numerous slaves, who were purchased and converted to Judaism, set free, and carefully instructed by a rich white Jew some centuries ago; at his cost, they say, were all their old synagogues erected. The black Jews believe themselves to be the descendants of the Israelites of the first captivity, who were brought to India and did not return with the Israelites who built the second temple. This account I am inclined to believe correct: though called black Jews, and of somewhat darker complexion than the white Jews, they are not of the colour of the natives of the country, or of persons descended from Indian slaves."

By the last accounts, it appears that this rabbi has been charged with "the highest crime the law recognizes."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDUS TARIFF.

The *Bombay Courier* has published the following paper * on the new tariff of duties for the Indus, drawn up by Mr. Trevelyan, of the Bengal civil service. It is well known that the late mission to Sind succeeded in prevailing on the ameers to consent to the opening of the navigation of the Indus, but did not at the time fix the amount of duties which they were to levy, or arrange a plan for carrying into operation the treaty concluded with them upon the subject. These were points left for the consideration of the Supreme Government, and under its directions the plan proposed by Mr. Trevelyan has been drawn up.

"It does not require any force of reasoning to shew, that the natural communication of the Punjab with the ocean, or the world at large, is by the river Indus and its tributaries, but, owing to the navigation of these streams having been closed, for a series of years past, the trade has been obliged to take an overland direction. Leaving Umritsur, the entrepôt of the Punjab, it crosses the united stream of the Begah and Sutledge at Hurreek, just below their point of junction, and proceeds via Buttuida, Bhatnere, Nohur Behadura,

* Owing to its great length, we have been obliged to abridge this paper, and omit the tables.

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. vi. p. 14.

Rehes, Chooroo, Ramjurh, Futtehpoor, Deedwana, Nagore, Palee, Pahlunpoor, and Puttun, to Bhownuggur, a sea-port on the north-west side of the gulf of Cambay, where the goods are shipped for Bombay. Metals and other heavy articles, both of export and import, being unable to bear the expense of so long a land journey, are mostly sent by the circuitous channel of Calcutta and the Ganges and Jumna; but with this exception, the demand of the Punjab, Cashmere, and a considerable extent of country beyond the Indus, for the cloths of England, the spices of the eastern islands, and every other article of convenience and luxury from beyond the sea, is mainly supplied by the overland route above described, and shawls, saffron, madder, *costus Arabicus*, and other articles, the manufacture or produce of those countries, are sent by it in return.

“When trade has taken a particular channel for a series of years, it is no easy matter to give it an entirely new direction. Whatever may be the ultimate advantages of the change, there are many positive and immediate evils attendant upon it. To say nothing of the influence of confirmed habits, long experience has taught the merchants how to make the most of the facilities, and to avoid the difficulties, which the existing channel offers. They know exactly what they risk, and they are able to calculate with tolerable certainty both their profits and returns.

“In the present instance, these considerations derive additional force from the strong contrast which exists in many respects between the old and the new route. The trade between Umritsur and Bombay is entirely in the hands of nine or ten Marwarree houses, the members of which are natives of some of the very places through which the trade passes, and the convenience of superintending their business in person, and of carrying it on through their own relations and connexions at places in their neighbourhood, which are well known to them, is sufficiently great to compensate for the existence of considerable drawbacks in other respects. The route by the Sutledge and Indus, on the other hand, is entirely new to them. The navigation has not been open within the memory of man, and, like every thing unexplored, it is naturally conceived to be full of difficulties and dangers. They have no agents, no connections upon this route, and there is not so much as a boat ready prepared to receive their cargoes. In short, it is them an *ignota regio*, where they have every thing to learn, every thing to commence from the beginning, and every thing to risk.

“The real dangers they will have to encounter are also by no means inconsiderable. They will have to entrust their

property in the hands of the barbarous rulers of Sind, who are notoriously averse to the measure which has thrown open their country to the intrusion of foreigners, and it is naturally concluded that they will offer every obstruction in their power to the trade, short of absolute hostility. The native merchants feel that the agents and warehouses which they will have to establish in the towns of Sind will be entirely at their mercy.

“My reason for dwelling at so much length upon the obstacles with which the opening of the navigation will have to struggle, is, that it may be clearly borne in mind, that our present object is to create the trade, and not to levy duties upon it; or, in other words, the task we have in hand is, to re-open the navigation of a river, which has been closed for a number of years past, and thereby to give a new direction and development to the trade. It will be time enough to consider what rate of duties the trade will bear when it has been called into existence; and meanwhile the tariff must be viewed only as a means of effecting this desirable object, through the establishment of a fixed rate of duties, to the exclusion of all arbitrary exactions. This point ought to be particularly insisted upon with the native chiefs concerned, and they should be made clearly to understand that the trade cannot be a source of profit to them until after it has found its way into the new channel; and for the present therefore their interests consists, not in fixing particular rates of duty, but in affording such security and encouragement to the mercantile community as will lead to the Indus being adopted as the high road for the commerce of this part of Asia, whereby an inexhaustible source of revenue will be created to all the parties concerned.

“From all that has been said, it is obvious that some very positive encouragement will be required to induce the native merchants to abandon the present route and adopt the one which has been offered to them. What the extent of this encouragement ought to be, there is only one criterion which will enable us to form even an approximate judgment, which is, the total expense of conveying goods by the land routes, whether it is incurred in duties, carriage, guards, or whatever else may be necessary for transporting them to their final destination. If the total expense of every description of conveying goods by the river is not much less than that which is incurred in conveying them by the land route, the merchants can have no motive for putting themselves to all the inconvenience, and encountering all the dangers, which the new channel is supposed to involve. This condition is absolutely essential to the opening of the navigation, and whatever pretensions may be set up or

objections offered by the native powers concerned, the whole undertaking must inevitably end in failure unless it is fulfilled.

"From Umritsur to Hurrekee there is only one route, and the difference in the sea-freight from Bhownuggur to Bombay, and from the mouth of the Indus to the same point, is so small, that it is not worth while taking it into account at the expense of making the calculation more complicated. The difference in the freight certainly cannot amount to more than two annas a maund. All that remains for us to do, therefore, is to satisfy ourselves as to what is the total expense of conveying goods by the land-route from Hurrekee to Bhownuggur, and we shall then be able to judge how much less the expense of conveying goods by water, from Hurrekee to the mouth of the Indus, should be, to afford adequate encouragement to the native merchants to enter upon the speculation.

"Upwards of a year and a-half ago, when the question of the opening of the navigation of the Indus was first agitated, I collected a mass of information regarding the trade of the countries on both sides of the river, from the Marwarree agents settled at Dehli; and, among other things, I took particular pains to obtain a correct statement of the cost at which goods are conveyed from Bhownuggur to Umritsur, and *vice versa*. The accounts received from different persons were carefully compared together; and the following was the result, as it was reported by me to Government at the time. Cotton piece goods being the staple article of import, the cost of conveying them was adopted as a general standard for forming a judgment with respect to other articles.

"Total expense of conveying Goods from Bombay to Shikarpoor and Umritsur.

English piece goods.—Bombay to Bhownuggur, 5 days' sail, at 2 annas per maund.

Bhownuggur to Palee, one month's journey.

Duty to the native chief of Bhownuggur .. 1 14

Various duties from Bhownuggur to Palee .. 2 12

Camel-hire, including the bulao, or money paid to the Bheel communities for protection while passing through their country.

It rests with the owner of the camels to discharge this demand .. 2 4

Chokeydar and other extras .. 0 8

7 0

Palee to Shikarpoor, 20 days' journey, at 3 rupees per maund.

Making the whole expense of conveying English piece goods from Bombay to Shikarpoor Rs. 10. 8 per maund, and the time consumed in the journey one month and 25 days.

Palee to Ramghur, 10 days' journey.

Camel-hire .. 0 14 0

Duty .. 0 14 0

1 12 0

Ramghur to Umritsur, 15 days' journey.

Camel-hire .. 1 0 0

Duty .. 1 0 0

Extra guard, on account of the unsettled state of the intermediate countries ... 0 8 0

2 8 0

Making the total expense of conveying English piece goods from Bombay to Umritsur Rs. 11. 12.

per maund, and the time consumed in the journey two months.

"A year and a-half after this, Captain Wade made similar inquiries at Loodiana from other persons, quite unconnected with those upon whose authority my statement rested, and by a comparison of the two, some judgment may be formed as to the accuracy or otherwise of our information. The result of my inquiries made the actual cost of conveying a maund of cotton piece goods from Bhownuggur to Umritsur, including duties, carriage, and every other expense, is Rs. 11. 12., while, according to Capt. Wade, it is 9 rupees from Bhownuggur to Hurrekee. After making the necessary deduction in my statement for the additional distance from Hurrekee to Umritsur, and allowing something for the difference in the price of carriage, which is perpetually varying, the coincidence between the results obtained by us is very striking, and, as they were derived from totally different sources, the cost of conveyance of this staple may, with confidence, be assumed as an established point and a safe guide for forming a judgment with respect to other articles.

"The cost of conveyance of the first description of articles, belonging to the class known by the native merchants under the name *kirana*, or groceries, is the same as that of cloth. The articles are, assafoetida, indigo, tea, camphor, vermilion, small cardamums, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, &c. The cost of conveyance of broad-cloth, quicksilver, ivory, and carpets is also the same. On the second description of *kirana*, it is only Rs. 5. 8. a maund. This includes sugar, madder, sal ammoniac, almonds, raisins, currants, pistachio-nuts, betel-nuts, dates, coco-nuts, and a variety of other drugs and groceries. Upon the third description of *kirana*, also called *junger*, the cost is one rupee a maund less than upon the second, that is, Rs. 4. 8. Allum, costus Arabicus, ginger, saltpetre, &c., come under this head. Shawls, shawl stuff or *ulwan*, *mulloo* and saffron, cost 35 rupees a maund from Hurrekee to Bhownuggur. The cost of silk is 20 rupees a maund. Every description of stuff made of silk is included under this head.

"In order to form a correct estimate of the real pressure of the cost of conveyance upon each of these articles, it will be necessary to state the average price per maund, and to calculate the per-centage to which the cost of conveyance amounts upon it. The prices given are, of course, those of the mart from which the article is brought, whether it is Bombay or Umritsur.

The commonest kind of chintz sells at Bombay at 5 rupees a piece of 30 yards, and 30 pieces are supposed to make a maund. The price of a maund of the commonest kind of piece goods, therefore, is 150

rupees, and the cost of conveying it from Hurruckee to Bhownugger (9 rupees) is 6 per cent. This however is the cheapest kind of cloth. Printed cambric, for instance, is 11 rupees a piece of 14 yards, and about 50 pieces make a maund. The sum total therefore, in this case, is Rs. 550, and the per-centage is less than 2 per cent. Upon gown muslin the per-centage is only Rs. 1. 3.

"The average cost of conveyance from Hurruckee to Bhownugger, on all the articles above enumerated, is 34. 3. 38. per cent., the highest being 128. 9., and the lowest 5. 4. The average on all the articles which come under the description of cloth, is 4. 2. 4., and upon all the rest it is 36. 15. 3.

"The extraordinary difference is owing partly to the superior cheapness with which light and valuable goods can be conveyed from place to place, compared with those which are bulky and of little value, and partly to the rude mode of collecting their custom duties, which is in use among the native states. As these duties are fixed upon a specified quantity, with only a few very general distinctions as to the description of goods of which this quantity is composed, they of course fall very heavy upon articles of great bulk and small value, while upon costly goods they amount only to a very small per-centage. For instance, a maund of cinnamon and a maund of fine broad-cloth are apparently charged with the same duty; but, as the value of the first is only 25 rupees while the latter may be worth as much as 1,400, it of course amounts to a much higher per-centage upon the former than it does upon the latter. That is to say, whatever appearances might lead us to suppose, the bulky article is really charged with a far heavier duty than the light and costly one.

"Owing to the ruinous expense attending the conveyance of heavy articles, by the land-route, owing to the above-mentioned causes, the base metals, which form one of the most important articles of foreign import to the Punjab and the countries beyond the Indus, are never sent by it. British iron, for instance, sells at Bombay for 2. 4. a maund, and taking the cost of conveyance at the lowest existing rate, or 4. 8. a maund, it would form a charge upon it of 200 per cent. All the foreign metals, therefore, required for the consumption of the countries beyond the Sutledge and Indus, are sent by the circuitous route of Calcutta and the Ganges and Jumna; and although the merchants are thus kept out of their profits for a great length of time, yet their loss on this account, is more than made up to them by the saving of the heavy charge upon these articles by the land-route. The effect is still more serious upon the return trade,

which, consisting for the most part of bulky raw produce, is of course seriously limited by the heavy cost of conveyance. Unless the productions of a country can be taken off its hands, it has nothing to give in exchange for our manufactures; and where merchants are only able to make a single profit, owing to there being no returns, they cannot afford to sell cheap, and the consumption of our manufactures must consequently be limited within very narrow bounds. The main advantage, therefore, to be derived from the opening of the navigation of the Indus is, that the easiest of all channels will be afforded for exporting the produce of the countries, which are naturally connected with it, or the downward navigation of a magnificent river, and we may be certain that, to whatever extent their produce is exported, returns will be made to exactly the same extent in the manufactures and metals of England, the spices of the east, &c.

"These circumstances of the trade require to be understood, before we can fully appreciate the advantage of reducing the burdens on the bulky raw produce of the countries beyond the Indus and Sutledge more to an equality with those on our light and costly manufactured imports. The opening of the Indus will do much to lessen the inequality in the cost of carriage, and it remains for us to remove the inequality in the duties by fixing them on the value, instead of a specified quantity of the article, whatever its description may be.

"The custom-system we would introduce upon the Indus will, of course, be the improved one, known in Europe and in our dominions in India, of adapting the duties to the value of the article, which is the only real criterion of their moderate or excessive amount, or of their pressing heavily or lightly on consumption; but we must not forget that a particular examination of the goods is a necessary part of this system, and if the merchants were liable to undergo this process at as many places as they pay duty at present under the native system, it would be conclusive against the existence of any general trade whatever. The native system of non-examination and unequal duties would be better than this. If our system is introduced at all, it must be introduced with its own machinery, and must be accompanied with the conditions necessary for its success; or, in other words, the numerous chowkies, which belong to the native system, must be put out of the account, and after having been subjected to one examination for the purpose of setting the amount of the per-centage, to which they are subject, the goods must be allowed to proceed unmolested to the end of their voyage.

"Enough, I believe, has now been said on the subject of the principles by which our judgments must be guided in the for-

mation of the tariff, and it only remains to proceed to the actual details.

"In the first place, in order to make a fair comparison between the total expense of conveying goods by the land and river routes, it is necessary to calculate the freight by the river from Hurrekee to the sea.

"Hurrekee is somewhat nearer to the sea than Furuckabad is to Calcutta. The freight between Calcutta and Furuckabad, going and returning together, is from 2 rupees to 2. 8. per maund, and considering the paucity of boats and sailors and the number of additional guards it will be necessary to take, the freight on the Indus, between Hurrekee and the sea, will probably not amount to less than 3 rupees a maund, for the first year or two. The duty I would propose to fix is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on cottons, woollens, silk, shawls, stuffs, and every kind of article which comes under the description of cloth, as well as iron, copper, and other metals; and 5 per cent. on every thing else.

"The average total cost of conveyance, on all the articles which come under the description of cloth, will be Rs. 13. 7. 10. per cent., being a decrease on the cost of conveyance by land route As. 10. 6. The total average cost of conveyance on every other description of goods will be Rs. 25. 11. 5. per cent., which is a decrease, compared with the land route, of Rs. 11. 3. 10. When the additional freight from the mouths of the Indus to the latitude of Bhownuggur, and the anchorage dues, which will be hereafter adverted to, are taken into account, the difference in favour of the river route will be considerably diminished. The former of these will probably be two annas a maund, and the latter amount to Rs. 29. 1. 2. on each vessel, without reference to its size.

"It will, I think, be obvious, that this is the least degree of encouragement which can be held to the mercantile community as an inducement to open the navigation of the Indus. A diminution in the expense of conveyance is the only motive that can be held out to them for this purpose. Every other motive is against the change, as has been already fully shewn, and even the time consumed in effecting the transport of the goods from Hurrekee to Bombay, and *vice versa*, is in favour of the land, and against the river route. The land journey between Bhownuggur and Hurrekee is performed both ways in one month and twenty days, and it is obvious that the voyage between Hurrekee and the latitude of Bhownuggur, including the tedious passage up the river, will amount on the whole to much more than this. After all, the principal advantage which the new route will offer to the mer-

chants will be the equalization of the duties, from their being levied upon the value of the article instead of a given weight; and after a few months, when the navigation begins to be carried on to a greater extent, they will gain something by the reduction of the freight.

"The tariff will be applicable only to goods which are in actual transit upon the line of the Indus, and it must be distinctly understood that it will not interfere, in the least, with goods which are landed for the purpose either of being sold in the towns in the neighbourhood of the river, or of being carried to other countries, and of course we shall have nothing to do with goods in progress to the banks of the river until they have actually been embarked and covered with our passports. The object of our intervention is to open the channel of the Indus to the trade of all the states upon its banks, by preventing any one from levying more than its proper share of duties from goods in transit upon it; and when any goods, therefore, leave the channel of the river, and strike off through any of the independent states on its banks, the object of our intervention has been fulfilled, as far as the goods in question are concerned, and we can therefore have no further cognizance over the duties which may be collected upon them. This is a most important principle for the amcers of Sinde. The town of Shikarpoor, which is shared between the Hyderabad and Khyrpoor amcers, owing to its situation near the entrance of the great Bholan pass, forms the southern outlet to the trade of Afghanistan and other countries to the westward, and when a direct communication has been opened between Shikarpoor and the ocean, by the channel of the Indus, the trade by this route will increase to an extent which cannot now be estimated. The revenue which the amcers will derive from this source will, in all probability, for some time exceed their share of the transit duties upon the Indus.

"No apprehension need be entertained for the safety of our opium arrangements from the opening of the new route. No opium is produced for exportation to foreign parts in the countries of which the Indus will form the channel of communication with the ocean. The opium of Bus-sahir in the hills, and Jugadree in the protected Sikh states, which is the best description produced, is all consumed in the country, and none of it finds its way further than Palee. Opium is so light and valuable an article, that it matters little by what conveyance it is sent. The quickest conveyance, whether it be by land or water, is invariably the cheapest. If it was worth while to export this opium at all, it would be exported at present, and the opening of the river will afford no

inducement for its exportation which is not already in full existence. A camel-load of eight maunds Bussahir opium (the only kind which could be worth while exporting) cost, upon the spot, 2,560 rupees, and land-carriage and native duties, therefore, can amount only to a very small percentage upon it. Malwa opium is exported in large quantities from the port of Kurachee, at the mouth of the Indus, to the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, but the route by which it arrives at Kurachee makes it quite independent of the navigation of the Indus. The opium is first collected at the great entrepôt of Palee, in the Joudhpoor country, and from thence it is sent in nearly a direct line, Omeakote to Kurachee, crossing the Indus a little above Tatab. The duties upon this trade already form a large portion of the custom revenue of the ameers.

"I think a prohibitory duty on opium is a better arrangement for the Indus than an actual prohibition, because it has less the air of restriction, and does not require the promulgation of severe penal measures, which are always made use of for purposes of extortion. So marked a thing as the total prohibition of the article might give the Sindees a handle for complaining that their revenue was defrauded by its illegal transport, and boats might be stopped on the ground, real or pretended, of their containing opium. Not long ago, we heard of the chuprasses stationed on the Ganges threatening to throw opium into the passage boats if their illegal demands were not complied with. The difference between a specific prohibition and prohibitory duty is of course more nominal than real; but the one will appear to authorize interference with the trade, on the part of the people, over whom we have very slight means of control, while the other shrouds the matter in a very convenient obscurity, in which it is to be hoped it will always remain.

"As no foreign trade is at present carried on upon the Sutledge and Indus, there can be no existing tariff to be taken into consideration in fixing the rates of duty which ought to be levied. Owing to there being no navigation of any description upon the Sutledge and Gharra, except at the ferries, Bahawal Khan and Runjeet Singh have not had the effrontery to bring forward any table of duties. The ameers, however, have not been so modest; and although Colonel Pottinger and both the gentlemen who have lately written memoirs upon Sindh, declare, in the most positive manner, that there is no foreign trade whatever upon the Indus, and that the only use made of this magnificent river is in transporting wood and grain from one part of the country to another, they (the ameers) have produced pompous state-

ments of duties which they propose should be levied. The Khyrpoor ameer's tariff is stated to have been settled by Futteh Mahomed Khan Ghoree, and the other servants of the Khyrpoor state whose names are mentioned, and the Hyderabad tariff is, 'according to the ancient usage of the nuwabs (on the part of the kings) of Delhi, extracted from the dastars or records of the Sindh government.'

"The table of duties proposed by the Khyrpoor ameer is sufficiently moderate: for instance, the first item, consisting of English long-cloth, is charged only Rs. 3. 13. a corg, or a little less than four per cent.; and the second item, broad-cloth, is charged Rs. 2. 12. a piece, or Rs. 4. 9. 4. per cent.; and madder, alum, tobacco, and a variety of groceries, are charged Rs. 1. 8. a maund: even with regard to these, it is declared that the duties shall be levied on only one-half the ascertained value of the goods, the other moiety being excused, though it does not exactly appear how this arrangement is to be carried into effect, all the duties proposed being fixed upon quantity instead of value. This remission, Colonel Pottinger states, was an unsolicited boon of Meer Roostum himself; and his highness even offered to remit the whole duties if Colonel Pottinger wished it.

"The duties proposed to be levied by Meer Murad Ali amount to Rs. 14. 1. per cent. in Bombay rupees, and they are calculated on the value of the article, which seems to indicate that a more enlightened system of customs prevailed upon the Indus in the times of the kings of Delhi (from the records of whose delegate these duties are said to have been copied) than is to be found at present in any of the native states of India. With regard to these duties, it is only necessary to observe that, however applicable they might have been to the prosperous state of things which existed in Sindh in former times, their amount is such as to render them quite inconsistent with the present object of opening the navigation of the Indus after it has been closed for a long course of years by over-exaction and misrule. The adoption of a scale of duties at all approaching in amount to that proposed by the Hyderabad ameer would be conclusive against the success of the undertaking, and the trade would continue in its present channel through Rajpootana.

"Some time ago I requested Captain Wade to consult with the merchants of Umritsur what rate of duty they could afford to pay by the river route, from Hurrekee to the sea; and the rates which they agreed upon, in communication with Capt. Wade, were as follows: upon shawls, and the articles which come under the same head, Rs. 25 a maund; kinkab, Rs. 20 a

maund; silk, saffron, &c., Rs. 5 a maund; cloth, Rs. 3 do.; *kirana*, or groceries, Rs. 28 do.; *tungur* and coarse do., Rs. 2 do.

“These duties are not only much lower than those which I have proposed on all the valuable staple articles of import and export, but they also partake in a high degree of the inequality which characterizes the native mode of levying duties by weight instead of value, which has been adhered to in this instance.

“There is another claim of the Hyderabad ameer, which is far more reasonable in amount, although it would be very injurious to the interests of the trade if it was admitted in its present form. This claim is for port and river-anchorage dues, and it amounts altogether to Rs. 29. 1. 2., to be levied at ten places, without reference to the size of the vessel. If Meer Murad Ali's claim to collect anchorage dues on the foreign trade of the Indus, in addition to the established custom duties, is admitted, a similar claim will be asserted by Meer Roostum Bahawal Khan and Runjeet Sing, and boats in their progress up and down will be subjected to daily exactions wherever they stop, which will be ruinous in the aggregate as it will be impossible to check their amount. If we desire that the trade should flourish, and that daily recurring causes of collision should be prevented between us and the powers on the banks of the Indus, we must leave them no excuse for detaining the boats in transit and levying exactions from them. Our experience on the Jumna and Ganges has shewn us the impossibility of preventing even our own officers from following a systematic practice of extortion, so long as they are permitted to detain boats under any pretence whatever. Once in possession of a plan for exercising a control over the boats, they never let them go until they get a handsome douceur, and as it is done in the ostensible performance of their duty, it is impossible to check the practice.

“It has been found that the only way to save the trade from ruinous exactions of this kind, even in our own provinces, is to prohibit the detention of the boats in transit under any circumstances; and certainly this is the only way in which the same desirable object can be effected in a country where our influence over the subordinate officers being conveyed through a medium like that of the ameer, is very slight indeed. If no pretence whatever is left for placing any restraint upon the progress of the boats, then only a broad line will be drawn which few would dare to infringe; and if it is infringed, the act would be of that palpable and self-evident character which would leave no doubt as to its real nature, and would enable us to take such notice of it as would effectually

prevent a repetition. Our commercial relations with Sindé ought certainly not to be placed on such a footing as would oblige us to take daily cognizance of exactions and forced delays which, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, it is found impossible to prevent even in our own country. There ought to be no neutral ground of this kind,* and matters should be so arranged that there should be no alternative left between the free and totally unrestricted passage of the boats in transit, and their detention without authorised reason of any kind.

“However objectionable the mode of collecting these dues at present in use would be under the altered circumstances of the trade, yet they are not unreasonable in their aggregate amount; and as their realization from all the ships and boats which will be employed in the foreign trade will afford Meer Murad Ali a strong additional inducement to acquiesce in the measures necessary for giving to it a due development, the whole of them had better be admitted upon a revised footing. The Rs. 7. 13. which is at present levied as port-dues on each vessel, on her arrival at the harbour, at the mouth of the Indus, will of course remain on its footing; and river-dues, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 21. 4. 2., which are at present collected from each boat at nine different places on the river, had better be realized at once at the sea-port, on the arrival of each boat from the upper parts of the river, and on its setting out again with a fresh cargo upon its return voyage. Independent of the advantage to the trade, this plan will be highly beneficial to the exchequer of the ameer, who will thus get all his dues at once, without the expense of collecting them at a variety of places, and with an ample security that every rupee collected will be paid into his treasury, which he would be far from having according to the other mode.

“It next remains to be considered in what proportions the duty fixed upon for the whole line of the Indus and Sutledge is to be divided among the chiefs concerned. The principle upon which this division ought to be made is a very obvious one: each should share in proportion to the distance the river touches upon or passes through his dominions, or, in other words, in proportion to the distance for which he will be responsible for the protection of the trade. This will determine the rate at which each will levy duties, but their actual collections will, of course, depend upon the extent of the trade which passes within their respective limits.

“The proportions in which the different powers on the Sutledge and Indus will share in the aggregate duties will be as follows:—

British Government	} —Rs. 2 14 8 {	Ra. 0 9 7
Runjeet Singh.....		1 6 0
Bahawul Khan.....		0 15 1
Hyderabad currency:		
Ra. 0 13 11		
1 11 10		
Khyrpoor.....	} —Rs. 2 1 3 {	Ra. 0 11 1
Hyderabad.....		1 6 2
		Ra. 4 15 11

"These sums will of course be diminished by half on those articles which are charged with a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

"I should certainly recommend that our Government should not remit its own share of the duties from a feeling of liberality and disinterestedness. It might fairly be considered entitled, in its capacity of supreme government of India, to some remuneration for the heavy expense to which it has been already put, and which it must continue to incur, in opening the navigation, and maintaining that degree of combined arrangement which is necessary for keeping it open. Our title to a share in the duties, in virtue of our territorial rights on the left bank of the Sutledge, standing as it does on exactly the same ground as the title of the other parties concerned, is quite clear and undisputed. These possessions were urged to the ameers, at the period of the late mission, as the ground upon which we claimed the right to demand the free navigation of the Indus, and our declining, therefore, to take the proportion of the duties to which they entitle us, would appear, in the highest degree, inconsistent and unaccountable. Some of these days, our share of the duties on the Indus may become an important source of revenue, and we ought not gratuitously to abandon it because it appears insignificant at present. But there are far more important advantages involved in our asserting our right to a share of the duties than the revenue which will be derived from it. By taking our proportionate territorial share of the duties on the Indus, we shall record, in a most unequivocal manner, the ground upon which our original interference rested, and upon which it will continue to be exercised for keeping open the navigation. We shall be considered a party to the concern. Our proceeding will be viewed without jealousy, as being dictated by a just and necessary regard to our vested interests, and they will carry a high degree of weight and influence with them, because it will be known that we cannot, with any regard to our character, allow those interests to be compromised. On the other hand, if we waive our right to our share in the duties, and keep our territorial interests in the scheme in the background, we should always be regarded as unauthorized intruders by the other parties concerned, and our proceedings would

be looked upon with jealousy and suspicion.

"All that now remains to be discussed is, how and where the duties are to be collected.

"The plan which is proposed to be adopted is shortly as follows; an officer of the British Government will be stationed at each extremity of the line of navigation, and boats intending to proceed up and down will receive their passes from them, and have their manifests or bills of lading countersigned by them after their actual correspondence with the cargo has been ascertained. The duties which fall to the share of the three northern powers, or Runjeet Singh, Bahawul Khan, and the British Government, on boats going both up and down, will be collected at Ferozepoor, under the superintendence of the political agent; and the duties belonging to the southern powers, or Khyrpoor and Hyderabad, will be collected at the port at the mouth of the Indus; and between these two points boats will not be liable to be detained on any pretence whatever. If goods diverge from the prescribed route, either by being landed or by entering the channels of any of the other rivers which belong exclusively to Runjeet Singh's country, then we shall have no further concern with them, and they will of course become subject to the duties which are levied by the native states through which they may happen to pass.

"As it is proposed to collect the duties on the foreign trade at the extreme points of Ferozepoor and the mouth of the Indus, it is obvious that these duties will not interfere with those which are already realized by the ameers on the inland trade of their country, whether they are levied upon the river, or upon the goods being embarked or disembarked. The maund spoken of in the above statements and calculations is invariably the Furruckabad maund, but the difference between the Umritsur and Bombay rupee is so trifling, that I did not consider it necessary to reduce them to a common standard. In fixing the tariff, the Furruckabad maund and rupee had better be adopted as being the standard weight and coin of the whole of Central and Upper India, including the Punjab, to which all others are referred. This will cause a considerable apparent increase in the duties of the ameers of Sinde. The Corah, or Hyderabad rupee, is 25 per cent. less than the Bombay rupee, and the latter is two per cent. less than the Furruckabad or Kuldar rupee. Counted in Corah rupees, therefore, the share of the Hyderabad ameer, instead of being Rs. 1. 6. 2. per cent., will be Rs. 1. 11. 10., and the Khyrpoor share, instead of being As. 11. 1., will be As. 13. 11.; but as the authoritative valuation upon which the tariff will be founded will also be made in Kul-

dar rupees, answering to a proportionate number of Corahs, this increase will of course be only nominal."

ROBBERIES.

Robberies in various parts of the presidency continue to increase in number. A little village of huts, which has recently sprung up on the sands, to the right of the main road as the village of Colaba is entered, is said to be a nest of thieves; the occupants of the huts are mostly dissolute Madrassese, who have no visible means of subsistence.

THE LATE M. JACQUEMONT.

"Jacquemont foresaw his destiny. We agreed to meet in Paris; 'but,' said he, taking me aside to a couch in a remote corner of the room, 'do you think I can survive three years' exposure to the climate of India?' I stared at him, in utter surprise, and, after a pause, replied, 'have you, at present, any indication of approaching ailment, or symptom of its presence?' 'No,' said he; 'but this presentiment, that I shall not be alive three years hence, when it is my purpose to return to France, has laid firm hold upon my mind, yet I cannot tell you why!' I observed how unreasonable, and even discreditable, it was, in one educated to the profession of medicine, to yield up his mind to any such extravagant and fancy-nursed belief; adding, after due inquiry into the past history and present state of his bodily condition, that I could perceive no cause or excuse whatsoever for this visionary, but ill-omened, apprehension: and thus the subject ended. His diet, I may observe, was almost wholly vegetable; wine he rarely tasted, and when prevailed upon to do so, a very little French claret and water formed the sober beverage. In all his habits he was unsophisticated, simple, and abstemious, and a strict observer of regularity so far as circumstances would admit; yet, within three years after this conversation which I have recited, he breathed his last!"—*Corresp. Bom. Cour.*, Feb. 9.

THE PLAGUE.

Strict precautions have been taken to prevent the introduction of the plague here from the Persian Gulf. The *Sophia*, a native vessel, arrived in the beginning of February, with a disease on board, supposed to be the plague, of which numbers of the crew and passengers died. The disregard of truth amongst the natives never was more strikingly shown than upon the arrival of this vessel. When the quarantine officer went alongside to inquire into the state of the health of all on board, and put the usual question, whether any deaths had occurred, he

was immediately answered in the negative by the *nacquadah*, and might perhaps have been imposed upon so far as to allow of the vessel passing to the quarantine station; but, seeing a man behind significantly hold up three fingers, he was led to suspect that all was not right, and after a long cross-examination discovered the truth.

NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We hear that a considerable reduction has been made in the sum which had been allowed by Government to the Native Education Society, or rather a specific allowance of 20,000 rupees per annum, has been granted, in lieu of all those charges of the Society which have hitherto been defrayed by Government. Having made inquiry respecting the amount of these charges, we learn that they have averaged 40,000 or 50,000 rupees per annum, for the last four or five years. Whether this was considered too large a sum to be spent in the cause of native education, and was reduced accordingly, or whether this was done under a belief that that cause would be better promoted by applying a portion of the amount to the support of schools in some of the populous towns in the interior, and with an intention so to apply it, we have not been able to ascertain. It is, indeed, believed by some persons, that the latter is the true cause, and the contemplated formation of an English school at Poona, on an extensive and liberal scale, is adduced in support of this view; but we confess we entertain a different opinion; and, though we think it probable that schools will, at some future period, be established in some other of the populous towns in the Bombay territories, we believe Government has no intention, at present, of continuing to apply to the same purpose (though in a different mode) the whole of the sum that has been expended for several years past in the education of natives. We greatly apprehend that the same financial pressure which imposed the necessity of making large retrenchments in the different departments of the public service, has dictated the reduction in the Society's expenses. Whatever may have been the cause, we are confident that every friend of native education will regret the circumstance.

We have heard, with regret, that the European head master of the Society's school at Bombay has left their employ, or been discharged, in consequence of a difference between the committee and him on the subject of his allowances. He had, we understand, applied to them for an allowance in lieu of a house which had been assigned for his residence, but which he was desirous of quitting, as his health had been injured by living in it since join-

ing the institution, upwards of five years ago. This application was met, on the part of the committee, by a demand that he would renew his engagement with them, or, in other words, bind himself to remain in their employ for a further period, on the former term, an indefinite promise being thrown out, at the same time, that when he did so, the question about the house would be considered. The master declined to enter into any compact before the terms were determined upon, and the committee thereupon passed a resolution dispensing with his services, which was immediately communicated to him, with an intimation that his salary would cease from that day.—*Durpun*, Nov. 9.

Singapore.

PIRATES.

We are happy to find that the Dutch authorities at Rhio have been exerting themselves very strenuously of late in endeavouring to suppress piracy to the southward. According to well-authenticated accounts, we learn that, early last month, M. De Groot, the resident, with Mr. Borgen, the master-attendant, left Rhio on an expedition against the Lingin pirates, who recently committed so many depredations on the trade of this settlement. H.N.M.S. *Amphitrite*, H.N.M. schooner *Janus*, two gun-boats, and three armed boats (a formidable armament), formed a force which spread consternation among the piratical savages, as the schooner, gun-boats, and native armed boats were despatched between the numerous islands which compose their principal lurking places and abode. The vessels entered the very rivers and creeks which they occupy, but the pirates fled in all directions; and report states that upwards of fifty of those who inhabited the well-known piratical island of Sikana, who had fled inland at the approach of the expedition, died for want of food. Eleven of the sultan of Lingin's prows are now cruising in that direction, in search of the panglimas who were principally concerned in the late depredations, and it is said that, as the sultan is a very resolute and determined man, they will not return until they capture the said panglimas. The piratical haunt on the island of Timiang has been burnt down by the people of the above prows, on account of disobedience towards the lawful sovereign of the place.

The resident and master-attendant remained eight days at the sultan's house, at Lingin, and on their return visited many of the islands, of which no idea can be formed unless personally seen. The island of Lingin itself is stated to be not so large as is represented in the charts, as half of

the supposed island is composed of numerous isles not inappropriately called by the natives "*satu gantang lada*" (a measure of pepper).—*Sing. Chron.*, Jan. 17.

Malacca.

The enclosed notice was sent to Lingy by a self-made rajah, who was in the English camp during the late disturbance with the Nanning people, "the famous Seyd Saban," who, it must be remembered, was also the chief cause of the war, for had he not joined the Panghuloo of Nanning when the first expedition went up, it is well known nothing would have happened, and Government would have saved above twenty lacs of rupees.

People assert that this duty has been allowed to be levied as a remuneration to Seyd Saban; but it can hardly be believed that the government would allow their merchants to be such great sufferers for a paltry consideration of this nature.

The notice is as follows:—"Orders from the Eangdepertuan Bessar, the Eangdepertuan Moodah, the Dattoo Lellah Maharajah, to be respected, and sent to the Orang Kyah Katas, to inform him from us that, in regard to all tin that comes from Soongey Oojong, and is carried down the Lingy river, we require that a tax of three dollars a bahar must be paid to us. For we have done this after having consulted with the government of Malacca, that is to say, the governor of Pulo Penang, and the resident of Malacca. This order is to inform the merchants of Lingy that whoever exports tin must pay a duty at Sempang of three dollars per bahar. Written in the year 1248."

It is well known that the tin mines are chiefly worked by Chinese, and that the traders at Lingy and Soongey Oojong could not go on working them if they did not get advances from the merchants at Malacca. It has been on this system that the trade has flourished so well. The Malacca merchants have, at this present moment, above 10,000 dollars outstanding, for which those of Lingy are bound to deliver tin at a certain rate; therefore this heavy duty falls on the Malacca merchants, as those that have engaged to receive it at Lingy will have to pay the duty, and those that may have agreed to receive it at Malacca must either pay the extra three dollars or lose their money altogether; for the Malay merchants at Lingy declare that they cannot afford to sell it, their profits not amounting to one-fourth of the duty, being equal to one dollar per pecul, or about ten per cent. As the profits will not cover the expense of the workmen, the Chinese will of necessity abandon the mines.—*Corresp. Sing. Chron.*

Johanna Islands.

The island of Anjouan or Johanna, one of a cluster of islands N.W. of Madagascar, has been the scene of a revolution, bearing a remote resemblance to that of France in 1830, of which, it is said, the people had learned a few details.

It appears, from a very full account given in the *Ceriden*, Mauritius paper, that, on the death of Radaina, king of Madagascar, and the usurpation of Ranavalou, one of his wives, prince Ramanetaka Rivo, owing to the murder of the royal family by the queen, became presumptive legal heir to the crown of the Ovas. Menaced with death, he fled with his family and 200 Ovas to Anjouan, and sought an asylum there, with the sultan, Soubdah Abdallah, whom he assisted in putting down the revolts of his subjects. This sultan, under an aspect of benevolence, concealed a character compounded of pusillanimity and ferocity. Some of his sources of revenue were of a novel kind. A tax of two Spanish piastres was payable on every new-born babe, and till paid, the mother was prohibited from giving it food, and compelled to witness its death. Two piastres were likewise payable before a corpse could be interred, which putrified in the house till the tax was advanced. The rite of circumcision was taxed twenty piastres, and it cost ten to be permitted to shave the head. These imposts and his atrocities exasperated the sultan's subjects into open revolt. They turned their eyes to Ramanetaka, who, notwithstanding his services, had fallen under the tyrant's displeasure. He accepted their proposals to put himself at their head; the people and the chiefs crowded to his standard; they commenced their march against the sultan,—Prince Ramanetaka in the uniform of an English general; and Abdallah, deserted by his subjects, on the 16th January, left Anjouan for Mohely, where, being forsaken on all sides, he departed on the 21st for Mosambique, with his family and his *Polignac*, a minister known by the name of *Lord Rodney*.

Prince Ramanetaka made some scruples, at first, about accepting the title of sultan, as he was not a Mahomedan (being, we suppose, a Christian); but this scruple appears to have been overcome, and he is now sultan of the Anjouan islands.

China.

THE INSURRECTION IN FORMOSA.

The emperor's answer to the official report concerning the rebellion reached Fokien early in last month. His majesty directs that the war be at once brought to a

close, and that no great or useless expenses be incurred. He seems to regard the affair as of by no means first-rate importance, as he supposes the first force sent over (about 5,000 men) would be amply sufficient to annihilate the rebels. Troops have been sent at different times from Fokien, Canton, and ultimately from Nanking, from which a new generalissimo was sent over to take the command of the forces. Many skirmishes have taken place, in most of which the insurgents were victorious. One officer of high rank was so alarmed at finding his troops hemmed in that he died of fright; several are named as having been killed in battle; and one, having disguised himself, escaped through the rebel forces, and took refuge in a fortified town to the northward of 'Tae-wan-foo, which he defended successfully against a severe attack; the prisoners who were confined here, being detected in an attempt to burn the town, were put to death. It is said that the rebels have so far succeeded as to be able to prevent further supplies and troops from landing.—*Canton Reg.* Feb. 16.

We hear that the latest accounts, which have just reached Canton, represents a total and sudden change in the appearance of affairs; the rebels are said to have quarrelled among themselves and to have come to open battle, and that the imperial troops took advantage of this to attack and rout both. The governor of Fokien province was, it is said, about to proceed in person to the seat of war, to finish the business, and come in for the glory of the victory at a cheap rate.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Howqua.—The intention of Howqua, the senior hong-merchant, to return to active life is now publicly known. He will take his usual share in the business of next season.

Voyages up the Coast.—The appearance of a "barbarian" ship on the coast of Keang-soo has called forth from the emperor another circular to the governors and foo-yuens of the maritime provinces, received in Canton early this month. The imperial order is grounded on information from Nanking, that a ship with three masts, and many men and guns, carrying a flag, on which were Chinese characters, stating the vessel to be a merchant ship from India, had arrived from the northward; and that there was a man on board who spoke Chinese, and that from him it was found that the ship had on board the crew of a junk, which they had taken off a wreck at sea, and whom they came to deliver up. The report further stated, that the cargo of the vessel consisted of woollen cloth and other goods, from which it was believed to be the same which appeared off

the coast some months previously, although the people on board declared that she had long since gone back to her own country.

The imperial reply to the foregoing is much in the usual style, enjoining all the local officers of the maritime provinces to keep strict watch, and drive the ship off the coast; but prudently ordering them most strictly to abstain from any attack, while they are to prevent any of the crew from landing, and strictly to refuse all supplies of rice and water, that so the ship may be obliged to return to Canton, &c. The only notice taken of the preservation of the lives of the crew of the junk is an order to inquire if such a vessel existed, and whether the story is true.—*Canton Reg. Feb. 16.*

Singular Anecdote.—It is well known that the provinces of Shense and Shanse contain some of the most opulent men in China. The natives say they have money heaped up like mountains. The chief money-lenders in Canton are from these provinces. During the last years of the late emperor Kea-king, a rich widow of the name of Chun, of the district Tae-yuen-foo, had a son, who went to all lengths in luxury and extravagance. Among other idle pursuits, he was a great chess-player; but chess, on a piece of board or paper, as the Chinese have it, is a very meagre though interesting game. Master Chun conceived a new idea: he got a large room painted as a chess-board, with tables for himself and friend on opposite sides. For chess-men he purchased a set of beautiful female slaves, dressed them up in various colours, and made them perform, by a signal, the duty of knights, pawns, horses, kings, queens, castles, &c. This high chess-player saved himself the trouble of moving the pieces; at a given signal the pieces taken made their exit at the door.

Of these proceedings the emperor got intelligence; and, probably offended by a rich subject out-doing him in luxury, he affected to be horribly offended at the idea of buying slaves to perform the office of chess-men. He fined Master Chun 3,000,000 of taels (a million sterling), and transported him to the Amoor (Black-dragon River) for life; telling him, at the same time, that he ought to be infinitely grateful that his "brain-cup" (or head) was not separated from his shoulders.—*Canton Register.*

Corea.

*The Korean Language.**—The civilization and literature of the greater part of eastern Asia originated in China. In China first characters were formed to express ideas; in China sages and lawyers lived and taught; and from China the other nations

received their civil institutions. Corea, Japan, the Lewchew Islands, Cochin China, and Tonquin were successively reclaimed from barbarism. When these several nations adopted the Chinese mode of writing, they introduced also the original sounds of the characters; but as their organs of speech differed widely from those of the Chinese, they were either unable to pronounce them correctly, or they confounded them with similar sounds in their own language, which were more familiar to their ears. We find, therefore, a great variety in the pronunciation of the Chinese characters among all the nations who have adopted them as their medium of writing; yet, even in this variety, there is striking analogy with the pronunciation of the Chinese character in the Mandarin dialect, which is the true standard.

The more literature advanced, the more common the use of such phrases in the colloquial dialects became. Thus, though the spoken languages of the nations, by whom Chinese characters were adopted, at first widely differed from the Chinese, yet they gradually became assimilated, just as, by the adoption of Latin words and phrases among the barbarians who overthrew the Roman empire, their native tongue was gradually changed into a latinized jargon or *patois*. Nevertheless, the Chinese characters, when merely read over, were unintelligible to an illiterate native, unless properly explained in his native tongue, though the sounds were not entirely foreign to his ear. Thus two languages arose, one merely expressive of the sounds of the written characters, the other expressive of the ideas uttered. For the latter, the natives of the respective countries above-named invented alphabets strictly adapted to their own organs of speech. These general remarks apply fully to the Korean language.

Though the majority of the inhabitants know how to read the Chinese written language, they have nevertheless, for greater convenience, adopted an alphabet suited peculiarly to their own tongue, similar in theory to the Japanese syllabic system. The formation of the alphabetic characters is extremely simple, but at the same time very ingenious.

There are fifteen general sounds of consonants. These fifteen, being joined as initials to the vowels and diphthongs, form a syllabary of 168 different combinations. The consonants appear often to change their pronunciation considerably; and the vowels sometimes do the same, but more slightly. This is generally, if not at all times, for the sake of euphony,

The Korean language, like all the languages of eastern Asia, has neither declension nor conjugation. It agrees exactly with the Chinese, so far as regards position as a substitute for inflection. The

* By the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff.

pronunciation of the Chinese characters has been so completely mixed up with the original language of the country, that the present spoken language consists in great part of composite words, in which the words of both languages are united to express one single idea. Hence the language is extremely verbose. At first sight, it appears to differ widely from the Chinese, and to bear a greater resemblance to the Man chou; but, on nearer inspection, the reverse is found to be true. The Chinese has been so thoroughly interwoven with it, and so fully moulded according to the organs of the natives, that one may trace the meaning of whole sentences, after having been somewhat accustomed to the sounds wherewith the natives read the Chinese characters.

The resemblance between the Korean and Japanese languages is very striking. The Koreans study euphony to excess, and often omit or insert a letter to effect it. We may call the Korean a very expressive language; it is neither too harsh nor too soft. The Chinese language is sometimes unintelligible to foreigners, because it contains a great many sounds which are only half-pronounced; while the Korean is full and sonorous, and may be easily understood. The Koreans confound, interchange, and transpose, the letters *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*. As they are a very grave people, they pronounce their language with peculiar emphasis. It is expressive, not on account of the great number of ideas which they can convey through this medium, for the natives are poor in thoughts, but because of its sonorous nature. We meet in it all the terms for abstract ideas which the Chinese language contains; but for many of those ideas they have nothing more than the sound of the Chinese characters, and not an original word.

It is remarkable that, not only the Chinese, but also the nations who have received their civilization from them, have taken the utmost pains to cultivate the Chinese language. To encourage the study thereof, it has been made a duty incumbent on all who aspire to literary honours, and thereby to officers in the government, to know the language thoroughly. This seems to be no less the case in Corea than in the other Chinese-language-nations; and hence it is that the Chinese character is so generally understood in a country which, in civilization, is far inferior to China, as it is also to Japan.—*Chinese Repos. Nov.*

Siam.

The *Singapore Chronicle* contains some extracts of a private letter from Bangkok, giving lamentable details of the miseries
Asiat. Journ. VOL. 11, No. 44.

which the unfortunate Malays, captured during the late Siamese expedition to the east coast of the peninsula, are suffering in Siam:—

"I have seen most of the poor wretched creatures, that have been brought up from the Malay coast, and were I even capable of conveying to you, in a slight degree, the miserable sights that I have seen, it would make you shudder. I even wonder that God permits such wanton cruelty and oppression to exist on the face of the earth.

"The number of Malay slaves, brought up here within the last six weeks, will amount to between 4,200 to 5,000 souls, consisting principally of very old women and numbers of young children, and only a very few able-bodied men. Those, I suppose, who were able to run made their escape, and left the old, sickly, and very young to the mercy of the merciless Siamese invaders.

"Out of compliment of course to their ally, the British-Indian Government, the poor, wretched, diseased creatures (and few indeed were free of disease), were quartered in what the Siamese style 'the British factory.' I occupy one side, and the Malays, to the amount of 400 or 500, were confined in the other until a conveyance could be got to take them up the country, or perhaps until they were given in presents to some of the great men here. They were counted in and out, just like so many sheep, and when an order was given, in presents to some of the Siamese chiefs, to send off forty or fifty, it did not matter whether they were sick or well, off they must go, the healthy carrying the sick, and in some instances you would see them counting out old men and women, in such a condition that it was scarcely possible they could have lived had they been left alone a single hour. Most of the Malays had immense large ulcers about their feet or legs, and the stench from them alone was enough to breed a plague. Besides that, they were all swarming with lice, and covered with the itch; and, to wind up all, had sore eyes. It is strange, that all my servants got sore eyes by only looking at them.

"They have got here the rajah of Patani in irons and some of his family; also the rajah of Jella, and one or two others. At first, there was no respect of persons; but now the rajah of Jella is living by himself, and even the praklang allows him opium to smoke. He must have found his money-chest pretty heavy, or he would not have granted him this indulgence. The old rajah of Ligor has at last arrived. The rajah of Patani states, that the rajah of Ligor advised him to make war against the governor of Singora and kill him, in order that one of the rajah of Ligor's sons might be governor in
(2 H)

his stead, and then all the provinces south of Cape Liant, including Quedah, would be under the government of the rajah of Ligor and his sons. This, I believe, the king of Siam knows, at which he is sorely troubled. The rajah of Ligor, even now, if he pleases, is able to declare his independence, and support it too, against Siam. If the king of Siam loses him he loses the best and smartest officer in his kingdom.

"The Siamese, when down on the coast, robbed the country of every thing they could lay their hands on; even the cattle they took away with them. My old friend the pra-klang has feathered his nest pretty well. For the last six months, he has had thirty or forty goldsmiths making pots, cans, cups, boxes, &c., of gold, and he has scraped together, in silver, nearly 60,000 Spanish dollars, besides other odds and ends. The king got from Culantan 30,000 dollars and ten cat-ties of gold, and I suppose the old pra-klang got a good round sum also. The latter obtained about 2,000 slaves, and you may be sure he took care to choose the best for himself. The king gets about 3,000, but they are not worth much.

"As to Captain Burney's treaty, the Siamese have no more regard for it than the man in the moon has. They paid attention to it for a short time, but now it is completely forgotten, and, I may add, despised. I am wrong when I say forgotten, for they have never once omitted to charge the 1,700 ticals per fathom, besides which they make the duties payable on all produce in the interior. The good of the treaty is this, we have now to pay besides all the duties on the produce as formerly."*

The Rev. C. Gutzlaff, in his "Journal of a Residence in Siam," and published in the *Chinese Repository*, gives the following particulars respecting the Laos, or Shans:

"In the capacity of missionary and physician, I came in contact with the Laos or Chans, a nation scarcely known to Europeans. I learnt their language, which is very similar to Siamese, though the written character, used in their common as well as sacred books, differs from that of the Siamese. This nation, which occupies a great part of the eastern peninsula, from the northern frontiers of Siam, along Camboja and Cochin China, on the one side, and Burmah on the other, up to the borders of China and Tonquin, is divided by the Laos into Lau-pung-kan (white

Laos) and Lau-pung-dam (black or dark Laos), owing partly to the colour of their skin. These people inhabit mostly mountainous regions, cultivate the ground, or hunt, and live under the government of many petty princes, who are dependent on Siam, Burmah, Cochin China, and China. Though their country abounds in many precious articles, and among them a considerable quantity of gold, yet the people are poor and live even more wretchedly than the Siamese, with the exception of those who are under the jurisdiction of the Chinese. Though they have a national literature, they are not very anxious to study it; nor does it afford them a fountain of knowledge. Their best books, are relations of the common occurrences of life, in prose; or object tales of giants and fairies. Their religious books in the Bali language are very little understood by their priests, who differ from the Siamese priests only in their stupidity. Although their country may be considered as the cradle of Buddhism in these parts, because most of the vestiges of Samo Nakodum, apparently the first missionary of paganism, are to be met with in their precincts, yet the temples built in the honour of Budha are by no means equal to those in Siam, nor are the Laos as superstitious as their neighbours. Their language is very soft and melodious, and sufficiently capacious to express their ideas.

"The Laos are dirty in their habits, sportful in their temper, careless in their actions, and lovers of music and dancing in their diversions. Their organ, made of reeds, in a peculiar manner, is among the sweetest instruments to be met with in Asia. Under the hand of an European master, it would become one of the most perfect instruments in existence. Every noble maintains a number of dancing boys, who amuse their masters with the most awkward gestures, while music is playing in accordance with their twistings and turnings.

"The southern districts carry on a very brisk trade with Siam, whither the natives come in long, narrow boats, covered with grass; importing the productions of their own country, such as ivory, gold, tiger skins, aromatics, &c; and exporting European and Indian manufactures, and some articles of Siamese industry. This trade gave rise, in 1827, to a war with the Siamese, who used every stratagem to oppress the subjects of one of the Laos tributary chiefs, Chow-vin-chan. The prince, who was formerly so high in favour with the late King of Siam as to be received, at his last visit, in a gilded boat, and to be carried in a gilded sedan chair, found the exorbitant exactions of the Siamese governor on the frontier injurious to the trade of his subjects and to his own revenues. He applied repeatedly to the

* The following are the articles of the treaty alluded to in the letter:—"If the vessel bring an import cargo she shall be charged 1,700 ticals for each Siamese fathom in breadth. If the vessel bring no import cargo she shall be charged 1,500 ticals for each Siamese fathom in breadth. No import, export, or other duty shall be levied upon the buyers or sellers from or to English subjects."

court at Bankok for redress: and being unsuccessful, he then addressed the governor himself: but no attention was paid to his grievances. He finally had recourse to arms to punish the governor, without any intention of waging war with the king, an event for which he was wholly unprepared. His rising, however, transfused so general a panic among the Siamese, that they very soon marched *en masse* against him, and met with immediate success. From that moment the country became the scene of bloodshed and devastation. Paya-meh tap, the Siamese commander-in-chief, not only endeavoured to enrich himself with immense spoils, but committed the most horrible acts of cruelty, butchering all without regard to sex or age. And whenever this was found too tedious, he shut up a number of victims together, and then either set fire to the house or blew it up with gunpowder. The number of captives (generally country people) was very great. They were brought down the Meinam on rafts, and were so short of provisions, that the major part died from starvation: the remainder were distributed among the nobles as slaves, and were treated more inhumanly than the most inveterate enemies; while many of the fair sex were placed in the harems of the king and his nobles.

" Forsaken by all his subjects, Chow-vin-chan fled with his family to one of the neighbouring Laos chiefs; in the meantime, the Cochin Chinese sent an envoy to interpose with the Siamese commander-in-chief on his behalf. The envoy was treacherously murdered by the Siamese, together with his whole retinue, consisting of one hundred men, of whom one only was suffered to return to give an account of the tragedy. Enraged at a breach of the law of nations, but feeling themselves too weak to revenge cruelty by cruelty, the Cochin Chinese then sent an ambassador to Bankok, demanding that the author of the murder should be delivered up; and, at the same time, declaring Cochin China the mother of the Laos people, while to Siam was given the title of father. Nothing could be more conciliatory than the letter addressed, on the occasion, to the King of Siam; but the latter refusing to give any decisive answer to this and other messages repeatedly sent to him, himself despatched a wily politician to Hue, who however, was plainly refused admittance, and given to understand that the Kings of Siam and Cochin China ceased henceforth to be friends. The king of Siam, who was rather intimidated by such a blunt reply, ordered his principal nobles and Chinese subjects to build some hundred war boats, after the model made by the governor of Ligore.

" But whilst these war boats, or as they might be more appropriately called

pleasure boats, were building, Chow-vin-chan, with his whole family, was betrayed into the hands of the Siamese. Being confined in cages, within sight of the instrument of torture, the old man, worn out by fatigue and hard treatment, died; while his son and heir to the crown effected his escape. Great rewards were offered for the latter, and he was found out and would have been instantly murdered, but climbing up to the roof of a pagoda, he remained there till all means of escape failed, when he threw himself down upon a rock and perished. The royal race of this Laos tribe (Chan-pung dam) is now extinct, the country is laid waste, the peasants, to the number of 100,000, have been dispersed over different parts of Siam; and the whole territory has been brought, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the court of Hue, under the immediate control of the Siamese, who are anxious to have it peopled by other tribes. Those Laos nobles who yielded to the Siamese, at the first onset, are at present kept confined in the spacious building of the Samplang pagoda, a temple erected by the father of Paya-meh-tap, on the banks of the Meinam, near the city of Bankok. I paid them a visit there, and found them exceedingly dejected, but open and polite in their conversation. They cherish the hope that they shall be sent back to their native country, relying on the compassion of his Siamese majesty, who forgives even when no offence has been given.

" Although the Laos, generally, are in a low state of civilization, yet there are some tribes amongst their most inaccessible mountain, inferior even to the rest of the nations. One of the most peaceful of these are the Kals (Moors). The Laos, imitating the Siamese, are in the habit of stealing individuals of this tribe, and bringing them to Bankok for sale. Hence I have been able to converse with some of the Kals, who stated to me that their countrymen live peaceably and without wants on their mountains, cultivating just so much rice as is sufficient for their own use; and that they are without religion or laws, in a state of society not far superior to that of herding elephants."

Camboja.

" Amongst the various races of people who inhabit Siam, there are also Kamehs or natives of Camboja. This country, situated to the south-east of Siam, is doubtless of higher antiquity than any of the surrounding states. The name Camboja occurs in the *Ramayan* and other ancient Hindoo poems, and in the earliest accounts of the country. Hindostan is mentioned as the cradle of Buddhism. The language of the Cambojans differs mate-

rially from the Siamese and is more harsh, but at the same time also more copious. Their literature is very extensive and their books are written in a character called *Khom*, which is used by the Siamese only in writing their sacred Bali books. Most of their books,—and, with the exception of the national laws and history, perhaps all,—are in poetry. They treat generally on very trivial subjects, abound in repetitions, and are often extremely childish. I have seen a geographical work, written some centuries ago, which is more correct than Chinese works of the same kind.

“Camboja was very long ruled by its own princes; but lately, disunion induced two brothers to take up arms against each other. Cochin China and Siam both profited by this discord, and divided the country between themselves, while one of the princes fled to Cochin China and three to Siam. I was acquainted with two of the latter, the third having died. They entertain the hope that their country will yet be restored to them, since they did nothing to forfeit it. The younger of the two is a man of genius and ready to improve his mind, but too childish to take advantage of any opportunity which may offer to him. The Cambojans are a cringing, coarse people, narrow-minded, insolent, and officious, as circumstances require. They are, however, open to conviction, and capable of improvement. The males are many of them well-formed, but the females are very vulgar in their appearance. They are on equality with their neighbours in regard to filth and wretchedness, and are by no means inferior to them in laziness. They carry on scarcely any trade except in silk stuffs, which they fabricate themselves, although to do so is contrary to the institutes of Budha, because the life of the silk-worm is endangered during the process. To spend hours before their nobles in the posture of crouching dogs, to chew betelnut, and to converse in their harsh language, are the most agreeable amusements of this people.

“Camboja is watered by the Meinam kom, a large river, which takes its rise in Thibet. Like the southern part of Siam, the land is low and fertile and even well inhabited. The principal emporium is Luknool (so called by the natives), the Saigon of Europeans. This place has many Chinese settlers within its precincts, and carries on, under the jurisdiction of the Cochin Chinese, a very brisk trade, (principally in betelnut and silk), both with Singapore and the northern ports of China. The capital of Camboja is surrounded by a wall, erected in high antiquity. The country itself is highly cultivated, though not to the extent that it might be; for, as the people are satisfied with a little rice and dry fish, they are not

anxious to improve their condition by industry.

“Hitherto, Camboja has been the cause of much hostility between Siam and Cochin China; each nation being anxious to extend its own jurisdiction over the whole country. Even so late as last year, a Cochin Chinese squadron, collected at Luknool, was about to put out to sea in order to defend the Cambojan coast against an expected descent of the Siamese; while, at the same time, the Cambojans are anxious to regain their liberty, and to expel the Cochin Chinese, their oppressors.—*Mr. Gutzlaff's Journal.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, December 14.—Samuel Ryan, William Steele, Thomas M'Grath, and Parrick Daley were indicted for the wilful murder of John M'Intyre, Esq., at Kinghorne, in the county of Durham (in this colony), on the 6th of September 1830.

The principal witness was Edward Doolan, an approver, who stated that he was a prisoner of the Crown, under sentence; that in August 1830 he ran away from his master and joined Steele and Ryan, the former of whom suggested a plan to rob Mr. M'Intyre's house, and they both set out armed with a musket; that Daley (a servant of the deceased) met them and told them that the house was too well defended, but that his master was going next day to the bank with £750, and they could stop him; that they agreed to murder Mr. M'Intyre, and, accordingly, next morning, they were advertised by Daley of his approach, and soon saw him accompanied by M'Grath (another of the deceased's servants) and Daley, and shot him, being encouraged to do so by Daley, who said the deceased was continually getting him flogged; and that they burnt the body about a mile from the place. The first shot was fired by the witness. The deceased had only four dollars in money about him.

Evidence, not very decisive, was supplied by other witnesses: the body was not seen by them.

For the defence, it was contended that Doolan was a felon under sentence of death, and being therefore attaint, was an incompetent witness; and it was attempted to discredit Doolan, by showing that he could not have been present at the time and place of the alleged murder.

The Court overruled the former objection, and the jury found all the prisoners guilty. They were ordered for execution.

The prisoners having subsequently declared that Doolan had invented his story, from becoming acquainted with their examination at the local police, and the circumstances of the case being peculiar, the Chief Justice respited them till the matter was investigated before the Legislative Council. The result was a persuasion of the guilt of the prisoners.

Prior to the order for execution being re-issued, a man named Charles James, one of the deceased gentleman's assigned servants (his shepherd), and who, at the trial, stated that he (James) was at the farm when the deceased went out, came forward and declared that he was the principal perpetrator of the deed, and exculpated the others. The culprits were in consequence again respited. The result of the investigation into this new feature of this curious case was not known at the date of the last advices.

MISCELLANEOUS.*

Revenue.—Official abstract of the produce of the revenue in the years ended the 31st December 1832:—

Customs	£96,262
Duty on spirits distilled in the colony	1,057
Licenses to retail spirits	7,785
Post-office	2,574
Auction duty and licenses	1,456
Crown lands	13,683
Rents of tolls, ferries, and market dues ..	2,987
Rents of Government buildings	400
Fees of public offices	3,688
Fines levied by Courts of Justice	73
Proceeds of sales of Government property ..	3,156
Repayment of loans	413
Miscellaneous	373
	£135,909

* Exclusively of the fees and fines collected in the courts of the magistrates, which, since 1st July 1831, have been paid into the military chest.

The increase in the year is £14,844, owing to the receipts from crown lands, which exceeded last year's by £10,000.

Trade.—Official account of the value of the imports and exports of the colony for the year ended 5th January 1833:—

<i>Imports.</i> —From Great Britain	£409,344
From British colonies	47,895
From foreign states	144,793
Total	£602,032
<i>Exports.</i> —To Great Britain	£252,106
To British colonies	63,934
To foreign states and the fisheries	60,304
Total	£376,344
Excess of imports ...	£225,688

Chief articles of import: apparel, beer, canvas, casks, cottons (120,000 yards), flax, haberdashery, hardware, hats, iron, oil, rum, stationery, sugar, wheat, wine, woollens. Chief articles of export: New Zealand flax (306 tons), flour, hides, oil (3,186 tons), salt provisions, wool (1,515,156 lbs.).

Petition to Parliament.—At the meeting convened on the 26th January (the forty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the colony), a petition to the King and another to the House of Commons, for a local legislature, and for the right of the colonists to elect their own representatives for the internal taxation and government of the colony, were agreed to. We extract a few passages from the latter.

"We assure your hon. House, that our present legislative council, so far from being the guardian of our interests, has only served, as might have been anticipated from its being composed of mere nominees of the Crown, and these mostly holding offices from which they are removable at pleasure, to ward off all responsibility from the executive government, and to give a legal sanction to many injurious measures, and to a heavy load of taxation not more unnecessary in its amount than opposed to the well-being of the colony, and which, we are confident, that no governor of himself, had the legislative power been confided to his sole exercise, would, on his single risk and authority, have ventured to enforce.

"Whilst we would thus impress upon your hon. House the inadequacy of our present constitution, we humbly represent that nothing short of a representative assembly, founded upon the basis of property and population, will satisfy our wishes, or suffice for the rising condition of the colony.

"In proof that the colony is ripe for the introduction of the great constitutional right for which your petitioners are thus desirous, we are not aware that we can refer to any facts more strongly in point than our growing trade, revenue, and population. It appears, from official documents, that our imports in 1828 amounted to £570,000, and our exports, exclusive of bills drawn by the commissary on the treasury, to only £90,050: and in 1832, the total value of our imports (properly so called) amounted to £510,733, whilst our exports had increased to £374,174; and the drafts of the commissary on the treasury (which are in the nature of exports) amounted to £115,629; thus leaving an excess of imports over exports of only £23,940, and establishing the gratifying prospect that our exports in the current year will considerably exceed our imports. It also appears, from official documents, that the revenue of the colony for the year 1828 amounted only to £94,802, whereas in 1832 it had increased to £135,909. We have no correct data, in consequence of the known inaccuracy of the last census taken in 1829, from which the number of our free population can be determined with any great degree of precision; but by referring to the more correct returns of 1824, and allowing for the increase which

must have taken place from birth, emigration, and the freed men in that period, our free population at present may be estimated at about 45,000 souls, and the prison population at 25,000; whence it is apparent that every free inhabitant of this colony, man, woman, and child, pays at the rate of £3 towards the public expenditure,—a rate of taxation considerably exceeding what is levied on our fellow subjects at home.

"Your petitioners, in thus coming before your hon. House to ask that as a boon which is due to them as of right, cannot but express their fears, notwithstanding the sincere respect they entertain for the councils of his Majesty, that so long as the revenue of this colony forms so large an item in the patronage at the disposal of the Colonial Office, the people of New South Wales cannot hope, without the interference of your honourable House, to obtain the blessings of a constitution which is their birthright; and yet your petitioners already pay more than is required for the support of their civil government, and are ready and willing, and hereby submit, to defray all proper and necessary expenses for the time to come.

"Your petitioners beg to inform your hon. House, that there are 120 magistrates, and at least twice that number of other colonists of equal wealth, intelligence, and respectability, qualified to act, and from whom an efficient house of assembly could be selected; and your petitioners therefore hope that your hon. House will grant them a house of assembly, in which there may not be fewer than fifty members, as that number would be requisite in a country so extended, to secure a due attendance of members, and to ensure their independence."

Runaways.—No less than 108 names appear in this week's list of runaways. This circumstance is attributable rather to the season than any thing unusual at the gangs from whence they absconded. At this season of the year, those idle vagabonds, who form so considerable a portion of the gangs, can easily gratify their indolent propensities by living at ease in the bush, the fields and gardens being stocked with food, and the weather warm; whereas, in the winter, subsistence is not to be obtained without robbery, and the inclemency of the season renders a bush life any thing but desirable.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Jan. 29.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tickets of Leave.—We do not recollect any occasion in which the sense of the public has been more keenly excited against the interference of the home gov-

vernment with the internal regulations of this colony, than has been the case with regard to the new Act of Parliament upon the subject of tickets of leave. The merchants and traders, in the industry and good conduct of the ticket-of-leave men, have hitherto found one of the very best vents for the sale of their important commodities; the agriculturists have mainly been enabled to carry on their improvements, and to convert a wild wilderness into well-cultivated fields and gardens, by the labour of men of this same description, and they should plainly express to the home government the impolicy as well as cruelty of their regulations. What has chiefly brought this colony to the present condition in regard to buildings, cultivation, and other characteristics that draw from strangers the admiration invariably expressed upon their first arrival? We answer at once, prisoner-labour: compulsory, we admit, in the first instance, but afterwards free and voluntary, by means of ticket-of-leave holders. Now we all know enough of human nature not to need being told that, once remove from the mind hope, and a callousness, an indifference, is engendered, which becomes the parent of the very worst consequences. So long as a man, who may have been brought by his offences to a state of punishment, is permitted to feel that, upon himself, and upon himself alone, a restoration to his state in society, and to respectability, depends, his reformation may be calculated upon with ten times more certainty than if a system of rigid, stern severity be adopted, such as is in fact enforced by this new Act of Parliament. What then may we expect in the course of a few years? That the good order and quietness that mark the whole of the prisoner-population throughout the colony will be exchanged for turbulence, disorder, and confusion.—*Colonist*, Jan. 8.

New Settlers.—The average number of new settlers from the United Kingdom that have arrived during the last twelve months at the ports of Hobart Town and Launceston, is calculated, on the lowest estimate, at 2,000 souls, independent of the two convict ships and military.

SWAN RIVER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Views of the Home Government.—The following letter from Sir J. Stirling, who is now in England, dated 18th May 1833,* developes (unofficially) the view of his Majesty's government respecting this settlement:—

"The view which the colonial department takes of the colony in question, I believe to be this:—that, although it was origi-

* Printed in the Appendix to Mr. Crox's *Journal of Expeditions in Western Australia*.

nally entered upon with the intention of meeting the wishes of several individuals desirous of establishing themselves in that country, his Majesty's government is not indisposed to afford the settlement every reasonable and proper degree of protection and countenance. It is therefore proposed to provide for it certain civil and military establishments, upon a scale inexpensive, but, in my opinion, sufficient for the administration of government and law, and for the protection of the settlers. The civil establishment will be more efficient, but not more costly, than that which has existed hitherto; the military force will be doubled, or, at least, extended to two companies. The expense of supporting these institutions will be, for the present, supported by the crown, but the continuance of this practice cannot be expected to extend beyond the period when the growing means of the settlement shall enable it to bear the charge of its own establishments.

"Every description of expenditure unprovided for by vote of Parliament, or unconnected with the two branches of service aforesaid, will have to be borne by a colonial fund. To this, as a commencement, the secretary of state has recommended the appropriation of a considerable sum, now in course of payment, as due to the crown for provisions, &c. supplied to individuals; and it will be for the colonial legislature to keep it up by the imposition of such duties as it is customary to collect in other British colonies. The first charge on this fund will be the equipment of a mounted corps for protecting, and, at the same time, controlling the aborigines. The subsequent charges will be for the construction of roads and public works; the erection and support of schools; relief to destitute persons, and such other appropriations as may seem most conducive to the general welfare. The legislative council, at present existing, will be extended, so as to comprise a portion of settlers unconnected with the government. The land regulations under which assignments were made to the earlier settlers, will be modified for their benefit, and the same assistance which has been given as to passage-money by the Emigration Committee, to labourers proceeding to Van Diemen's and Sydney, will be extended to Western Australia, so soon as she can offer the same security which has been required from the other colonies. The appropriation of a ship of war to services exclusively connected with the new colony cannot be afforded; but it will be visited at proper intervals by ships belonging to the station, and for the purpose of enforcing the port regulations, the colonial vessel will probably be armed."

Agricultural Prospects.—The promise of

an abundant harvest, which has been greatly anticipated, is now fully realized; and the farmers are all actively and profitably employed. The season has proved highly favourable, and we have no small gratification in pronouncing the produce of this year's growth equal to five months' consumption. We state this in order that the reports which will no doubt obtain credence, owing to the success of the agriculturists, may not be exaggerated; in two or three years we shall be independent (for this article) of any foreign supplies, but it is idle to imagine that we can depend upon our internal resources at an earlier period. The farmers are in the highest spirits, and every person we have seen who has visited the different farms on the Swan and Canning, speaks in raptures of the progress which has been made, and the splendour of the scenery. We shall take an early opportunity of participating in the treat, which all concur, is in store for us.—*Perth Gaz. Jan. 12.*

Attack upon the Natives.—We have been informed that a most wanton attack was made upon the natives in the neighbourhood of Armstrong's Point, during last week, by a party returning from Perth to Freemantle. Although unprovoked by any act on the part of the natives, they fired several rounds upon them. It is said the guns were merely charged with powder: admitting this, the attack was equally unwarrantable, and, it is to be hoped, will not be repeated.—*Ibid. Jan. 19.*

King George's Sound.—Two natives from King George's Sound visited this settlement, and had an interview with their fellow aborigines here; they could only partially understand each other; but it is expected that this visit will lead to the establishment of an amicable intercourse with the natives.

Sandwich Islands.

Considerable attention has, of late, been drawn to these interesting islands, in one of which Owyhee (Woahoo), from 400 to 500 foreigners, principally English and Americans, are now established. From the 1st of January to the 10th of December 1832, the number of foreign vessels touching at that island was 155. The following extract of a letter from Woahoo, will give some idea of its capabilities as a depôt.

"Should the trade to China be thrown open, I have no doubt these islands will become of considerable importance; their situation for a depôt for East-Indian and Chinese manufactures, intended for the New States in America, is most favourable; and if those goods could be purchased here at a fair advance on the in-

voice, we should soon have great numbers of national vessels coming here, for the purpose of making their purchases, instead of allowing the Americans to have almost the exclusive right of supplying them at an extravagant price.

“The trade to these islands is, at present, in the hands of a few, and they (between ourselves) are all linked together, so that when a poor devil arrives who has any thing to dispose of, there is only one person who wants to purchase, and he always divides with the others. If any person, with a capital of 100,000 or 150,000 dollars, were to establish himself here, he might not only engross the trade at the islands, but have the greatest part of the California trade likewise. A small vessel, with a British register, might also be advantageously employed here in whaling, in the summer, and collecting elephant-oil, in the winter, and shipping from hence to England, or by taking it to Valparaiso or Lima, and shipping it from thence to England.

“The governor of this island is just commencing to plant cotton, and I have no doubt but he will sell it low in the seed.”—*Canton Reg.* Feb. 16.

New Zealand.

A letter from the Bay of Islands, dated 17th February, published in the *Sydney Gazette*, after some details, showing the active state of commerce, adds:—“About 200 natives have left the Bay of Islands this last month, for the war of Zawanga, at the southward; and not less than 100 have left the different villages on the same account. The missionaries have been obliged to defer establishing a mission at the northward in consequence of the war; and Mr. Henry Williams, with his usual alacrity, accompanied by Mr. Chapman, has hastened to the scene of action, to stop, if possible, hostilities. I fear the result, as the captain of a vessel sailing out of Sydney, has, it is said, for a little remuneration in flax, taken Titori, a principal chief, and many of the natives to the scene of action.”

Turkey.

Accounts from Constantinople of May 31st definitively announce the pacification

of the East. By the arrangement just concluded, Mehemet Ali has obtained the investiture of Syria with Damascus and Aleppo, and Ibrahim Pacha the title of Governor-general of Adana. His nomination has not been the subject of a special convention, but is published in an ordinance of the Porte in the usual manner of governors of pachaliks, as done annually.

Cape of Good Hope.

Papers from this colony have been received to the 5th of May. They contain the Annual Report of the Committee of the Commercial Body for the past year. By this it appears that the exports of 1832 exceeded those of 1831 by £17,778, but that the imports during the same period fell short of the preceding year by £96,000. There were shipped during the year 7,010 pipes of Cape wine, being an excess over the preceding year of 902 pipes.

A memorial was in course of signature to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the colonies, praying that it may be proposed to the government of the United States to admit Cape wines into the ports of that Republic on payment of the same duties as those on French wines; and that, in return, American produce, without any exception, shall be allowed to be entered at the Cape on payment of the same duties as are charged to the most favoured nations.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Cape, dated in April:—“Speaking of this colony, I do not know how it is, but a great change has taken place in the feeling here. They are now always abusing the English and their acts. The harassing nature of the slave ordinances,—the frequent fines, and some of the new taxes, levied at the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry, no doubt, have been in a great measure the cause of this. Nothing but complaints of slaves against their masters, and *vice versa*. It is a pity but that something decisive had taken place at first, such as making all born after a certain time free, and compensation for the rest. But, whatever be the cause, there is at this time much irritation.”

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDERS, &c.

CONVALESCENT DEPOT AT LANDOUR.

Fort William, Nov. 19, 1832. — The following establishment of staff is authorized for the convalescent depot at Landour :

One commandant, on a staff salary of 200 rupees per mensem.

One station staff, on a staff salary of 100 rupees, and 50 for a writer and stationery per mensem.

One assistant surgeon, on the consolidated medical staff salary of an assistant surgeon in charge of a regiment.

The above are in addition to the pay, batta, tentage, and gratuity, if entitled thereto, of their regimental rank.

The commandant, station staff, and assistant surgeon will provide their own quarters.

ABSENCE OF CIVIL SERVANTS FROM THEIR
STATIONS.

Fort William ; General Department, Dec. 18, 1832. — The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following rules regarding the absence of civil servants from their stations, on leave, be published for general information :

Consolidated rules now in force, regulating the deductions to be made from the salaries of civil servants absent from their stations, on leave, granted them by Government, and prescribing the course to be followed in making applications for leave of absence.

1. Civil servants absent from their stations, on leave, granted on account of private affairs, for a continuous period of more than one month, whether in the same or different official years, are liable to a deduction of one-third from their salaries for the whole term of such absence. But if the period for which they have obtained leave of absence, whether on medical certificate or on account of private affairs, do not exceed one month in each official year, they are not liable to any deduction.

2. Civil servants absent from their stations under leave granted on medical certificate, for a period exceeding one month in each official year, if their salary do not exceed Sa. Rs. 2,000 per mensem, are liable to a deduction of one-eighth for a whole of the first year, and of one-sixth for the remaining period of absence. This rule, however, only applies, when officers receiving less than 2,000 rupees per mensem are absent beyond the limits of the Presidency, as Madras, the Cape, Penang, &c. Absentees to Simlah and other places within the limits of the Presidency, are subject to the higher scale of deductions, specified in the next rule following, viz. one-sixth for the first year and one-fourth for the ensuing six months.

3. Civil servants whose salary may exceed Sa. Rs. 2,000, if absent under leave granted on medical certificate, whether within or beyond the limits of the Presidency, for a period exceeding one month in each official year, are liable to a deduction of one-sixth for the whole of the first year, and of one-fourth for the remaining period of absence.

4. From the operation of the two preceding rules are excepted persons whose salaries may not exceed Sicca Rupees 500, when the leave of absence has been granted to them on medical certificate. They are liable to no deduction for the first year, and for the remaining period of absence to a deduction of one-sixth.

5. If the salary of the individual exceed the sum 500 rupees per mensem only in such small degree, that deductions made under rule 2, would reduce the remaining portion below that sum, those deductions shall only be enforced to such an extent as to bring the salary for the first year to the sum of 500 rupees, and for the remaining period to a sum equal to one-sixth less than that amount, as prescribed in rule 4.

6. The deductions specified above are to be computed from the date on which the absentee may deliver over charge of his office to the person appointed to relieve him ; but in cases when he may be absent from beyond the limits of the Presidency, should he exceed the period of eighteen months from the date of final departure, he will forfeit his allowances above the subsistence money of his rank, and actually vacate his appointment, which will be disposed of as the Governor-general in council may see fit. On returning from beyond the limits of the Presidency (if within the eighteen months), the usual period is granted to the absentee for rejoining his station, during which he is subject only to the lesser deduction, i. e. one-sixth of his salary.

7. Officers applying for leave of absence on account of sickness, will forward medical certificates with their applications.

8. All applications for leave of absence are to be forwarded by assistants and other subordinate officers through their immediate superiors. The Commissioners of

Revenue and Circuit will submit immediately to Government applications from officers subordinate to them, with such observations as they may deem necessary. Their own applications will be submitted through the Sudder Board of Revenue. In urgent cases of illness, the above rule may be dispensed with, and the applications be made directly to Government.

Additional Rule respecting repetitions of absence on leave to visit the hills, passed in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 2d October 1832.

Instances have lately occurred of officers in the civil employ of government obtaining leave of absence on medical certificate to visit the hills during that period of the year, when residence on the plains is most trying to the constitution. This has sometimes been repeated for several successive seasons, and much prejudice to the public service has hence resulted. It has therefore become necessary to impose some further restraint upon the practice, and with this view the following rule is passed :

Officers obtaining leave of absence on medical certificate to visit the hills, within two years from the grant of a similar leave, shall be subject to a deduction of one-third of their allowances. A third leave of absence, of a similar nature, within a further period of two years, shall involve the loss of appointment and reduction of the allowances to those of a civil servant out of employ.

Additional Rule respecting absences to sea or beyond the limits of the Bengal Presidency, passed in the General Department, under date the 18th December 1832.

A second leave to sea or to territories beyond the limits of the Bengal Presidency on sick certificate, after one exceeding six (6) months, cannot be granted without forfeiture of the appointment held by the individual applying for such second leave, unless a period of not less than three (3) years shall have elapsed between the resumption of office after the first leave of absence and the departure from the station on the second leave. The above rule, it is to be understood, has reference only to cases of leave of absence in which the party goes to sea or beyond the limits of the Bengal Presidency.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO CHAPLAINS.

Fort William; Ecclesiastical Department, Dec. 18, 1832.—The hon. the Vice-president in Council is pleased to resolve, in supersession of the rule passed under date the 19th July 1831, permitting chaplains to draw a travelling allowance according to the rates fixed at the

general post-office for visiting out-stations, that hereafter an extra allowance, not to exceed 200 rupees per mensem, shall be paid to the district chaplains of the Bengal Presidency, upon periodical visitations, when these have been duly authorized; and that it shall be calculated at the rate of one day's allowance for every ten miles, allowing for a halt on the sabbath: provided, however, that the allowance drawn on this account shall in no case exceed 200 rupees per mensem. The bills for this allowance are to be authenticated by a copy of the order or authority under which the visit has been made, and by a declaration on the part of the chaplain that the journey has been performed, without which documents the civil auditor is prohibited from passing the charges.

EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN CIVIL SITUATIONS.

Fort William, Dec. 24, 1832.—The Hon. the Vice-president in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated the 2d June 1830, be published in G.O., the resolutions of the Hon. Court being declared applicable to this presidency.

Para. 3. "We cannot too strongly censure the practice which appears to have crept in of late years at our presidencies in India, of allowing men, who are engaged at a very heavy expense to the Company to serve them as soldiers, to find employment in civil situations, often wholly unconnected with our service in any of its branches; and we take the present opportunity of directing, that all men who have enlisted for our military service, and who may now be employed at your presidency in civil capacities, not connected with the public service, be directed, either to pay for their discharge, or to join their respective corps within six months after the receipt of this communication; and we further direct, that no soldier shall hereafter be allowed to receive any allowance for any civil employment for more than one year, without purchasing his discharge."

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

Fort William; Judicial and Revenue Departments, Jan. 8, 1833.—The Hon. the Vice-president in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules be published for general information :

Rules declaratory of the existing Regulations to be observed by the civil auditor in passing deputation allowance to the junior members of the civil service.

1. No joint magistrate or deputy collector is entitled to deputation allowance for exercising the whole functions of ma-

gistrate or collector, during the period that the magistrate or collector to whom he is subordinate is present in the district and holding the office, unless such deputation allowance shall be specially granted by Government.

2. An assistant is not entitled to deputation allowance for taking charge of an office or any part of an office during the period that his principal is present in the district and holding the office, unless he be specifically placed in independent charge by the Government. When so placed in charge, he is considered entitled to the usual deputation allowance, unless the contrary be specified in the orders of Government appointing him.

3. In districts in which two or more offices are held by the same individual, and his functions are discharged during his absence from his district by two or more junior officers, the deputation allowance shall be divided amongst them, the amount to be drawn by each depending on the number of the offices which he may hold, and the circumstance of his being resident within the district, or deputed from another district.

4. A head assistant, appointed to officiate as a joint magistrate and deputy collector, is entitled to deputation allowance, whether or not there be a substantive appointment of that grade already constituted in the district.

5. An assistant, although vested with special powers, is not considered entitled to deputation allowance during the absence of the head assistant, unless he be specially appointed by the Government to officiate in that capacity.

ESCORT FOR RESIDENT AT GWALIOR.

Head Quarters, Camp, Atta, Jan. 12, 1833.—Under instructions received from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the escort or guard of native infantry, authorized by Gov. G.O. of the 28th Dec. 1827, for the resident at Gwalior, is to be reduced to one company, under the command of a European officer.

The escort will be relieved half-yearly, in the manner prescribed in the order above mentioned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Feb. 15. Mr. W. J. H. Money to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. F. B. Kemp, having exceeded the period within which he ought to have qualified himself in the native languages for the public service, has been ordered to return to England; date 15th Feb. 1833.

Furlough.—Feb. 15. Mr. Thomas Wyatt, to Cape of Good Hope, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 19, 1833.—8th N.I. Capt. J. L. Day to be major, Lieut. Geo. Farquharson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. T. Tucker to be lieut. from 20th July 1832, in suc. to J. Wilkie retired.

Capt. J. R. Colnett, barrack-master of Fort William, to be superintendent of gentlemen cadets, v. Capt. Davies proceeded to Europe, Capt. Colnett holding that appointment with his present office.

Cornet J. M. Loughnan, 10th L.C., to be fort adjutant of Fort William, v. Capt. Davies.

Assist. Surg. Henry Chapman transferred from civil station of Chittagong to that of Bareilly, vacant by promotion of Mr. Grime to rank of surgeon.

Assist. Surg. Henry Goodeve, M.D., permanently appointed to station of Chittagong, v. Chapman.

Acting Ens. Robert Shaw, of infantry, to be ensign from 14th Jan. 1833, to fill a vacancy, in suc. to C. Guthrie transf. to invalid establishment.

Cadets of Infantry F. Adams, G. H. Davidson, and John Turner admitted on establishment.

Capt. D. L. Richardson, 56th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. H. M. Lawrence, of artillery, to proceed to Moradabad and assume charge of duties of Capt. B. Browne, revenue surveyor, absent on sick leave.

Cadets of Artillery F. L. Goodwin and H. R. Æ. Trevor to be acting 2d-lieuts., to enable them to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY AND MARINE BOARDS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 16, 1832.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General, the G.O. by this Government of the 17th of September last, is cancelled, and the duties of the Military and Marine Boards at this presidency will, from this date, be conducted in the same manner as they were prior to the publication of that order.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ABSENT ON LEAVE.

Fort St. George, Nov. 30, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to modify a part of the G.O. dated the 7th March 1823, and to permit general and regimental staff officers, absent on leave or on sick certificate, within the limits of this presidency, to draw, at the stations where they may be residing, the proportion of the staff personal allowance, to which, under any circumstances of rejoining or otherwise, they might, according to existing regulations, be entitled.

PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND ON ACCOUNT OF THE MILITARY FUND.

Fort St. George, Dec. 31, 1832.—Extract from letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 15th Aug. 1823:—

[Letter from No. 3, dated 27th January 1832, pars. 8 and 9. Forward letter from the directors of

the Military Fund requesting that all future payments in England on account of that institution may be made in the same mode as pay is issued to officers on furlough.]

1. "In compliance with this request we have determined to make the payments for the Madras Military Fund in England individually instead of making advances to the secretary to that fund; it being distinctly understood that the Company are not thereby to incur any responsibility, every payment being made upon the authority of the directors of the fund in England, and that any expense that may be now or hereafter incurred on this account, is to be charged to the fund.

2. "A statement of the amount paid by us under this arrangement will be transmitted to you once in three months, in order that you may obtain reimbursement thereof."

CONDUCT OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS LATELY EMPLOYED AT MALACCA.

Fort St. George, Jan. 4, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in publicly acknowledging the general good conduct of the European and native troops, lately employed on an active and harassing warfare at Malacca, has much satisfaction in noticing in a prominent manner the conduct of havildar Peer Homed, of the 29th regt. of native infantry, and private Meer Emaum Alli, of the 5th regt. of native infantry; the former, when posted at Songypettah, with a naigue and 12 privates to protect supplies, maintained his position for several hours against 300 Malays, and, after having his naigue and four sepoy wounded, eventually compelled the enemy to retreat; the latter nobly covered his commanding officer, Ensign Wright, when he fell severely wounded within twenty yards of a stockade.

To mark the sense which the Government entertain of the brave and judicious conduct of the havildar and the devotion and gallantry of the private, which are alike meritorious; the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to promote the former to the rank of a subidar, and the latter to the rank of a havildar; and to permit their being borne as supernumeraries until opportunities offer to bring them on the fixed establishment of their respective regiments.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES TO WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, Feb. 19, 1833.—Extract from letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date 5th Sept. 1832:

[Refer for Court's decision the question as to the amount of the pay and retiring allowances to be granted to warrant officers of the ordnance department as well as the amount of pensions to be granted to their widows.]

9. "By the rules of the service, as adopted in Bengal and as sanctioned by

us, warrant officers receive the following rates of pay on furlough when compelled by sickness to leave India, viz.

Commissary, per annum	£182	10	0
Deputy commissary	91	5	0
Assist. commissary and } dep. assist. commissary }	80	0	0
Conductor.....	75	0	0
Sub-conductor	45	12	6

The following are the retiring pensions of each class, viz.

Commissary	£182	10	0
Deputy commissary	91	5	0
Assist. commissary and } dep. assist. commissary }	74	2	9
Conductor.....	60	0	0
Sub-conductor	45	12	6

10. "To entitle warrant officers to retire in Europe on the pension of their respective ranks, they must have served in India and the department for the following periods, viz.

27 } years in India { 12 } 25 } including { 14 } 22 } { 17 } partment.

11. "If they retire upon Lord Clive's fund, they receive one-half of these sums respectively. If they die in the service and leave widows who are entitled to the benefits of the same fund, the pensions granted amount to one-fourth of those sums respectively.

13. "You will adopt similar rules at your presidency."

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENS. ROBERTSON.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 13, 1833.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Bangalore, on the 5th Feb. 1833, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert Wm. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., com. in chief, are published to the army: Ensign Edwin Robertson, of the 24th regt. N.I., placed in arrest by my order.

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.

First Instance.—In having, at Hurryhur, on the 2d of Dec. 1832, prepared and despatched through the station post-office, with a malicious intent, under a fictitious signature, the following letter.

For his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief.

Most Honourable Sir—One officer, Mr. Snow, ensign, 24th regiment, did go to Bellary for all month of October on division leave.

I am your Excellency most

Honoured servant to command,
Hurryhur, 1st Dec. 1832. PERMALLOO.

Second Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 13th of the same month, in the same year, at a meeting of the officers of his regiment, held at my quarters,

falsely asserted that he was not the author of the letter specified in the first instance of the charge, and that he was not in any way privy to the writing of the same.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON, Captain,
S.O. in charge of 24th regt. N.I.
Hurryhur, 19th Dec. 1832.

The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Ens. Edwin Robertson, of the 24th regt. N.I., has urged in his defence, is of opinion,

Finding on the First Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Finding on the Second Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. Edwin Robertson, of the 24th regt. N.I., to be discharged from the service. *

(Signed) H. MUNN, Lieut. Col.
35th regt. N.I., president.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen., and Com.-in-chief.

Mr. Edwin Robertson will repair to the presidency, and place himself under the orders of the Town-major of Fort St. George.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

PENSION LIST.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 2, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the "Invalid Pension List," be in future denominated the "Pension List" simply.

NEW CANTONMENT COMMAND.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 5, 1833.—The station of Ahmedabad having, on the 15th November last, become the head-quarters of two regiments of the line, is to be considered a temporary or cantonment command from that date, and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a line adjutant for that station.

ISSUE OF PAY TO HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 7, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the several military paymasters under this presidency, within whose range regiments of his Majesty's service may be stationed, to issue on the first of each month to the paymasters of such corps an advance equal to the net pay

of the officers for that month, which will be adjusted when the abstracts are sent in, and to effect this division paymasters will make the requisite provision in their cash estimates, so as to have a sufficient balance in hand on the first of each month, without the necessity of awaiting the receipt of the usual letters of credit for that month.

PASSAGE MONEY TO OFFICERS PROCEEDING SINGLY FROM PORT TO PORT.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 8, 1833.—With reference to the General Orders noted in the margin* establishing fixed rates of passage-money to officers proceeding singly from port to port within the limits of this presidency, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following modifications, and to direct that they have effect from the first proximo.

2d. Bills for passage-money are to be supported by attested copies of the orders directing officers to proceed on duty, which orders should invariably state the occasion or nature of the duty on which they are so proceeding. No bill unsupported by such voucher is to be discharged by the pay department, which is held responsible that the claim to passage-allowance is made in conformity with the regulations as now explained; the certificates, heretofore required to be furnished by the officers of the quarter-master-general's department, are dispensed with.

3d. Officers permitted to proceed to the presidency for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the native languages are entitled to passage allowances, and to the same on their return, provided in both cases that they actually appear before the examining committee, but not otherwise.

4th. Officers arriving at the presidency from Europe, under any circumstances, are also allowed passage-money on proceeding to rejoin their corps.

5th. The mere circumstance of officers who have arrived at the presidency on private or sick leave, otherwise than as above provided for, being while there placed on duty, can give them no claim to a passage on proceeding to join.

6th. When officers proceed from one station to another, and that the nearest and most expeditious route is partly by land and partly by water, they are to embark and disembark at the nearest ports, which are considered to be as follows, viz.

Nearest Port.	Stations.
Tankaria Bunder...	Baroda.
Cambay	{ All north of Baroda in Guzerat Proper.
Gogo	Rajcote.
Mandavie	Cutch.
Severndroog	Dapolee and Sattara.

* No. 407.—12th Nov. 1829. No. 49.—31st Jan. 1832.

Nearest Port.	Stations.
Vingorla	{ Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kulladghee.
Rutnaghurru	Akulcote.
Panwell	Deccan.

ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 10, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the operation of article 81, section xv. page 70, of the second supplement of the military code, to medical officers, who may suffer the loss of the consolidated allowance in consequence of being detached on court martial or other duty, but this indulgence is in no case to be admitted until the station or divisional order shall be confirmed by his exc. the Commander-in-Chief, or by Government.

JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

Bombay Castle; General Department, Jan. 12. 1833.—With reference to the circular of the 1st of Dec. 1831, prohibiting junior civil servants from drawing the allowances of their situations until they passed an examination in the printed regulations, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that writers having passed an examination in one of the native languages, and having been appointed assistant collectors, shall be entitled to the full salary of their situations from the date of appointment, provided they pass the examination prescribed in the circular of the 1st of Dec. 1831: and that otherwise they will remain on the allowance of unpassed writers, until they may be certified to have acquired a competent knowledge of the regulations of Government, when they will be entitled to draw their arrears from the date of joining the department, provided the examination be made within a period of six months.

Jan. 22.—With reference to the Government advertisement of the 17th Nov. 1831, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when a junior civil servant, having passed in one language, and obtained the situation of assistant at an out-station, has to travel to the presidency to be examined in another language, and return to his former situation, and when such civil servant is successful in his examination and returns to his station with only his former situation and salary, he shall be permitted to prefer a contingent bill for travelling allowance on the occasion in question.

Jan. 23.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the examination of junior civil servants, in their knowledge of the regulations of Government, shall be conducted by a committee, the members of which shall be composed, as far as practicable, of heads of departments, and that, on such occa-

sions, no committee shall assemble without the presence of at least one head of a department, under which denomination, assistants temporarily in charge of a department are not considered to be included.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO CHAPLAINS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 23, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, in obedience to the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, to discontinue the allowance hitherto granted to the chaplains appointed to visit out-stations periodically, and to direct that an allowance, not exceeding Rs. 200 per month, shall be paid to the district chaplains of this presidency, upon periodical visitations when these have been duly authorized, and that it shall be calculated at the rate of one day's allowance for every ten miles, allowing for a halt on the sabbath; provided however that the allowance drawn on this account shall in no case exceed Rs. 200 per mensem.—The bills for the allowance are to be authenticated by a declaration on the part of the chaplain that the journey has been performed, without which document the civil auditor is prohibited from passing the charges.

2d. This order is to take effect from the 1st proximo, and is not to interfere with the existing allowances assigned for the duty performed at Colaba and the harbour, and by the Rev. Mr. Young at Poona.

INDIAN NAVY.

Marine Department.—Bombay Castle, Feb. 4, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the following classification of the vessels in the Indian navy:—

Amherst, Coote, and Clive, to be of the 2d class.—Elphinstone, Euphrates, Tigris, and Hugh Lindsay steamer, to be of the 3d class.—Ternate, Benares, Palinurus, and Nautilus, to be of the 4th class.

CONDUCT OF THE PARKUR FIELD FORCE.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 16, 1833.—The operations against the freebooters occupying Parkur and the other strong-holds in the vicinity of the north-west frontier, having been brought to a successful termination, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is happy to express his high approbation of the manner in which this arduous and important duty has been performed.

The general political control of the expedition was entrusted to Lieut. Col. H. Pottinger, agent for the Governor General in Scind, and resident in Cutch, and to the eminent talent, discretion, and zeal, displayed by him in directing the efforts of the force employed, and to the steady perseverance with which he pursued the object

in view, is principally to be attributed the happy result attained.

To Lieut. Col. G. Litchfield, of the 3d regt. L.C., who commanded the field force, and to the officers and men under his command, by whose exertions and conduct severe chastisement has been inflicted on the predatory tribes, the marked acknowledgments of Government are due; and his Lordship in Council has much pleasure in expressing his high sense of the ability and zeal of the officers of all ranks, and of the discipline and conduct of the soldiers who served with the Palkur field force.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 8. Mr. G. W. Anderson to be second puisne judge of courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, from date of Mr. Bernard's departure for England.

General Department.

Feb. 14. Mr. Wedderburn, having returned to presidency, to resume charge of his office of accountant general, &c.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 7. Mr. N. Kirkland to act as sub-collector of Broach.

Mr. W. W. Bell to act as first assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. Liddell to act as second assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Furlough.—Feb. 7. Mr. J. W. Jackson to Cape of Good Hope, for one year, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 6, 1833.—Capt. W. Henderson, Europ. regt., to take charge of invalids of H.C. service proceeding to England on ship *Lady Nugent*, as far as Cape of Good Hope; and Capt. H. Hancock, 19th N.I., to be junior officer in charge of same from Bombay to Cape, and in sole charge from Cape to England.

Lieut. J. F. Cruikshank, corps of engineers, to act as executive engineer at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Capt. T. B. Jervis on sick certificate.

Capt. J. Swanson, 19th N.I., to act as paymaster at presidency, during absence of Capt. Henderson.

Feb. 7.—Cadet of Artillery Keith Bell admitted on establishment.

Feb. 8.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. R. Lewis, 22d N.I., to act as line adj. at Ahmedabad, from 17th Jan., until arrival of Lieut. Parsons, 11th N.I., appointed to that situation.—Lieut. A. Hamerton, 15th N.I., to act as line adj. at Bhoof, during time Lieut. Denton may be in command of station.

Feb. 11.—Sen. Cadet John Campbell to be cornet, from 29th Jan. 1833, and posted to 1st L.C., v. Williams dec.

Lieut. C. H. Nixon, regt. of artil., to act as executive engineer at Belgaum on responsibility of Capt. T. B. Jervis from date of that officer's departure until arrival of Capt. Pouget.

Feb. 15.—The designation of appointment held by Lieut. H. Ramsay, 24th N.I., to be changed to "assistant to commissariat officer in charge of military bazar at Poona."

Feb. 18.—Lieut. W. B. Goodfellow to be adj. to engineer corps at Serour, v. Feat; date 16th Aug. 1832.

Lieut. T. Jackson confirmed in app. of qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee to 10th N.I., v. Aston resigned.

The following temporary arrangement confirm-

ed:—Lieut. C. Clark, 31st N.I., to act as staff officer to detachment under command of Capt. H. G. Roberts, consisting of upwards of 300 men, regulars and irregulars.

Ens. T. M. Dickinson, 14th N.I., has recently been reported by examining committee to have obtained high proficiency in Arabic and Persian languages.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 7. Ens. S. Sproule, 6th N.I., for health.—12. Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st Bengal N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 6. Capt. W. Henderson, paym. at presidency, for twelve months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AUDITOR OF INDIAN NAVY ACCOUNTS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 7, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the separate office of the auditor of Indian navy accounts, and to transfer its duties to the civil auditor.

His Lordship in Council has been pleased to attach Commander Houghton to the civil auditor as his assistant in the marine department of audit.

PROMOTIONS IN THE INDIAN NAVY.

Feb. 15.—Commander Thomas Elwon to be capt., Lieut. J. McDowall to be commander, and midshipman R. Harrison to be lieut., v. Wyndham dec.; date of coms. 26th Dec. 1832.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 15. Lieut. Geo. Pilcher, Indian navy, for three years, for health.

To Eastward.—Feb. 18. Lieut. J. Frushard, Indian navy, for eight months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 11. *Minerva*, Pope, from Calcutta.—12. *Eleanor*, McTaggart, from London.—22. *Earl of Clare*, Daly, from China and Singapore; and H.C. sloop of war *Ternate*, from Persian Gulf (with overland despatches).

Freight to London (Feb. 23).—£5. per ton.

BIRTHS AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26. At Surat, the lady of Capt. Laurie, regt. of artillery, of a daughter.

30. At Deesa, the lady of the Rev. E. P. Williams, of a son.

Feb. 6. At Surat, the lady of Richard G. Chambers, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Bombay, the lady of the Rev. John Wilson, of a son.

17. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Knipe, 17th N.I., of a son.

DEATH.

Jan. 30. At Rutnagherry, Andrew Murray, Esq., assistant surgeon, second son of the Rev. Dr. Murray, Auchterderran, Scotland.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 10. John G. Forbes, Esq., to be provincial judge of Colombo.

D. A. Blair, Esq., to be collector of Trincomalee and agent to government for Tamankadewe.

Jan. 18. Charles E. Layard, Esq., to be commissioner of stamps.

19. Francis James Temple, Esq., to be collector of Colombo.

James N. Mooyart, Esq., to be collector of Chilaw and provincial judge of Calpentin.

John Barnett, Esq., to be collector of Tangalle.

C. P. Layard, Esq., to be assistant to collector of Colombo, and sitting magistrate at Caltura.

John Dinwoodie, Esq., to be assistant to collector of Colombo.

On the 23d Feb. the Hon. Sir Charles Marshall, Knt., Chief Justice of this colony, was sworn in a member of his Majesty's Council, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, Dec. 24, 1832.—Assist. Surg. G. L. Fitzmaurice, royal artillery, to be attached to personal staff of his Exc. the Governor, and to receive island allowance of a staff surgeon.

Feb. 21, 1833.—Maj. George Ingham, Ceylon Rifle regt., to be acting deputy commissary general, v. Capt. S. Braybrooke.

Penang.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. K. Murchison, to perform duties of governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, during absence of Mr. Ibbetson, on sick certificate; date 15th Feb. 1833.

New South Wales.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 19, 1832.—Lieut. William Henry Geary, R.N., to be harbour-master at Port Macquarie.

June 9.—Benjamin Sullivan, Esq., J. P., to be resident magistrate at Port Macquarie.

June 14.—John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., to be solicitor general of colony of New South Wales, in room of Edward Macdowell, Esq.

July 26.—Lieut. Col. Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B., senior officer of H.M. land forces in colony, to be a member of Executive Council of New South Wales, in lieu of Col. Lindesay.

Aug. 15.—Capt. Thomas Williams, H.M. 4th regt., commandant of mounted police, and Lieut. Charles Steele, H.M. 17th regt., attached to same corps, to be magistrates of territory.

Sept. 4.—Francis Allman, Esq., J. P., to be police magistrate at Wollongong, district of Illawarra.

Sept. 25.—Archibald Bell, Esq., of Belmont, to be a member of Legislative Council, in room of Col. Patrick Lindesay, absent from colony.

Dec. 22.—William W. Burton, Esq., to be one of puisne judges of Supreme Court of New South Wales, in room of John Stephen, Esq., resigned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 7, 1832. At Sydney, the lady of J. B. Montedora, Esq., of a daughter.

17. The lady of R. M. Campbell, Esq., of Wengalo, Argyle, of a daughter.

— At Bustle Farm, Illawarra, Mrs. Charles Throsby Smith, of a daughter.

18. At Sydney, the lady of A. E. Hayes, Esq., editor of the *Australian*, of a son.

— At Sydney, Mrs. John Thompson, of a son.

July 5. The lady of the Rev. G. A. Middleton, of Belmaine, of a son.

15. At Bathurst, the lady of Thomas Evernden, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 2. At Sydney, Mrs. William Wilks, Macquarie Place, of a daughter.

10. At Sydney, Mrs. T. Baker, of a son.

Sept. 3. At Sydney, Mrs. Bettington, of a daughter.

13. At Sydney, the wife of Mr. Villiers Pearce, of a son.

Oct. 9. At Dunholme, Darlington, the wife of James McDeugall, Esq., of a daughter.

18. At Sydney, Mrs. Dacre, of a daughter.

31. At Sydney, the wife of Mr. John Malcolm, druggist, of a son.

Nov. 13. At Sydney, the lady of Thomas Collins, Esq., of a son (since dead).

23. At Raineville, Bathurst, Mrs. Thos. Raine, of a daughter.

30. At the Bank of New South Wales, Mrs. Black, of a son.

Dec. 19. At Maitland, Mrs. George Furber, of a daughter.

24. At Fairy Hall, Newtown, the wife of George Cavenagh, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Sydney, the lady of H. Carew, Esq., paymaster, 17th regt., of a son.

30. At St. Hiller's, Hunter's River, Mrs. Wm. Dumaresq, of a daughter.

Jan. 19, 1833. At Sydney, the wife of the Rev. R. Mansfield, of a son.

Feb. 7. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Peter Webster, of a daughter.

10. At Sydney, Mrs. James Alderson, of a son.

12. Mrs. Walker, of Brisbane Grove, of a daughter.

23. At Sydney, the lady of John Gurner, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 16, 1832. At Sydney, Robert Crawford, Esq., of Hill end, to Miss Jones, of Bligh-street.

July 31. At Sydney, William Briggs, Esq., of Launceston, to Mary, daughter of Edward Curtis, Esq., of Wincanton, Somerset.

— At Bathurst, Mr. Calfe to Miss Halloran, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Halloran.

Sept. 3. At Sydney, William Penson, Esq., of Hunter's River, nephew to Richard Brooks, Esq., J. P., to Eliza Ann Wentworth, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bucknell, of the Surrey Hills.

6. At Parramatta, Charles William Wall, Esq., J. P., late colonel 3d regt. of Buffs, to Miss Elizabeth Hoddinott, daughter of the late Benjamin Hoddinott, Esq., of Henley Grove, Somersetshire.

13. At Castlereagh, George Wentworth, Esq., of Greendale, son of the late D'Arcy Wentworth, Esq., of Homebush, to Ann Eliza, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Fulton, of Castlereagh.

Oct. 22. At Castlereagh, Mr. Edward Hallen, to Sophia, third daughter of William Lawson, Esq., of Veteran Hall, Prospect.

Nov. 1. At Segenhoe, Hunter's River, James Busby, Esq., British resident at New Zealand, to Agnes, third daughter of John Dow, Esq., Greenock.

3. At Parramatta, Major Breton, of the 4th or King's Own Regt., to Eliza Maria, fifth daughter of John Blaxland, Esq., M.L.C., of Newington Park.

12. At Sydney, Mr. George John Rogers to Catherine Rebecca, third daughter of Charles Windeyer, Esq., of Sydney.

26. At Maitland, Mr. George Woodsto Margaret, youngest daughter of Alex. Mills, Esq., architect, Edinburgh.

Dec. 4. At Sydney, Isaac Shepherd, Esq., of Kissing Point, to Miss Paine, of Macquarie-place.

11. At Sydney, Henry Jeanneret, m.d., to Miss Merritt.

Jan. 11, 1833. At Bathurst, George Busby, Esq., surgeon, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Hugh Thompson, Esq., of London.

DEATHS.

April 11, 1832. At Wallis' Island, South Pacific Ocean, Capt. Robert Johnstone, commander of the ship *Oldham*, of London. He was murdered, along with the whole of his crew, in an affray with the natives.

May 29. At Newcastle, Capt. James St. John Ranclaud.

June 2. At Sydney, Mr. John Robinson, chief clerk in the Master Attendant's Office.

13. At Liverpool, Capt. Francis Dixon, of Park-street, Sydney.

July 17. At Hyde Park, Robert Lowe, Esq., J. P., of Brinsbury.

Sept. 10. At Sydney, Mrs. Cliff, lady of E. H. Cliff, Esq., owner of the *Lady Wellington* whaler.

Oct. 30. At Parramatta, Mrs. Jamison, a resident in the colony for forty years.

Nov. 19. Sarah, wife of Mr. Richard Dalton, master of the Benevolent Asylum, in her 50th year.

11. At Waddon, Parramatta, Susan, wife of John Palmer, Esq., assistant commissary general.

Dec. 7. At his cottage, the Crow's-nest, Edward Wollstonecraft, Esq., J. P., after a long and severe illness.

9. At Sydney, Mary, third daughter of Mr. E. S. Hall, aged 14.

— At Sydney, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. James Scott, for many years past an active and zealous leader of the Wesleyan methodists.

Jan. 15, 1833. Murdoch Campbell, Esq., third son of the late Alex. Campbell, Esq., collector of excise, Edinburgh.

17. At Artarmon House, North Shore, in the 49th year of her age, Ann, wife of William Gore, Esq., many years provost marshal of this territory.

20. At the Benevolent Asylum, John Wright, aged 108 years. He arrived in the colony about forty-three years since.

Feb. 3. At Sydney, Thomas Macvitte, Esq., managing director of the Bank of New South Wales, aged 52.

Laterly, At Carfar, New Zealand, aged 27, Mary Ann Hsdon, wife of Mr. John Cowell, and eldest daughter of the late George Howe, Esq., the original founder of the *Gazette* in this colony.

— Murdered on the coast of California, Mr. Henry Carter, master of the cutter *William Little*, of Liverpool.

Van Diemen's Land.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

July, 5, 1832.—William Morlarty, Esq., commander in Royal Navy, to act as port officer at Port Dalrymple, v. John Walsh, Esq., deceased.

July 19.—Lieut. Col. Logan, 63d regt., M. Forster, Esq., chief police magistrate, and Josiah Spode, Esq., to form a board for assignment of convicts.

Charles Swanson, Esq., to be a member of Legislative Council, v. W. H. Hamilton, Esq.

July 21.—Thomas Bannister, Esq., to be private secretary to his Exc. the Lieutenant Governor, v. W. T. Parramore, Esq.

July 24.—John Montagu, Esq., clerk of the councils, and Geo. Yeoland, Esq., acting auditor of civil accounts, to form a permanent committee for regulation of post office establishment.

Aug. 9.—Charles McLachlan, Esq., to be a member of Legislative Council, in place of late Edward Abbott, Esq.

Aug. 22.—Jonathan Clerke, Esq., to be an assist. surgeon at Westbury, police district of Norfolk Plains.

Oct. 31.—Alfred Wm. Horne, Esq., J. P., to be police magistrate, as also coroner at Circular Head.

James C. Sutherland, Esq., J. P., to be a coroner for Island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies.

Richard Lane, Esq., captain 63d regt., to be private secretary to his Exc. the Lieutenant Governor, v. Bannister resigned.

Dec. 20.—John Montagu, Esq., to act as treasurer, in place of Jocelyn Thomas, Esq., suspended from office.

Adam Turnbull, Esq., M.D., to act as clerk of the councils, v. Montagu.

Dec. 27.—T. D. Lord, Esq., to be assistant police magistrate at Waterloo Point, police district of Great Swan Port.

Jan. 4, 1833.—P. A. Mulgrave, Esq., to be chairman of quarter sessions for northern div. of colony, and commissioner for Court of Requests at Launceston.

Matthew Forster, Esq., to be chief police magistrate, v. Mulgrave.

Michael Vicary, Esq., to be ordnance storekeeper, v. W. Neilly, Esq.

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Edward McDowell, Esq., to be solicitor general, and crown solicitor, in place of Alfred Stephen, Esq., appointed by his Majesty to office of attorney general.

Jan. 11.—Thomas Bannister, Esq., to be sheriff of Van Diemen's Land for ensuing year.

Hugh Ross, Esq., to act as clerk of peace, and register of Court of Requests, v. H. J. Emmett, Esq., suspended.

Feb. 1.—Algernon Montagu, Esq., to be a puisne judge of Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land.

Feb. 15.—James England, Esq., to perform duties of police magistrate at New Norfolk during absence of Edw. Dumaresq, Esq., proceeding to New South Wales for his health.

John Leake, Esq., to perform duties of police magistrate at Campbell Town during temporary absence of Mr. Simpson on duty at Hobart Town.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 22, 1832. At Dennistown, the lady of Capt. Patrick Wood, of a son.

April 9. At Richmond, Mrs. Lascelles, of a son.

May 4. Mrs. Lempriere, of a son.

19. Mrs. Foyle, of a daughter.

25. At Ellenthorpe Hall, Mrs. G. C. Clark, of a son.

June 13. Mrs. Gunn, of a son.

July 21. At Kirklands, Macquarie River, the lady of the Rev. John Mackersey, of a son (since dead).

Sept. 23. At Woodlands, Tea Tree Bush, Mrs. Griffith, of a daughter.

24. At Broad Marsh, Mrs. Murdoch, of a daughter, which lived only a few hours.

Oct. 10. At Marionburn, the lady of J. T. Robertson, Esq., 70th regt. Bengal N.I., of a daughter.

— At Government Garden, Mrs. Davidson, of a son.

Nov. 2. Mrs. D. A. C. G. Roberts, of a son.

— At Redlands, Mrs. Oakes, of a son.

Laterly. The lady of James Ross, Esq., LL.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 23, 1832. At Launceston, A. Wright, Esq., to Fanny, daughter of Mr. Upton, surveyor.

Feb. 4. At New Norfolk, Henry Melville, Esq., of Hobart Town, to Eliza Romney, only daughter of the late Joseph Fisher, Esq., of Philadelphia.

25. At Hobart Town, William Gore, eldest son of the late Robert William Elliston, Esq., of London, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Daniel de Vaux, Esq., of the same place.

April 17. At Logan, the Rev. James Garret, M.A., to Jean, eldest daughter of Archibald McDowell, Esq., of Logan.

May 17. At Hobart Town, George Anthony Kemp, Esq., son of Anthony Fenu Kemp, Esq., of Hobart Town, to Helena Maria Morison, daughter of the late Thomas H. Midwood, of the same place.

Oct. 3. At Hobart Town, George Wm. Jackson, Esq., son of Major Jackson, of Sydney, to Susan Ann, eldest daughter of John Greley, Esq., Ivor, Bucks.

11. At Hobart Town, James Smith, Esq., formerly of the East-India Company's service, to Julia Sophia, youngest daughter of the late John Charles Stracey, captain of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

13. At Hobart Town, Duncan Campbell, Esq., Glendarnel, Argyleshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of David Lord, Esq., of Richmond Park.

Nov. 6. At New Norfolk, David Burn, Esq., Ellangowan, to Catherine, third daughter of Michael Fenton, Esq., of Castledown, county Sligo.

Dec. 13. At Hobart Town, Alex. Goldie, Esq., of Orielton, to Louisa Lemon, youngest daughter of L. T. Rede, Esq., of the Middle Temple.

Laterly. At New Norfolk, Mr. Gavin Ralston, of Launceston, to Mrs. Emily Ann Crockett, widow of the late Dr. Crockett, of Hobart Town.

DEATHS.

Feb. 26, 1832. At New Norfolk, the Rev. R. H. Robinson. He was found dead in his bed.

(2 K)

May 3, 1832. Martha Luttrell, widow of the late Colonial Surgeon Luttrell, aged 69.
 June 6. At Launceston, aged 35. Capt. John Walsh, superintendent of marine of that place.
 13. At Hobart Town, John Llewelyn Roberts, Esq., aged 44.
 23. Suddenly, at Hobart Town, Wm. Thomson, Esq., artist, aged 31.
 July 14. At Hobart Town, George Thomas Maddox, Esq., D. A. C. G. of Accounts.
 31. At Launceston, Edward Abbott, Esq., civil commandant at that station. Mr. Abbott had been formerly a major in the army.
 Sept. 3. At Port Arthur, the following individuals:—Mr. Hogan, of the commissariat department; Mr. Frederick Denman, his clerk; Mr. James Elliott, a physician, many years employed at Launceston; Mr. George Dudley, a baker; and Mr. W. Smith, a mariner. They went out boating in a bay, and were unfortunately upset in a squall, and perished.
 26. At Hobart Town, David William Gray, Esq., a native of Carse, county of Angus, Scotland.
 Oct. 11. At East Bay Neck, Mrs. Spotswood, wife of Capt. Spotswood, late of the 98th regt.
Lastly, At Launceston, in the hospital there, Eumarrh, the well-known aboriginal chief.
 — At Launceston, Mr. Dawes, solicitor.

Swan River.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. Irwin, H.M. 63d regt., acting governor of colony, during absence of Governor Stirling.

MARRIAGE.

May 15, 1832. At Perth, Lieut. Henry Bull, R.N., to Henrietta, sixth daughter of J. S. Wells, Esq., of Ilfracombe.

DEATHS.

Aug. 17, 1832. At Freemantle, G. F. Johnson, Esq., merchant. He was killed in a duel.
Lastly, Mr. Samuel Collier, son of the Rev. F. Collier, Wesleyan minister at Sherbourne.

Mauritius.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 24. At Port Louis, Wm. Ainslie, jun., Esq., of the firm of Sampson, Ainslie, and Co., to Charlotte Wedderley, only daughter of the late Robert Saffield, Esq., formerly deputy secretary to Government in the colony.

DEATH.

May 22, 1832. At the Mauritius, Mrs. Telfair, lady of Charles Telfair, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected English residents of the island.

St. Helena.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

St. Helena, April 29, 1833.—The Governor and Council are pleased to publish in General Orders the following extracts from the Hon. Court of Directors' general letter, dated 15th Feb. 1833:—

Para. 61. "We desire that you publish in general orders our positive determination never to provide a passage back to the island to any person in our service, who may come to England upon their own private affairs.

64. "Capt. Spiller will have obtained the benefit of promotion from the 1st April 1831, under our orders of the 25th Jan. 1832.

65. "We are under the necessity of

declining to alter our decision upon the case of Capt. Beale, as communicated to you in our last-mentioned dispatch.

"We approve of your having invalidated Capt. Bennett, and placed him in charge of the Invalid Company, in the room of the late Capt. Statham.

66. "We cannot comply with Capt. Torbett's request for permission to draw his full pay and allowances at the Cape instead of at St. Helena. If Captain Torbett should relinquish his residence upon your island, he will be entitled only to half-pay as a retired officer, agreeably to the regulations of the service.

75. "We authorize you to grant horse allowance to Lieut. Col. Hodson, to commence from the date of your recommendation that we would do so.

89. "We are under the necessity of declining to sanction the grant of horse allowance to your town-major.

92. "We are under the necessity of declining to sanction the payment to Lieut. O'Connor, of any higher allowance than the half-pay of his rank as a retired officer."

St. Helena, May 6, 1833.—Mr. Surgeon Wm. D. McKittrick, having returned to his professional duties upon this establishment, will resume the office of medical storekeeper from the 1st inst., and will in future reside at the Alarm House, which will be considered quarters for a medical officers.

To Mr. Assist. Surg. Simpson, who is about to quit the island, the Governor and Council are gratified in being enabled to notice their approbation of the correct and highly praiseworthy manner in which he has discharged the duties committed to him, and they are assured that in thus publishing their sense of his merits, they are only expressing the sentiments of the community at large.

Mr. Simpson's passage-money, 93*l.* 15*s.* will be paid by the government, and he will be continued on his present pay and allowances until an opportunity offers for England.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Castle James's Fort, March 18, 1833.—Cadet F. M. Baker admitted on establishment, and directed to join St. Helena artillery.

April 11.—Capt. J. B. Spiller, St. Helena regt., to be superintendent of Chinese, v. Bond proceeding to Europe for health.

May 13.—Lieut. J. J. Pritchard, artillery, having completed a period of fifteen years' service, to be capt. by brevet from 11th May 1833.

May 16.—Capt. D. O'Connor, artillery, to be superintendent of Military Institution and Observatory, during absence of Lieut. M. J. Johnson on furlough.

FURLONGHS.

April 11. Lieut. C. S. T. Bond, St. Helena regt. to England, for health.—May 13. Lieut. M. J. Johnson, artillery, on furlough, agreeably to regulations of the service.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 5.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

The *Chairman* laid before the court several papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last general court.

PILGRIM TAX.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court, that, in pursuance of the resolution of the general court of the 19th of June, there is now laid on the table a copy of the letter of the Court of Directors of the 20th February, relative to the pilgrim tax."

RENEWAL OF THE COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to inform the court, that it is specially summoned for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons, entitled 'A Bill for effecting an Arrangement with the East-India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty's Indian territories.' Since the last communications with the Government, which had been laid before the proprietors, the negotiation between the President of the India Board and the Court of Directors was carried on further. It related to certain points which were included in the bill, but which were not mentioned in the previous correspondence. As it was desirable that the proprietors should be made acquainted with them, the papers, in a printed form, were now laid before them."

The correspondence was read.

The *Chairman* then said, the bill was under the consideration of the Court of Directors, and should receive their most serious attention. Every thing should be done, in its progress, to improve it: and such communications as were necessary on the subject, should from time to time be made to the proprietors. The subject naturally divided itself into two parts. One of these related to the pecuniary interests of the Company; and he was sure that

it would be felt as a matter of satisfaction to the court when he said, that it appeared to him that the interests of the proprietors had been properly considered, and he believed they would be generally satisfied with that portion of the arrangement. With respect to the other part of the arrangement, that which related to the future management of the government of India, he imagined that, in the present state of the proceedings, it would be impossible to give an opinion or to speak upon it with any advantage.—(*Hear, hear!*) The correspondence, however, would shew what the feelings of the Court of Directors were with reference to some of the details of the measure. A great deal of matter that was quite new, was introduced in the bill; matter of so much importance as to require the utmost consideration.—(*Hear, hear!*) He therefore could not, on this occasion, say much on the subject; but this he might observe, that there were parts of the bill which, he feared, he could never make up his mind to agree to.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *Charles Forbes* was anxious to know from the hon. gentlemen behind the bar, how far the bill now laid before the court met their views. He should be glad to learn whether they were prepared to recommend the surrender of the Company's chartered rights on the terms proposed in this bill? The directors ought to be enabled at that moment to afford to the proprietors an opinion on this important point. It either was or was not in the power of the Company to reject the measure proposed by Ministers; and it appeared to him, from the concluding part of the minute which had been signed by the committee of nineteen directors, that they were possessed of that power; he deemed it very desirable, therefore, that those gentlemen should, before the court separated, favour the proprietors with their sentiments on the question. He was aware that some hon. directors were generally favourable to this measure, and he was sorry for it; but he could not help thinking, after what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, that his opinion was that, which he hoped would be found to be the opinion of

the majority of the proprietors, as it was that of almost all parties out of doors whom he had heard state their sentiments on the subject, namely, that this was a measure which the East-India Company ought not to entertain. —(*Hear, hear!*) It was said, that if they did not agree to what Ministers proposed they were threatened with other, and perhaps worse measures. They were indeed told early in the day, that if the Company did not yield to their plans they were prepared to govern India by different means. Now, he trusted that Ministers would be called on, both in the House of Commons and elsewhere, to state openly what their other plans were, so that the country might be enabled to judge between the two plans. They had been threatened with a string of serious consequences which would follow their rejection of the ministerial propositions; but it ought to be recollected that all the arguments on that part of the question cut both ways; and, as he had before observed, it should be always borne in mind, that the Company were in possession, which was admitted to be nine points of law. The proprietors were asked, what would become of their dividends if they rejected this compromise, as it was called; and another question followed, as matter of course, to the directors, what would become of their patronage? He did not wish to say any thing which might tend to disunite the directors and the proprietors; but he apprehended that attempts had been made, and successfully made, to conciliate, one by one, and to bring round to the views of Government, names of great weight and influence. But, supposing Ministers to take upon themselves the government of India, —at that moment, how, he would ask, were they to provide the means for meeting the heavy charges incidental to governing that country? He would say, that Ministers had enough on their hands already (particularly referring to the West-India question), without taking upon themselves this additional load, even allowing that the nation would permit them to administer the government of India, which he did not believe. If, therefore, the Company stood boldly on their rights, if they adhered firmly to their charter, the Ministers would be driven to succumb to them, instead of their being obliged to bow to Ministers. He had no objection to a fair and pru-

dent arrangement between the Government and the Company which would do justice to India; he should, on the contrary, be glad to see such an arrangement brought about. But, in his opinion, that now proposed, from the beginning to the end, promised any thing but a favourable result. Now, as to what had been said by the hon. Chairman of the pecuniary interests of the proprietors having been attended to, that was a matter of opinion, and he entertained his own ideas upon it. He questioned the wisdom of giving up all their rights and privileges for the promised annuity from India, instead of retaining under their own control a sufficient portion of their commercial assets, if they had them, to pay their dividends. Again, he could not conceive why they should not participate with the private merchants in the China trade, which would, he was confident, afford ample means to meet those dividends, if not more. Why should they give up that great source of profit, in order to look for their dividends to the uncertain territorial revenues of India, wrung from the impoverished natives? They were told by this bill, that a guarantee fund of two millions should be placed in the hands of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. Now, in his opinion, the guarantee fund should be nearer ten millions than two millions, in order to meet the calls which might eventually be made upon it. He should not at all wonder if the two millions were to disappear in three years after the arrangement took effect. The probable deficiency of revenues, and consequently of remittances from India to England, if regulated by that revenue, would speedily swallow up that sum. They were told that money might be raised, if necessary, upon the guarantee fund; that it might be mortgaged, or disposed of in other ways, to raise funds for the payment of their dividends, but the proprietors were to stand first on the list of claimants on remittances from India. Now he would say that they ought to stand last. They were indeed looking closely after their own pecuniary interests, in providing for their dividends; but there were other claims which ought to come before them on the revenues of India, and they could not, in honour, in justice, and humanity, be overlooked. He alluded to the public creditor of India

whose interest was payable in England, to the pensions and retiring allowances of old and meritorious servants, and of the widows and orphans of officers who had fallen in the service of their country—not forgetting those able and faithful servants who had for many years toiled for the Company in that house and elsewhere. The claims of those parties ought and would take place of the dividends, for which the proprietors must therefore fall back upon the guarantee fund, taking their chance of remittances from India to replace the deficiency—(a slight cry of “*question.*”) He contended that he had a perfect right to enter into the whole subject, if he pleased to do so.

Mr. *Rigby*.—“You are speaking to the question; because it is stated in the bill that the dividends shall be first paid, therefore you are perfectly right.”

Mr. *Astell* said, the feelings of the hon. baronet were so lively on this subject that they carried him away. Now he must give it as his opinion that the hon. baronet was not speaking to the question. The Court of Proprietors had heard read to them the last correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors; and they had been called together to have this bill laid before them, rather for future than present consideration. It would, in his opinion, be much better therefore, and certainly it would suit the convenience of the court a great deal more, if the hon. baronet would not now deliver his sentiments on the whole of the question, seeing that many points were still under the consideration of the Court of Directors and the Government.

Mr. *Fielder* said, the hon. baronet was perfectly in order; and he thought it most important that the directors should be acquainted with the opinions of the proprietors at large, before they proceeded farther.

The *Chairman* observed, that what the hon. baronet said should not be lost on the Court of Directors.

Mr. *Rigby* was of opinion that they were fully competent to discuss the bill at that moment. He attended for that purpose, on the invitation of the directors themselves.

Sir *Charles Forbes* continued.—He thanked the Chairman for his courtesy; he was sorry that the few observations which he meant to make (and

they should be but few) had been interrupted. It was in his opinion essentially necessary that while the proprietors had the power they should be freely allowed to express their sentiments. The Court of Proprietors he viewed as a body that was on the point of being annihilated by the provisions of this bill, and the Court of Directors would not probably come off much better. If they examined the bill, and compared it with the correspondence from the first to the last, such a mass of inconsistencies and contradictions had never before appeared under the hands of public men. It was clear to him that his Majesty's Ministers were either incompetent to what they had taken in hand, or that their object was to humbug the proprietors with regard to the powers to be vested in that body under the new arrangement. Were they not told by the President of the Board of Control, in his letter of the 12th February, that “the plan allots to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs,”—that they were to be “one of the principal organs of Indian government,” and so forth. But what says the bill? It enacts that no order or resolution, or, in fact, any thing that may be determined on by the Court of Directors and approved by the Board of Control, shall be interfered with by the Court of Proprietors.

The *Chairman*.—“That is the law at present.”

Sir *C. Forbes*.—If that be the case, why was this clause introduced?—why re-enact that which is the law? But it would seem as if there were some doubt about the law, and if so, let us have the benefit of it. He confessed he had been in hopes that there might be a misprint in the bill, and that the word *no* might prove to be *any* or *every*. It had been held out to them as reasonably to be expected that, under the new arrangement, the powers of the Court of Proprietors would be considerably increased, and that it was to form a most important branch of the government of India. They were told that it was a main feature of the new system to “link and bind the proprietary body in point of interest to the country which they were to assist in governing.” They therefore had a right to expect that enlarged powers would have been granted to them; but what did they find

in the bill to meet that expectation? Why, as already stated, the following clause: "33. And be it enacted, that no order or resolution of the said Court of Directors, after the same shall have received the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall be liable to be rescinded, suspended, revoked, or varied by any General Court of Proprietors of the said Company." Surely it would have been more in character to have enacted that *every* such order or resolution of the Court of Directors should be subject to the revision of the Court of Proprietors, if they thought proper to interfere therein. (*Hear, hear!*) If the contrary were the law at present, and it were to be continued, what would be the use of the Court of Proprietors? Were they to be bound by law tamely to acquiesce in whatever might be agreed upon between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control? If measures were brought forward by the Board of Control which the Directors did not think proper to entertain, or *vice versa*, why should not the Court of Proprietors have the right, in cases of that description, to interfere and give their advice and assistance? It did appear to him that they ought to be invested with that authority, and that the directors should be bound to lay all such cases before the proprietors for their consideration. This was one of the many defects in the bill, which was indeed the most extraordinary and heterogeneous attempt at legislation that he ever recollected to have seen. The charter bill of 1813, after it had been brought into the House of Commons, was altered over and over again, as he hoped the present one would be. He hoped that this bill would not be allowed to proceed through even a single stage without receiving the strongest opposition. They might be told that they ought not to oppose its being read a second time, because they had agreed to the principle: he however was no party to any such agreement, and would not be bound by it. The bill was to be read a second time that night ["No! on Monday."] Well, then, what were they to do? were they to meet to-morrow? Were they not to take means to let Parliament and the public know what the sentiments of the proprietors were with respect to this bill? There were some able and

determined men in the House of Commons, and many in the other house, who he trusted would strenuously oppose this bill; and he hoped that by their exertions it would be sent to the right-about, and Ministers with it, as Mr. Fox and his famous India Bill were fifty years ago. At that time a caricature was exhibited in the print shops, representing the Minister running away with the India-House on his back, and the beadle of the parish running after him, calling out "Stop thief!"—(*Laughter.*) If that caricature were applicable to the transactions of 1784, it was little less so to those of the present day, and perhaps they might see a second edition of it. (*Hear, hear!*) This was a most unjust and unfair measure, not merely as it affected the East-India Company, but also as it imposed a grievous burden on the people of India. On that latter point, however, he had already spoken so often and so fully, that he should only advert to the hon. Chairman having said, that he believed the court would acquiesce in and feel gratified at the pecuniary part of the arrangement. That might be so; but he would nevertheless still contend that the measure was fraught with injustice to the people of India, and would have a most prejudicial effect on their feelings and interests. It might be well to observe, that the proprietors were only twice alluded to in this bill, notwithstanding all that they had heard of the additional powers to be granted to them. Some individuals were, he believed, deluded by those hopes, and amongst them an hon. friend near him, who had stated his expectations, and with great justice, that it was intended to new model and render more effective the Court of Proprietors—that, in short, they were hereafter to be an efficient body in the administration of the affairs of India. Instead of that, however, it appeared that they were to remain in every respect as much ciphers as they were before, and continue to be precluded from all interference in the affairs of India. But then they were to have ten and a-half per cent. for their capital. Well, what other benefit did this bill provide for them? It gave absent proprietors the right of voting for a director by power of attorney. That, in reality, was the only boon given to the proprietors, and a pitiful, paltry concession it was. But, in framing this

clause, the concoctors of the bill ought to have gone a little farther. If the proprietors were allowed to vote by power of attorney for directors, they should be permitted to vote in the same manner upon other occasions, of possibly more importance, which might occur. The proposition, however, was most absurd, and would be hooted out of the House of Commons. In truth, he hoped that the bill would be thrown out of parliament altogether. He would press on the proprietors the necessity of not allowing it to pass through a single stage without entering their protest against it. If it were read a second time, they would be told that parliament had only proceeded in accordance with the views of the Court of Proprietors, who had agreed to the principle of the Bill. He denied the assertion. The measure was contrary to the resolution which had been moved in the last general court on the 10th of June, by an hon. and learned gentleman who was not then present; and it was also contrary to the resolution to which, on the 7th of June, nineteen of the directors had placed their names. He trusted that the court would resolve to reject this bill altogether. As it now stood, it was not in a state to be taken into consideration by men of common sense, and he hoped they would not separate that day without expressing, in the strongest terms, their disapprobation of it. Should the bill be read a second time, should it go into a committee, and finally pass the House of Commons, they would then have to look to the House of Lords, where it would no doubt be roughly handled; and even if it were carried there, he would still cling to the hope that the King might refuse his assent to it.

Mr. *Poynder* was anxious, after what had fallen from the hon. baronet, to make a very few observations. The strong opinion which the hon. baronet had expressed against the government with whom this measure had originated, shewed a degree of party spirit (he did not, of course, use the phrase in an offensive sense) which, in his opinion, ought to be avoided in the discussion of a grave and important subject. The hon. baronet seemed to be extremely sensitive on the subject of the reform question, and he had introduced that, and some other points, which appeared to be a little out of

course, and somewhat uncalled-for, on the present occasion. He had not only expressed his hostility to the government, but he had attacked even the Court of Directors themselves, for having sanctioned the proposition which was then submitted to them, the basis of which was, the giving up of the China trade, and the formation of a guarantee fund. With respect to the latter point, he confessed, that the arrangement which had been made, removed, in a very considerable degree, any objections which he might have entertained against the measure; and he understood the hon. baronet to have been satisfied, in the main, with that arrangement. (*No, no!*) The hon. baronet had proposed no other plan; and, if he had one in view, it was very desirable that it should be stated. Many of the observations with which the hon. baronet had favoured the Court were distinguished by no inconsiderable degree of asperity, and he had been most particularly severe in his remarks on the clause which gave the proprietors the right of voting for directors by proxy. The object of this clause was to remove that particular disability which, as the law now stood, frequently interfered with the elective power of the proprietors. Thus, a gentleman who was absent from town in consequence of severe illness, or who was unable to attend on account of a domestic calamity, could not vote for a director, in the present state of the law, however desirous he might be to do so. He was told that if he were not present in person, his vote must go for nothing. Now, in his opinion, the clause which remedied this inconvenience was a very good one; and, indeed, he was surprised that it did not originate with the directors themselves, looking at their own peculiar situation, rather than with the Government. They must be perfectly aware of the inconvenience to which some of them had been subjected, and which they were all exposed to, in consequence of the existing state of the law. A candidate for the direction might lose the assistance of his very best friends because they happened to be ill, or were, from any circumstance, unable to travel three or four hundred miles, to attend on the day of election at the India-House. This evil was effectually remedied by the clause which the hon. baronet had spoken of so con-

tamptuously. If the hon. baronet thought that the right of voting by letter of attorney should be extended to all cases of ballot, how very simple was the course to be pursued for the purpose of effecting that object. A few words introduced into the clause for that purpose would at once meet the wishes of the hon. baronet. The clause might thus be amended; and that, surely, would be a wiser and better course of proceeding, rather than indulging in a general reprobation of the new provision. With respect to the clause which enacted, that "no order or resolution of the Court of Directors, after it was approved of by the Board of Control, should be suspended, rescinded, or varied by the Court of Proprietors," it was only necessary to make one or two remarks. The hon. baronet strongly objected to that provision; but it was not a new one—such was the law at present. The hon. baronet asked, where was the necessity for such a clause, if the principle were recognized by the existing law? The answer was short and clear. It was necessary that much of the old law, which was to be sought for in a variety of Acts of Parliament, should be incorporated in the new. There was a multitude of points to be provided for, and it was better that they should be brought within the scope of one Act of Parliament, than that they should be scattered over many. It appeared to him that the hon. baronet saw this subject, without being conscious of the fact, through a false medium; in the same way as he viewed the reform question, and several others. Perhaps he might, to a considerable degree, enter into the sentiments of the hon. baronet with respect to the reform question; but certainly he did not suffer his feelings to carry him to such an extent as those of the hon. baronet appeared to do. The concessions made by Government seemed to him to be very important; they shewed a fair and candid spirit on the part of Ministers, and they ought to be met with a corresponding spirit of conciliation. The executive body had objected to a reduction of the number of Directors; and, on their remonstrance, Government had at once conceded the point. The hon. baronet had called upon them to stand upon their rights, and not to give way on any point, to the Government. But the matter could not be thus easily set-

tled. It was not a mere naked abstract question that was to be settled: there was here a question of discretion, a question of wisdom, a question of prudence, a question of what the Government expected from the Company; a question of what England, of what the world expected from them. The members of the profession to which he unfortunately belonged, were accustomed to take one view of a subject, and to exclude all others. The hon. baronet seemed to proceed on that principle. He said, "stand on your rights;" without paying any attention to the innumerable difficulties by which the question was surrounded. He considered that they had yet much information to seek, with respect to the measure which had been submitted to them. He was thankful for what had been communicated to them, but he still thought that they stood in need of more. He would not, however, on that account reject the bill, or pronounce an anathema against it. The worthy baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had observed that this bill would exclude the proprietors from all participation in the government of India. Now he was of opinion that they were not called upon to surrender any right which they at present possessed. Under the existing law they enjoyed no power; every thing was managed by the Court of Directors, over which they had no control; and he did not see that the bill placed them in a different position from that which they now occupied. With respect to the bill itself, if he might be permitted to offer one or two remarks, he should be disposed to complain of the deficiency rather than the redundancy of its provisions. He was sorry to see that the bill did not contain all that was required for the good government of India, and the education and civilization of its population. In making this observation, he had no wish to imply any want of confidence in the constituted authorities; but he desired to see their duties properly defined, so that they might clearly understand what the intention of the legislature was, and act in accordance with it; he therefore trusted to see another bill introduced to Parliament relating to those particular subjects to which he had just alluded. He believed that the letter sent to the India Board by the directors, expressed their disapprobation of the enactment creat-

ing two new bishops. This he understood to be the purport of that letter; but the cheers with which the hon. baronet opposite greeted it (Sir H. Jones Brydges) were so strong as almost to prevent its being heard by the court. But would the hon. baronet, or would any director contend, that after having lost four bishops in the short space of ten years, simply in consequence of the exaction of too much labour from them [Loud and general cries of *No!*!—that a single individual could satisfactorily perform the duties of a bishop throughout the vast extent of our territories in India, and among a population of one hundred millions of souls? He had no hesitation in saying that every bishop in succession, if he remained unassisted, and if he conscientiously discharged his duty, must fall a victim to his labours, and he therefore approved of that part of the bill which provided for the maintenance of two additional bishops. Let him ask the court this question: could one bishop, unassisted, perform the service of confirmation, or consecrate a single church? He was a member of the church of England from principle; he honoured and respected her doctrines; he was born in her creed, baptized in her faith, and he hoped to die in her communion; and he thought that the directors had been guilty of a great error, he would not use a harsher term, in writing the letter which the proprietors had heard read that morning. He hailed the provision in the bill respecting the new bishops with those feelings of joy and gladness with which he knew the country regarded it. There was another part of the bill with respect to which he wished to make one observation. He begged to submit, that the Board of Control would not be acting judiciously, if they acted upon the intention they had expressed, of allowing natives to fill public offices; unless, indeed, they contemplated the possibility of the native population being converted to Christianity. (*Oh, oh!*) He could not bring himself to believe that it would be a wise measure to call to the judgment-seat the natives of India, who were so notorious for their profligacy. [Loud and general cries of "*No!*" and "*Order!*"] He could not persuade himself that any person would dream of calling natives to the bench of justice, unless they were Christians.

Sir C. Forbes said his hon. friend was wrong in stating that, while condemning the Government plan, he had suggested nothing in its place. He had all along recommended the maintenance of the China trade, which would enable them to pay their dividends honestly, and relieve them from all necessity of robbing the people of India.

Mr. Astell said, that though he had not been anxious to address the court at the present moment, yet having been personally alluded to, he wished to take the earliest opportunity of replying to the observations which had been applied to him. It was not his province, and it certainly was not his intention, to endeavour to reconcile with each other the various motives which seemed to operate on the mind of the worthy baronet (Sir C. Forbes), for his opposition to the resolution of the 7th of June last, and still less was it his intention to enter into a discussion of those details of the measure, which had met with his disapprobation; but he must say, that the Court of Directors would at the proper season be prepared to state their sentiments on the subject under consideration; and all who knew him were aware that he was not the man to shrink from any opinion he had avowed. The hon. baronet had called upon the nineteen directors who agreed to the resolution of the 7th of June, to explain how they could reconcile their support of the present bill with their approval of that resolution? In reply let him ask, how did the hon. baronet know that they approved of the bill? All they asked of the proprietors was, to allow them time to consider and judge of the measure. (*Hear, hear!*)—The resolution of the 7th of June only established the basis of an arrangement. The directors who signed it, said that they were ready to allow the charter to remain in abeyance, and their property to be assigned to the crown, in consideration of continuing to receive ten and a-half per cent. annuity. Still they retained the right of approving of disapproving of the bill. (*Hear, hear!*)—The copy of this bill had been laid before the court only three days ago, and they had not lost any time in taking it into consideration, and with that ability which had distinguished the conduct of the directors throughout the whole of these com-

communications, addressed to the President of the Board of Control a letter containing their opinions on such of the points of the bill as they thought it necessary to advert to. The hon. baronet could not have attended to that letter, or he never would have called upon the directors to reject the bill *instantly*. (*Hear, hear!*) The greater part of the bill went to give effect to the arrangement, the basis of which had already been agreed upon. On the other portion the directors had expressed their opinion, and that was in accordance with the view taken by the hon. baronet, because it was one of dissent. The directors had, only a short time back, had a summary of the bill laid before them, to which they had given all the attention in their power, and they were anxious to take the proprietors along with them through every stage in which this matter might be discussed; it was, therefore, too much to say that they had looked merely to their own interest, and not to that of the general body of proprietors. Their only desire, as it was their duty, was to maintain the rights of the Company unimpaired, because they were convinced that it was through its medium alone that India could be governed well; and the directors knew that they could not be efficient instruments for that purpose, if the rights of the proprietors were curtailed. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. baronet was not therefore justified in accusing the directors with having neglected the interests of the proprietors. For himself, he had already pronounced an opinion on the subject of the basis of the agreement, and whenever the time arrived, he should not shrink from the task of defending it. (*Hear, hear!*) But the present province of the directors was, to hear the opinions of the proprietors; and he begged to suggest, that whatever was done in haste must be done badly. (*Hear, hear!*) It was impossible for them, having had so short a time to consider the subject, to come to any mature opinion with respect to it; but he assured the proprietors that the directors would be attentive to their duties. (*Hear, hear!*) They were about to enter into the consideration of the subject, and he repeated, that those who placed them before the bar, might be certain that they never would be deficient in the execution of their duty. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Clarke said he did not rise to enter into the discussion of the subject under the consideration of the Court, but merely to express his opinion that the proprietors must be satisfied, from what had fallen from his hon. friend, that the nineteen directors, who signed the resolution of the 7th of June, would be ready, when the time arrived, to state their reasons for supporting it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir H. Jones Brydges said he was not about to express any opinion with respect to the bill, but having been personally alluded to, he thought he had a right to make a few observations in reply to the gentleman from whom the allusion proceeded. He would assure that hon. gentleman that when the proper time arrived, he should be prepared to deliver his sentiments with respect to the clause relative to the appointment of additional bishops in India; but he should studiously avoid fatiguing the Court with a history of his birth, parentage, and education, and confine himself as closely as possible to the question under consideration. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining said he had expected that the proprietors would have contented themselves on the present occasion, with receiving the communications which had been made to them by the Court of Directors, and would have refrained from entering upon the consideration of the details of the question at the present time. He was strengthened in this opinion, when he heard read the very able and luminous letters which had been sent by the Chairs to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, founded on certain paragraphs in the bill, and on additional communications received by them, and he understood that the directors themselves entertained this view of the matter, and that they were disposed to recommend to the proprietors to take time to consider the various enactments of the bill, and the nature of the papers, which would be printed and delivered to them to-morrow, and then come and express their opinion with respect to them. He would be the last person to interpose to stay the observations which had fallen from the hon. baronet on the other side of the court, who was enabled by his experience and ability to cast so much light on every subject connected with India, but he confessed that he had listened to the speech of

the hon. baronet with a feeling that it was, in some degree, premature, and he should have preferred to have heard the hon. baronet's opinion when it might have been expressed with much greater effect. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought they might say a good deal of time by considering what was the best mode of proceeding, and if it was not desirable that the proprietors should delay expressing their opinion on the bill till it came before them in such a digested shape, as would render that opinion most valuable. The best course, in his judgment, would be to deliberate a little longer on a measure of such vast importance—on a bill of such extraordinary construction; involving not merely the interests of the Company, but the very existence of some of the most cherished hopes and expectations of the country, and, he might add, the welfare and prosperity of India itself. This bill had scarcely found its way into the hands of the proprietors. He had received a copy only last night, and he must own that he had not so good an opinion of his own powers, as to imagine himself capable of investigating properly so many complicated and important points in so short a time. He had read the bill with attention, and he thought that those parts which had been adverted to by the chairs had been handled in so able a manner, that every individual who considered the effect of their application to the India Company, must acknowledge the justness of the view taken by the directors. (*Hear, hear!*) But when he saw it proposed to transfer so great a quantity of influence from them to other parties, and to concentrate such vast power in the hands of an individual in India, he thought it would be impossible for the proprietors to do justice to their own views, if they hastily went into a discussion of the measure. It was too late for them now to attempt to stop the progress of the bill, the second reading of which was fixed for Monday next; but he protested against the proprietors being considered as bound to a single enactment, until they had the bill before them precisely in the shape in which it was intended to be carried into execution, and had full time allowed them to judge of the effects which it was likely to produce.

Mr. *Weeding* had expected that the worthy proprietor who spoke last

would have concluded by making a proposition for the adjournment of the debate, in order to give time to the proprietors to consider and deliberate fully on the nature of the bill before them. But if it were intended by the ministers to read the bill a second time on Monday next, for which day it now stood, he was afraid that, in the event of the present debate being adjourned, the proprietors would not have an opportunity in the intermediate time to express their opinions on the measure. If it were desirable that the expression of their opinions should make an impression on Ministers and Parliament, it would be a farce to call them together after those authorities had determined on the course they would pursue. He thought much good resulted from the discussions which took place in that court, and it was for that reason that he was desirous of securing the publicity of their proceedings. Every man felt and admitted, that in this country public opinion was superior even to statute law, and would obtain its alteration, if decidedly expressed; he was therefore anxious that that court should have the power of discussing any matter with respect to which the Directors and the Board of Control might disagree, and of communicating to the remotest parts of Britain, and of the Indian empire, the reasons upon which that difference of opinion was grounded. This was the only object he had in view in advocating publicity; and he should like to see an enactment introduced into the bill, merely re-stating the existing law with respect to the power of the proprietors to call for and discuss any documents of importance. He did not know whether it would suit the convenience of the court for him to debate the minute details of this question; but he would take the opportunity of saying in passing, that he could not give his consent to some of the propositions advanced by his intelligent friend near him (Mr. Poynder). His hon. friend had charged the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), with having allowed his judgment in this question to be biassed by his political feelings; but it appeared to him that his hon. friend was equally open to the charge of allowing his perception of this question to be somewhat adumbrated by his religious notions (*Hear, and laughter*). He honoured his friend for

his desire to propagate Christianity; but he agreed with the hon. baronet in thinking that two additional bishops were unnecessary for India. (*Hear, hear!*) Was it not preposterous that the ministers should propose the appointment of three bishops for a Christian population not exceeding 40,000 souls in India, of which the British army stationed in that country constituted one-half, while they were at the same time contending that seven millions of Christians in another country nearer home, required ten bishops less than they now possessed? (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the question of slavery he believed there could not but be one opinion. He abominated slavery; but he would not therefore, rashly propose its abolition, without considering the means. There was in India a population of twelve millions of Mahomedans, who considered the maintenance of slavery as an indispensable part of their rights. [An hon. proprietor observed, "Of their religion also:"] He rejoiced in the determination of Government to abolish slavery; but the means and the mode ought to be duly weighed; and the enactments in the present bill on that subject were evidently the propositions of men totally ignorant of the difficulties which opposed the accomplishment of this object. Another proof of the crudeness of this arrangement was to be found in the proposal to reduce the number of the Court of Directors. He entirely concurred in the dissent expressed by the Court of Directors to that proposition; for he thought that the present number of that court afforded a pledge of the incorruptibility of its members. After having surrendered all their property, it was only by retaining the present number of the Court of Directors, that they could make head against the invading spirit of the Government. —(*Hear, hear!*) The Government had, however, conceded this point against the express declaration of a gentleman who was once at the head of the Board of Control, and who stated that during the time he was in office, he did not meet two directors out of six, who had ever been in India. Now he (Mr. Weeding) thought it quite as reasonable that the members of the Board of Control should possess local knowledge of the state of India—(*Hear, hear!*). In reference to this subject he was of

opinion, that though it was desirable that a considerable proportion of the Court of Directors should be composed of gentlemen who had acquired a knowledge of the affairs of India from a residence in that country, it was also desirable, that a part of them should consist of gentlemen whose experience had been more confined to the home country. If, as he hoped, it was intended that the union of the two countries, India and Britain, should be fostered by the tone, the spirit, and the wisdom which prevailed in the institutions of Britain, then it was indispensable that the home authorities should be made up in part of persons who had become imbued with those notions by a residence at home, and who would be willing, in proper time and season, to impart them to their Indian fellow-subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) In looking over the bill, he could not help remarking the number of changes that were proposed, simply, as it appeared to him from mere love of change, and he could not think that any minister deserved confidence who allowed himself to be influenced by such a feeling. In the first place, it seemed to be thought necessary even to alter the very name of the company. It used to be called "the East-India Company;" but it is henceforth to be styled "the India Company." Where was the necessity of leaving out the word "East?" None that he could discover; on the contrary, there was a reason for retaining it; because the government of the company did not extend to the West-Indies. Besides, the company was better known among its subjects by the title of the East-India Company, and the alteration of the name could only be the result of feebleness of judgment. He was also afraid—but if he were wrong, the Company's counsel would correct him—that there would exist some degree of *interregnum*, or some confusion of authority, between the expiration of the existing charter and the commencement of the new one. By the bill, as it now stood, the new charter was to commence on the 12th of April 1834. By the 53d Geo. III. ch. 155, it was enacted, that the Company's charter should cease at the expiration of twenty years from the 10th day of April 1814, upon three years' notice to be given by Parliament. Now what was to be the con-

dition and authority of the Company between the 10th and the 12th of April 1834, or any subsequent day included within the limit of the three years' notice?

Mr. *Wigram* said, the act declared that the Company's privileges should cease three years after notice was given by Parliament. The Speaker had no opportunity of giving that notice until the 22d day of April, and consequently the charter would not expire on the 12th, but on the 22d day of April, 1834.

Mr. *Weeding* continued.—He said, after hearing the very able reasoning which the court had displayed in their letter of the 2d of July, he was not indisposed to leave the settlement of the plan for the government of India to the discretion of the directors; but at the same time he must express a hope that they would not shew too great a deference to the propositions of the Board of Control. The success which had attended the endeavours to increase the amount of the guarantee fund, might be a lesson for them how to act; though, he must confess, that at one time he was afraid that their spirit of compliance would have induced them to take the sum originally proposed. With respect to the publicity of their proceedings, how had Government met the Directors on that point? By enacting that the directors might express, "by representation in writing, to the said Board (of Control) such remarks, observations, or explanations, as they shall think fit, touching or concerning any directions which they shall receive from the said Board, and that the said Board shall and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon as they shall think fit and expedient, which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors."

The *Chairman* observed, that that was the law at present.

Mr. *Weeding*.—That might be; but he thought that the proprietors ought to have something better than the existing law. The altered circumstances required that the proprietors should receive larger powers than they now enjoyed. If the present bill passed, the proprietors, he feared, would have little power to enforce the publicity of the transactions which

would henceforth occur between the Directors and the Board of Control. He had been long enough a member of that court to know that the proceedings which took place in it were sometimes disagreeable to the directors; a popular assembly was not always agreeable to the constituted authorities; it was therefore he wished to have it established as a rule, that whenever the Court of Directors expressed dissent to the propositions of the Board of Control, that dissent should be communicated to the Court of Proprietors. If he were assured that, by the existing law, the proprietors possessed the power of calling for any document, and that power was not limited by the proposed bill, he should be satisfied. Another part of the bill of which he disapproved was that relating to the law commission. He had great objections to the appointment of five gentlemen with large salaries, whose duty it would be to travel about India to see how its condition might be improved. This was establishing an *imperium in imperio* in the government of India which in his opinion was in the highest degree objectionable, and was unnecessary. If the Governor-general and the governors of the subordinate presidencies were not capable, with all their local experience and daily execution of the affairs of government, to offer the best suggestions with respect to the improvement of India, then it was high time that a different form of government should be instituted.—(*Hear!*) It was impossible that this committee could go travelling about India, and perhaps checking the constituted authorities, without creating disturbances, and inducing the natives to believe that the government under which they lived was not so good as it ought to be. (*Hear, hear!*) He was quite aware that the Governor-general was to have authority over them; but it did not appear that he was to have the power of appointing or of removing them. He quite concurred with the directors in thinking, that no law should be carried into execution or be deemed permanent in India before it was approved of by the authorities at home. There was another part of the subject to which he did not see any reference in the letter of the directors dated July 2d: he meant the Company's establishment at Haileybury. In his opinion a man could be as well

educated for the civil service in Hampshire as in Hertfordshire; for the best education, after all, was that of an English gentleman. Was it not absurd to say that youths could be best educated at a seminary where they were removed from the superintendence of their friends, and where their parents had no power to give an impulse to their best feelings? He thought it would be well to do away with the establishment, and by that means relieve the natives of India from a charge of 10,000*l.* per year, which they would otherwise be obliged to bear for the maintenance of the institution. He trusted the directors would press on Government the propriety of converting the establishment into a school; to which, if endowed like Westminster or Eton, no man could object to send his child. The Court of Directors had so well commented upon that part of the plan relating to the council of the Governor-general, and the appointment of additional members, that he would not detain the court by any remarks of his own on the subject. It appeared to be intended that the council should be itinerary, and should have the power to meet in any part of India: this would cause great expense, and upon that score he should object to it. He likewise trusted that the directors would maintain the power they possessed of appointing the council to the subordinate presidencies. Before he sat down he begged to express a hope his worthy friend (Mr. Poynder) would reconsider his opinion with respect to the appointment of the new bishops. Instead of this proposition, it would have been much more consistent with sound principles and an enlightened view of Christianity to have sent half-a-dozen clergymen to India, to act as parish priests, and to superintend the education and morals of the people.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder wished to correct an error into which his worthy friend had fallen. He supposed that it was obligatory on the Company to change its name; whereas the only effect of the clause referred to was to give permission to the Company to do so if it pleased. He thought there was some advantage in this permission; for after the arrangements which had been made, it would be absurd for them to retain the title of the "United Company of Merchants trading with the East-Indies."—(*Hear, and a laugh.*)

Capt. Gowan agreed with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Twining) that it would be much more convenient for the proprietors to confine themselves, upon the present occasion, simply to the reception of the documents, and postpone the discussion to another period. Though this was his opinion, yet some violent and strong expressions having been made use of in the course of the present debate, he hoped he would stand excused if he took the first opportunity of expressing his opinion of their injustice. He particularly alluded to those very offensive remarks which had fallen from an hon. proprietor with respect to the character of the natives of India, whom he described to be remarkable for the profligacy of their habits, and unfit to assist in the government of their country. (*Hear, hear!*) In making these observations the hon. proprietor had displayed the most gross and culpable ignorance of the character of the people, whom he had ventured to calumniate in so foul and slanderous a manner.—(*Hear, hear!*) That hon. gentleman had never been in India, and could therefore know nothing of the people of that country except from hearsay, and probably from partial and interested accounts dictated by bigots, who took a peculiar view of religion. He (Capt Gowan) had enjoyed better opportunities than the hon. proprietor of becoming acquainted with the habits of the natives of India, and he had no hesitation in saying that the wealthy inhabitants of India were purer in their principles and conduct than the same class of persons in this country. (*Hear, hear!*) He also regretted to hear the same hon. gentleman express his approbation of the proposed appointment of two additional bishops in India. Let him ask, for whose benefit was this proposition made? There were only 40,000 Europeans in India; and three-fourths of them were of the Catholic persuasion. Surely, then, it could not be said that they wanted two new bishops; and he thought but few would be found to contend that the native population would derive any spiritual consolation from them. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not concur in the account given by the hon. gentleman, of the overwhelming duty imposed on the bishops of India: a duty which he said was so laborious as to endanger their very existence. On the con-

trary, he was of opinion that those pastoral perambulations which they were in the habit of making through the country, were exceedingly beneficial to their health, and greatly conduced to their comfort and information—(*Hear, hear!*) Bishop Heber derived great advantage from his travels throughout India. Let the hon. proprietor look to Ireland, and behold in that country the consequence of following a similar line of policy to that which was now proposed to be adopted in India. The hon. gentleman might see there an overgrown hierarchy, receiving large stipends from the people but giving them no benefit in return. He really thought that the proprietors of that Company ought not to allow their conduct to be influenced by any peculiar notions of religion, but should resolve to deal out strict and impartial justice to the natives of India.—(*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the bill under consideration, he confessed that his knowledge was crude and imperfect; he had only had an opportunity of hastily glancing over it: but he was inclined to approve of the great majority of the enactments. He entirely concurred in the propriety of the clause respecting slavery; and he submitted that the view which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weed- ing) had taken on this point was entirely erroneous. Slavery might be in accordance with the religion of the Mussulmans, for aught he knew; but this he could say, that no Mussulman dared to avow his possession of slaves out of the territory in which slavery existed. When he told the proprietors that young females were dragged from their homes, from the Ghoorka country and the Nipal hills, for the most disgusting purposes—to be brought up as courtezans and nautch girls, he thought they would be of opinion that it was high time such brutal proceedings should be put an end to. [*Hear, hear!* and an exclamation from Mr. Poynder of—“So much for the purity of the natives.”] He believed that their interposition on this subject would not be productive of any injurious consequences, and that it would not, any more than the abolition of suttees, alienate from them the affections of the natives. In the hon. gentleman's remarks respecting the establishment at Haileybury he completely concurred. He believed that young men might be educated as well,

and with greater facility for service in India at private institutions, and he trusted that the Haileybury establishment would not be maintained solely for the sake of patronage. The hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had greatly surprised him by stating, that if the government of this country should take the administration of India into their own hands, they would find insuperable difficulty in carrying it on. He (Capt. Gowan) did not think so. He suspected that the people of this country were so grateful for the throwing open of the China trade, that they would not oppose the government assuming the direction of Indian affairs, if they thought fit to do so. He would not, therefore, recommend the proprietors to indulge in that spirit of boldness, which the hon. baronet was so desirous to infuse in them, for the government would not submit to be bullied by the Company, and it might happen, if they rejected the proposed arrangement, that the ministers would transfer the government of India from the hands of the directors into their own. An hon. proprietor objected to the bill, because it appeared to him to pay greater attention to the dividend of the proprietors than to the pensions and salaries of their servants. Now he humbly conceived that it was the duty of the directors and the Government to protect the interests of the proprietors, and he thought that pensioners were generally regarded with too favourable an eye, and particularly in this country. He believed instances could be found of some of the servants of that Company, as well as of other bodies, receiving remuneration far beyond that to which their services entitled them. He did not consider himself to be a mercenary man; but he thought it most absurd to prefer the interest of pensioners to that of the proprietors. He entirely approved of the appointment of a commission to ascertain how the law worked in India; and he trusted that natives would not be altogether excluded from it. No danger need be apprehended from the measure, as nothing which the commissioners recommended could be carried into execution, unless approved of by the authorities at home. He knew of no department in India which required revision so much as that of the law, and he hoped that no consideration of expense would be allow-

ed to stand in the way of its improvement.

Mr. *Rigby* entirely agreed with those gentlemen who thought that the proprietors were not at present in a situation to come to a proper decision upon the important subject before the court, and, in the hope that they would be called together some day previous to the decision of Parliament being finally passed on the bill, should now move the adjournment of the court.

Mr. *Wigram* seconded the motion.

The *Chairman* said he entirely concurred in the propriety of the motion. He repeated what he had stated before, that the bill was under the consideration of the Court of Directors, who would give their best attention to its progress, and make such further communications to his Majesty's Government as circumstances might require. At the same time, whenever anything of importance occurred, it would be the duty of the directors to do (what he trusted they had done throughout the whole business, in every instance that was necessary,) to call the proprietors together and inform them of what had taken place. (*Hear, hear!*) The Company were not now in the same situation as that in which they stood on the renewal of their charter at former periods: they were then beggars, and soliciting every thing; now they were giving up every thing they possessed to meet the wishes of the country (*hear, hear!*); and he would always maintain that the Company had behaved most liberally towards the country in withdrawing from the China trade, and allowing British merchants to occupy that situation which had been so advantageous to themselves. (*Hear, hear!*) For such a sacrifice as this, they were entitled to the consideration of Parliament and of the country. (*Hear, hear!*) They had a right to demand that they should be fairly dealt with; and he had no hesitation in saying, that if he saw a desire manifested, in any quarter whatever, to take advantage of the Company, he would meet it with the most determined and uncompromising opposition. (Loud and general cry of *hear!*) As he said before, he thought the adjournment of the court would be a judicious proceeding; as it would give the directors a better opportunity of calmly and maturely considering the bill; and the proprietors might be assured that the directors would take

the first opportunity of calling them together, and hearing their opinions on the subject.

Mr. *Goldsmid* was anxious, before the rising of the court, to tell the gallant proprietor, who said that the government would not consent to be bullied by the Company, that all the bullying that had taken place upon this subject, had proceeded from the Government itself; the bullying certainly never originated with the Company. Did not the Government bully them when it attempted to frighten them into a submission to its plans by telling them that they possessed no property? He was glad to find, however, that the directors had nerve enough to resist this threat. Under these circumstances, he thought that their affairs could not be in better hands than those of their executive body.

Col. *Ser* did not intend to enter into a discussion of the details of the bill, but he feared that that part of the arrangement relative to the law commission, and the additional bishops, would entail a very considerable expense on the Indian revenue. In order that the proprietors might be enabled to come to some conclusion on this point, he should move that a comparative statement of the expense of the present system of government in India, and of the proposed system, be laid before the court. (*Adjourn, adjourn.*)

Mr. *Poynder* did not think, that, after the motion of adjournment was moved and seconded, it was competent for any gentleman to introduce a fresh resolution.

Mr. *Wigram* said it was competent for the hon. proprietor to move his resolution or amendment, because the motion for adjournment was the original question. A conversation had taken place in the court some years ago upon that very point; and he (Mr. *Wigram*) had since consulted the Speaker of the House of Commons on the subject. But though the hon. proprietor had the power, he trusted he would not think it desirable to press his resolution.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

The *Chairman*, in answer to a question asked by a proprietor respecting the remittance of bullion to this country, stated that the directors did not object to their servants remitting bullion on their own account; but of course the Company would not be held

responsible for that which was the private act of their servants.

After a few words from Mr. *Tucker* on the same subject,

Mr. *Rigby* rose, and said he wished to know whether, if this bill passed, the proprietors would be obliged to

surrender all their property, and even their possessions, at St. Helena?

The *Chairman* said, the learned gentleman had the bill in his hands, and no doubt could construe it better than he (the *Chairman*).

The Court then adjourned

Note.—The Debate of the 26th will be given next month.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 5.

East-India Company.—On the order of the day for considering the resolutions communicated by the House of Commons (see p. 199),

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* moved that this House do concur in the same. In giving an outline of the measures proposed by the Government for the future administration of India, he observed, that in all that had been done by our ancestors on this subject, they had not bound posterity, or perpetuated the rules of government and commerce which they had adopted. They could not have anticipated the great enlargement of our dominion in India, but they had yet anticipated the necessity of great changes in its future government, and the time was now arrived when greater changes than ever were necessary. He could not admit that monopoly was the talisman by which the China trade could be continued; experience, on the contrary, had shewn that the trade could be much better carried on by private traders. The trade of the Americans and of private merchants was increasing, whilst that of the Company was diminishing.* It could be shewn that the private trade by the Americans and others, had been the means of sending out a considerable portion of British goods to China, and if the trade were thrown open, might it not be reasonably inferred that the quantity would be still greater? The profits on the Company's trade also had diminished. He thought it impossible to maintain the argument that the maxims of the Chinese government would prevent individual enterprise; there, as well as in Europe, the practice might be inconsistent with the maxims of government. The Chinese people, from the highest to the lowest, evinced an inclination to trade, which the government, with all its power, could not prevent. The laws of the empire had been practically a dead letter, in the case of the opium trade,

and in that of advances made by foreigners to Chinese subjects for produce, which was done by Americans in spite of the law. Was it unfair then to infer that, by throwing open the trade, we should increase our export trade to China, as well as our consumption of tea by the diminution of the price arising from competition? The Chinese merchants expected this change, and were quite alive to the advantages of trading with this country. The noble *Marquess* then proceeded to shew, from the returns before the House, what he termed the futility of the Company's attempts to carry on trade with India in competition with the free traders. The conclusion from these facts was, that the Company could not act, as a trading Company, with benefit either to itself or the country. It had been argued that the Company could not govern India without the command of the China trade. This led to the question whether their trading or their territorial character should be abolished, for that one or other must be abandoned he had no doubt: it was impossible, in the present state of things, that trade and government could be blended without one or the other suffering. He believed that the laudable intention of the Company to benefit its subjects had carried them far beyond the proper mark, and that the conflict between their feelings as traders and governors, attended with the difficulty of making out their accounts to satisfy the people of England, had led them to abandon one article of trade after another. It might then be asked, if you take away from the Company the right of trading, why leave it in possession of territorial government? He was prepared to admit that such a state of things was anomalous; but it found its justification in the experience which the country had had of the utility of their administration. When he considered this, and the number of useful servants which had grown up under it, and the importance of maintaining all institutions unchanged and unimpaired in a country where public opinion, such as it was, was so delicate on that point—when he considered, moreover, the advantage of the Company, as preventing the changes occasioned by the conflict

* The noble *Marquess* here and elsewhere cited figures in support of his statement, but as they correspond (as reported) with no official account to which we have referred, we think it better to omit them.

of parties in England from extending to India, and as an intervening body in the possession of patronage, which would otherwise be scrambled for by the gladiators of Parliament, he felt bound to state that the Company had performed very useful and beneficial functions. Hence arose the probability that when the Company was relieved from its functions as a trading body, which had undoubtedly interfered with its functions as a governing body, it would manage, even more usefully than before, the internal affairs of that great empire, which it had hitherto managed with so much credit to itself, and so much benefit to its subjects. The noble Marquess then stated the outline of the proposed scheme, the amount of the Company's assets, &c. He then adverted to the probability of a surplus revenue, after the financial reforms now in progress were carried into effect, which he estimated at £198,789. He complimented the present governor-general for his economical reforms in the finances of India, shewing that if peace had its victories as well as war, Lord William Bentinck's career had been a glorious one. The noble Marquess then remarked, that he should take a narrow view of the great question, if he did not consider the bearing this new arrangement would have upon the welfare of the natives of India. As a first step to the improvement of their social condition, they would be admitted to a larger share in the administration of their local affairs. It was a part of the new system, that to every office in India, every native, of whatsoever caste, sect, or religion should be by law equally admissible, which would be as beneficial to the people themselves as to the economical reforms now in progress. His Lordship then adverted to the proposed commissions for the purpose of framing a code of laws, and for the abolition of slavery in India. With respect to the church establishment in India, it had been found impossible for one bishop to execute all the functions of his office. After touching briefly on the admission of Europeans into the interior of India, which he considered would tend greatly to the advantage of the natives, his Lordship concluded by moving a concurrence in the resolution.

Lord Ellenborough regretted that the noble Marquess had not entered more fully into the subject. With respect to the China trade, the only question was one of finance—whether the Indian Government could defray its expenses without the profits of that trade. When in office, his object from the first had been so to reduce the expenditure, that the trade might be dispensed with; in which object he had succeeded, and he was prepared to propose to Parliament that the China trade should be opened, though he did not believe the opening of that trade would be productive

of all those benefits which the noble Marquess anticipated: its chief advantage would be the facility it would afford to the circuitous trade between China and the East. The noble Marquess had made comparisons between the trade of the Company and that of private merchants; but he did not seem to be aware that 10-18ths of the Company's exports to Canton consisted of British manufactures, whilst those of private traders included only 1-18th. He regretted that his Majesty's Government had not provided for the gradual termination of the China monopoly; for he feared great danger from the sudden cessation of the Company's monopoly, and the heedless rush of free traders into the market. He could not subscribe to the noble Marquis's estimate of a surplus revenue in India, which was inconsistent with the official statements, though he agreed in thinking that it would be possible to carry on the government without extraneous aid. He estimated that the surplus might be £158,000. He should be ready to co-operate in any plan to render the government of India dependent on its own resources; but if it was intended to act on the principles professed in another place, he told their Lordships, from the experience which he had had on the subject, that the finances of India would become almost irretrievably embarrassed, and the people of this country would consequently be called upon to pay an enormous debt incurred for that empire. Nothing but the most minute attention on the part of the home authorities, would enable India, in the existing state of its finances, to carry on its government without deriving aid from extraneous sources. A different line of policy might suit indolence, but it would not suit any public man who was desirous of fulfilling his duty. The noble lord here stated a variety of plans he had entertained for reducing the charges of administration, and thereby increasing the surplus beyond the sum he stated. His reductions and changes of system in the supreme courts he expected would give £20,000; in the military department, £300,000. He had also intended to throw on the revenues of India the whole expense of Ceylon, which would have afforded a relief to the finances of this country of £90,000. His Majesty's present ministers had, however, thrown the expense of St. Helena and Ceylon, amounting to £180,000, on this country. By the noble Marquess's plan no surplus was provided, but, on the contrary, there was a deficiency. The noble Marquess's calculation with respect to the amount of assets was altogether erroneous. The difference between £630,000, imposed on the territorial debt of India, and the interest paid off, was £163,000. The assets, therefore, would only enable the

government to pay off such an amount of the remittable debt as gave an interest of £467,000, leaving a charge of £163,000. The compensation to commercial servants amounted to £56,000, and the sum hereafter to be given would amount at least to £150,000. In addition, the law commission, composed of five members, each with a salary of £6,000 a year, would entail an annual expense of £30,000. The slave commission would cost £30,000 more. They were to travel about the country, and must, of course, be accompanied by a numerous establishment. Then there was the governor of Agra with £10,000, and four secretaries with £3,000 each, making a total of £22,000. The three new members of council would occasion a further expense of £30,000, and two new bishops £10,000 more. It was impossible not to perceive, from the details of the plan, that the governor-general was not intended to be fixed at Calcutta. It was proposed to make him a migratory governor, and the lowest sum for which a governor-general could travel through the country was £50,000. The Marquess of Hastings expended no less than £200,000 in the course of his travelling. If he was to administer the government during his travels, he must carry with him an establishment equal to a subordinate presidency: and then the expense would exceed all calculation. The result was, that, instead of a surplus being secured, there would be a deficit, and an expense of £546,000 was incurred over and above the sum which would have been required if the course which the late government proposed to follow had been adopted. He begged to suggest to the noble Marquess the propriety of discharging a portion of the non-remittable debt, instead of applying the funds at his disposal to the purpose of paying off the remittable debt. As to the constituency of the Indian government, could any man doubt that, when the Company should cease to trade, a very different class of persons would become proprietors of India stock? He was satisfied that this must lead to a material alteration in the character and influence of the body of directors. It was essentially necessary to the safe working of the Indian government, that it should be conducted by persons of high character, of undoubted independence, and of great moral influence, whose station in society, and whose uniform conduct, afforded the strongest guarantee that upon all occasions they would consult the public interest. He feared that the effect of the proposed change would be to shake the confidence hitherto so justly reposed in the Court of Directors. What he apprehended was, that the constituency of that body would be wholly composed of persons connected with India, and that the Court of Direc-

tors would become one of the worst possible organs for the government of India, as it would be composed exclusively of retired Indiamen, with all their prejudices, partialities, and interested feelings, which would be carried into the council-room, and the public interests would be sacrificed to private views. Hitherto the Court of Directors had appeared in India in the character of beneficent conquerors, but henceforward, should this plan be adopted, they would be viewed there in the undignified light of mortgagees in possession. The plan would place the Company in a much worse condition, relative to the people of India, than it ever had been. One of the proposed alterations was, to do away with the councils of governors in India. He was well aware that those councils were productive of delay and of difficulty, but their removal would constitute the government of India an absolute government, instead of being a government of reform. They had been placed there as a security against the abuse of absolute power, and for the benefit and protection of the natives; and in abolishing them they removed the strongest guarantee for the good government of the people. The excuse made for this alteration was a false one. It was said that the subordinate governments in India had been guilty of careless extravagance: that statement was not true. Let any one look at the evidence on the subject, and he would see that the extravagance had been at Bengal, not at Madras or Bombay. He doubted the wisdom of doubling the number of members of the council of the governor-general. With the assistance of that council the governor-general was to legislate for the whole of India. Now it was plain that they could not legislate for distant places as well as if they were on the spot, and it was obvious that the advantages of local legislation would be lost. It was unwise to dissociate the commander-in-chief from the civil government. He objected to the great power of legislation vested in the governor-general, and the making the supreme court subordinate to him, and, in fact, abolishing its supreme jurisdiction altogether, and sweeping away every security to the natives of India against oppression. Another part of the plan was, that Europeans should have full liberty of going into the interior of India. Now he would venture to say, that not a man hitherto, in this country, that could give a colourable pretext for going to India, had ever been refused a license. It was a great mistake to suppose that capitalists went out to India. No British capital went out to India. The capital with which India was worked was capital raised by the civil and military servants in that country. Another part of the plan was, to place all persons in India under the same law. He

would say at once that it would be utterly impossible to do that consistent with native usages and prejudices. If they were to alter the laws there so as to induce Europeans to live under them, they must in doing so violate all the prejudices and feelings of the natives, and, instead of satisfaction, they would excite abhorrence and disgust amongst the natives throughout India. But it appeared that they were to extend those beneficial measures to the slaves in India, which were about being so happily settled with regard to the slaves in our West-India colonies. Now, what were called domestic slaves in India were not really slaves; they were called slaves because they had no other name for persons in their condition there; but their condition was that of the mildest state of domestic servitude. It would be a violent outrage on the feelings and prejudices of the natives of India thus to abolish all castes there, and to say that slavery should no longer exist in that country. The attempt to establish such a thing would lead most certainly to bloodshed in every part of India. He would recommend to them the discreet advice of Sir Thomas Munro, who said that the gradual operation of just and good government would do more good to the slaves in India than direct interference. He trusted the time would come, but it had not yet arrived, when the natives of India could be allowed to fill the highest offices. But he never looked to a period when all offices in India would be placed in the hands of natives. No man in his senses would propose to place the political and military power in India in the hands of the natives: our very existence in India depended upon the exclusion of the natives from military and political power in that country. The present was a crude, ill-digested plan, the offspring of unfounded theories, formed by men who knew nothing of India, and who would know nothing of India; who would expect that men possessed of all the passions that we ourselves possessed, would be governed like mere ciphers? Was it not folly to propose to give unlimited power to men who would not be called upon to reflect before they acted, and who would be placed in a position where all ultimate responsibility would be taken away, as no records or minutes of their proceedings would exist? Such was the power that was proposed to be given to the governors in India. On those grounds he protested against the whole of the plan proposed by his Majesty's ministers.

The *Earl of Ripon* defended the ministerial plan.

The *Duke of Wellington* bore testimony, from ocular observation, to the benefits conferred on the people of India by the government, now about to be put an end

to, which he had reason to believe was one of the best and most purely administered governments that had ever existed. One of the most remarkable features in the government was, that, at this moment, after all the wars it had been engaged in, its debt only amounted to £40,000,000. Was that a government which was to be at last put down in this manner? The fault he found with the arrangement was, that, without regard to the situation of the Company, or the relation in which its trade stood, not only with India and its revenues, finance, and also with the interests of England, the arrangement at once put the East-India body down as a trading company. Look at the consequences of the cessation of the Company's trading operations to the city of London. There was a body that traded on a capital of £12,000,000, or £14,000,000; and its trade was to be at once extinguished! It was his opinion, and that of his noble friend, and of all the members of the then government, that, whether the China trade was to be opened or not, all unnecessary expenditure in India should be reduced. It was also their opinion that the Company should, when the monopoly of the China trade ceased, still continue to trade as a joint-stock company, and for this purpose every encouragement was to be given to them. He admitted that the people of this country had called for a participation in the trade to China, but he was not aware that they had ever desired that the Company should be wholly deprived of any share in that trade. But then it was asked, how the Company's dividends were to be secured? He would answer, by a reduction of every expenditure that could be spared in India, and by such security as was afforded at present; but in that case they would not have to draw their dividends from India, which was a part of the plan that he greatly regretted, as it would increase the necessity of remittances from India to an extent which would be greatly injurious to commerce. He must object to that part of the arrangement which made the other presidencies dependent on that of Bengal, which he thought would have the effect of greatly increasing the expense. He could state this from his own experience. He had no objection to giving the governor-general ample powers; but he did not think it sound policy to diminish the independence of the other presidencies. He would admit the advantage of giving employment to the natives of India in the collection of the revenue, and also in the judicial establishments; but to employ them so, they must prevent Europeans from going to that part of the country, for Europeans would not be very tractable in submitting to the authority of native officers. One thing calculated on, as a result of the plan was, that large capi-

tal would be applied in carrying on trade in India. It was true, large sums had been embarked in the cultivation of indigo and sugar, but all the capital so embarked was not the property of the persons immediately engaged in those speculations. The money was for the greater part advanced by the houses of agency in India, and was, in general, the savings of the civil and military servants of the Company, who foolishly placed it in such houses, and were thus, by their misplaced confidence, deprived of the hard earnings of a long service in the country. Men of large capital would not go out and risk that capital in speculations which would be unsafe,—and certainly it would be unsafe to embark large capital in such speculations in India.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* begged most positively to deny that either he or any of his noble colleagues had declared that the Company had ever shown itself unable or unfit to govern India. So far from having said or thought anything of the kind, he most fully admitted the great ability of the Company in governing India, and the credit which was due to them in having reared up so many able servants, who had shown so much fitness for governing that country. He had admitted that under the government of the Company the condition of the people had been greatly improved, and that they had been made comfortable and happy to an extent which they had not experienced under any former government. He was surprised to hear the noble duke say, that by these resolutions an unjust loss would be inflicted on the city of London. He had never heard that the city of London had a monopoly of the East-India trade. That the merchants of Liverpool, the manufacturers of Manchester, the warehousemen of Glasgow, had not a right to share in the advantages of this trade, was a question which he had never heard started. A great deal had been said about the misconduct of the indigo-planters. Now, he denied that misconduct, on the authority of a report of the magistrates appointed by the Company. They inquired into 437 cases, and stated that they found the presence and industry of these indigo-planters to be beneficial to the country. He might add to this the authority of Sir C. Metcalfe, who had expressed his regret that the supreme courts had thrown any obstacles in the way of the settlement of Europeans on lands regularly and legally obtained—a measure which he believed to be necessary for the prosperity and security of our Indian empire. As to the division of the governments, that did not form part of these resolutions, but would become the subject of consideration in a future bill.

The resolutions were agreed to with-

out a division, and the concurrence of their lordships was communicated to the Commons on the 9th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 10.

The *East-India Company*. The bill, founded on the resolutions of the house, and entitled “A Bill for effecting an Arrangement with the *India Company*, and for the better Government of His Majesty’s Indian Territories,” which was brought in and read a first time on the 28th ult. was read a second time this day, after some discussion, in which the most prominent speakers were Mr. Hume, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. C. Grant.

Mr. *Hume* approved of the principle of the bill, in separating the functions of merchant from those of sovereign, and thought the present arrangement, though not the best that might have been made, the most favourable compromise which circumstances permitted. He defended the conduct of the Company and its officers against the charges brought against them, and contended that the latter were of a far superior description to those employed in any of the colonies immediately under the crown.

Mr. *Macaulay* adverted to the great difficulty of separating the Company’s commercial and territorial assets and obligations; it being, therefore, impossible to adjudicate on that point, a compromise had been made, which if favourable to the Company, as contended, would not be bad policy, if thereby Parliament provided a good government for India. In considering this question, his Majesty’s ministers had a most difficult problem to solve; they had to give a good government to a people to whom they could not give a free constitution. In such a case, it was incumbent upon them to proceed with caution, and even with timidity, and to be certain that they had firm ground, even before they ventured to plant their foot, advancing as it were, in the dark. Some things, however, he could clearly discern, even amidst the gloom by which they were surrounded; and one of them was that the government of India ought to be divided between two bodies, one appointed by the crown, and the other independent of it. That the house, constituted even as it was at present, could ever be a check on the exercise of the prerogative of the crown in India, was proved to be impossible by the empty state of the benches at the present moment. The house had neither the time, nor the knowledge, nor the inclination to attend to an Indian budget, or to the statement of Indian extravagance, or the discussion of Indian local grievances. A broken head in Coldbath-fields excited greater interest in that house than three pitched battles in India ever would excite.

[Loud cries of "hear!"] That was not a figure of speech, but a literal description of fact; and if he were called upon for proof of it, he would refer to a circumstance which must still be in the recollection of the house—namely, that when his right hon. friend (Mr. C. Grant) brought forward his important propositions for the future government of India, there were not as many members present as generally attended upon an ordinary turnpike bill.* It being, then, established that the house was not a check upon the exercise of the prerogative in India, it became necessary to consider in what way that check should be provided. Now, there was another body at present exercising that check: that body was the East-India Company. He had heard other substitutes proposed, but all of them appeared to him to be equally anomalous, and some of them were far more objectionable. What was wanted was a body independent of the crown; the East-India Company was such a body. Whether it had acted rightly or wrongly, it had always acted upon views of Indian policy alone. During the various times of excitement which had occurred since his entrance into public life, it had always been neutral amid the clash of contending English parties. But its merits in India were not of that negative character, and in spite of the various attacks made upon its fiscal, its commercial, its military, and its legislative policy in India, it was still deserving of the admiration and gratitude of the country. True, there might be many grievances and heavy taxation in India; but that was not the fair mode of examining the merits of the Company's government. To see what the Company had done, they ought to contrast the state of India as the Company found it, with the state of India as the Company had made it. The Company found the Mogul empire, like the Roman empire after the death of Theodosius, perishing under its own vices. Now, however, peace and order were restored, and there was safety at least for life and property. He acknowledged that the career of the East-India Company at its outset was chequered with guilt and crime. Acts of oppression and tyranny appeared but too frequently in its early history; but as soon as the Company applied itself to legislation for its subjects,

those acts were stopped, and the errors of its former government were corrected. It had established order where disorder formerly prevailed, and introduced fixed government where all was before confusion and anarchy. He looked back for many years, and found no trace of the oppressions which formerly existed. He found peace maintained, faith kept with feeble states, confidence infused into suspicious neighbours, the horrors of war mitigated by the spirit of European chivalry, and some instances of mercy displayed to native chieftains, who had endeavoured to subvert the power which pardoned them, that would have honour to a Titus or an Aurelianus. He looked at the civil servants of the Company, and saw them endowed with all the capacity of their predecessors, but unstained with any of their guilt. He looked with pride to their honourable poverty, maintained among all the strong temptations of oriental luxury and unbridled power. He rejoiced to see his countrymen, after directing hostile armies in the field, and deciding on the offers of competing zemindaries, returning to their homes with nothing more than a competency to render their decline of life happy and comfortable. Seeing all this resulting from the administration of the East-India Company, was he to discard that body entirely? He said—no.

Mr. C. W. Wynne agreed in the propriety of making the natives of India eligible to offices; indeed, he did not think they could hope to carry on the government of India unless such a plan were adopted. Although he admitted that there were parts of this measure which ought to be decided in the present session, there were others which were of a nature to require much more mature deliberation, and which ought not to be introduced at a period of the session when time for such deliberation could not be afforded. The bill now before the House contained matter enough to be the subject of five bills. He fully agreed with gentlemen who stated their opinion that the representative system did not afford a sufficient check on the Indian government, and that the best check was to be found in individual responsibility. He was therefore most anxious, with a view to increase that responsibility, to diminish the number of those to whom it attached. He thought (and indeed experience proved) that the number of directors might be safely and advantageously reduced. With respect to the government of India, he was averse to any violent or sudden attempt to increase the revenue, and was of opinion that reduction had been carried almost, if not altogether, as far as it well could go.

The bill was read a second time, committed on the 12th, and read a third time and passed on the 26th.

* We have the best authority for stating (in confirmation of the above remark), that throughout the committee on the bill, there was rarely more than sufficient members present than sufficed to "make a house," and many times less than that number; that several of the members present were asleep, or appeared to be so, and that the discussions upon the most important details of this tremendous measure were principally between Mr. C. Grant, Mr. R. Grant, and Mr. Macaulay on the one side, and Mr. Wynne, Mr. Huine, and Mr. Buckingham on the other.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, July 9.

In the Matter of the Deccan Prize Money.

—This was a question respecting certain undistributed portions of the booty taken in the Deccan, which came before his Majesty in Council, on memorials from Sir Thomas Hislop, Sir Lionel Smith, and Colonel Prother, and others, in consequence of the address of the House of Commons, 6th August last.*

Dr. Lushington was first heard, on behalf of Colonel Doyle, who represented the Marquess of Hastings and the grand army. He contended that Sir Thomas Hislop, who prayed their lordships to hear upon the merits, by way of appeal, the facts and circumstances relating to the decision of the treasury and of the trustees, could call upon them to exercise jurisdiction in this question as a matter of right; and, secondly, that the matter had been already sufficiently considered. The question mooted by Sir Lionel Smith, respecting his claim to the booty captured at Poonah, was a question of fact, which had also been sufficiently considered by the treasury and the trustees; with the latter of which the decision rested. Captain Jopp claimed the same booty, which Sir Lionel represented to have been captured at Poonah, as being taken at Ryeclur. The learned advocate then entered into a long detail of the various proceedings which had taken place in this matter, up to the order of the Privy Council of 26th May, 1824, by which their Lordships referred the matter to the Lords of the treasury, to do as to them might seem meet; which he contended was a precedent for their lordships to follow. The trustees then proceeded to their duty, and found that £150,000 was the amount of actual capture, the remainder not having fallen into the hands of the Company's officers till after the army had broken up. In consequence of some difference respecting this point, a hearing of the parties took place before the Lords of the Treasury on the 9th January 1826, and a Treasury minute was issued on the 16th. After further proceedings, in consequence of memorials of Sir Thomas Hislop, on the 13th September 1826, the trustees prepared a scheme of distribution of the booty actually captured, and which was distributed accordingly. A scheme of distribution of the other part of the booty was then prepared, for which the King's warrant was signed 3d February 1828; but distribution was stayed in consequence of the claims of Sir T. Hislop to share as commander-in-chief, and on other grounds alleged by him. His Majesty declined hearing an appeal on the point, or to revoke the warrant; and the Lords of the Treasury, after hearing counsel for Sir Thomas decided against him. A further

memorial to the King was presented by Sir Thomas, on the 6th April 1832. Notice of distribution was at length given in the *Gazette* of 3d August 1832, under a warrant dated 31st July, which was stopped in consequence of the address of the House of Commons, which passed on the ground that a regular appeal was pending before the Privy Council, and that such application was matter of right. Dr. Lushington contended that in the case of a grant of property vested in the crown, as a matter of grace and favour to an individual, the latter had no right of appeal to the Privy Council; and therefore he submitted that their lordships must refer the case, which had been most fully considered already, back to the Lords of the Treasury. One of the grounds on which their lordships were called upon to re-consider the merits of the case was, that, in one of the orders issued by Lord Hastings, the words "Governor-general" were omitted at the commencement, which, if an important point, should have been urged at a former hearing. It would lead to serious inconveniences if, after the principles of a distribution was settled, they were to be changed. With respect to the memorials of Sir Lionel Smith, the law officers of the crown had been of opinion, in which the treasury concurred, that, although the evidence raised strong doubts as to whether the property in question was or was not in Poonah at the time of surrender, they were not of opinion that the proof of the former point was sufficient. His Majesty had, under his sign-manual, left the claims of the parties to the decision of the trustees, which was to be final and conclusive.

Sir E. Sugden, for Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co. assignees of the claim of the Marquess of Hastings, followed the same line of argument, and contended that the property had passed to the trustees, and was now beyond the control of the Crown.

Mr. Knight, for Sir Lionel Smith, complained of the awkward position in which he was placed in being interdicted from arguing the facts or merits of the case. He denied the proposition of Sir E. Sugden, that the moment a scheme of distribution was approved by the Crown the property left its control, that the Crown or its advisers could not interfere. Letters-patent might be revoked, if obtained by mistake, error, or untrue suggestions. The argument that the Lords of the Treasury were to decide this matter, was to make them more the constitutional advisers of the Crown than the King's Privy Council. He contended that, on the application of his client, who was not here as before a Court, in the restricted sense of the term, their lordships could review on the merits the decisions of the treasury; the Crown was bound to ask the advice of the Privy Coun-

* See *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. IX. p. 46.

cil. The main point of Sir Lionel's case was whether the particular property received at Poonah, was actual or constructive capture. He contended that the property was proved to have been in Poonah on the 17th March, 1817, the day of its surrender; and the very minute of the treasury, of the 5th February 1823, declared, that if any part of that property could be proved to have been there at the capture of Poonah, it ought to be distributed amongst the captors. Up to the minute of the 16th January 1826, Sir Lionel Smith and the 4th division would have had all that was taken at Poonah, as matter of course. He was then in India, and he had, on the faith of the recognition of the treasury, employed himself in collecting evidence, which he had regularly transmitted, of the fact, that the money in question was in Poonah at the date of its surrender; and not a word was stated to him by the treasury or the trustees as to the deficiency of that evidence, when the minute of 1826, varying the decision of 1823, gave him intelligence of his vast reverse of fortune. On his arrival in England in May 1831, it was too late to supply the deficiency, if any; and were it otherwise, he knew not the objection to the evidence. The opinion of the law officers of the crown merely says, that the fact of actual capture is not so made out by proof as to authorize the distribution of the booty on that ground; yet the treasury proposed not to suspend the distribution till the point is cleared up, but to act as if the evidence which had raised doubts in the minds of the law officers was not receivable at all. Sir Lionel, who when in India, and in communication with the trustees, was led to conclude that the evidence he had collected was satisfactory. There was a misapprehension in respect to Sir Lionel's case, into which error Dr. Lushington had fallen, that of confounding the treasure recovered at Poonah with that carried off from the fort of Ryeghur, with which it had nothing to do. This was a fatal mistake, which infected the whole case, which had led to all the calamities his clients had endured. The property in question was money of the Peishwah in the hands of various bankers at Poonah, which no one could imagine was ever out of it; whereas the money of Narroba was under different circumstances, and this had been confounded with the monies removed from Ryeghur. If this was the fact, and it could be made out, Sir Lionel Smith was entitled to an opportunity of explanation.

Mr. *Drinkwater*, for Sir Thomas Hislop, stated the nature of the general's claim. In 1823 the whole question was raised, and the point before the Treasury was, whether the Marquess of Hastings, as commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, or as commander-in-chief of the combined

army, or in any other capacity, was in the situation of a military superior to Sir T. Hislop? Sir T. Hislop maintained that he was the independent commander-in-chief, subject to no superior. That question was argued at great length; and going through the consideration of all the documents, their lordships came to the decision, that the army of the Deccan was a distinct army, under the sole authority of Sir T. Hislop; that there was no combined army; that the Marquess of Hastings took no concern or part in the war in which this booty was captured, except so far as a general was admitted to take when in a particular action. In 1825, in a conversation that took place, Lord Liverpool stated that everything done in 1823 was to remain untouched. This appeared from Mr. Gurney's short-hand notes, taken at the Treasury on the 6th of December 1825. The Earl of Liverpool said, "I have nothing further to say now than to address myself to those who appear for Sir T. Hislop and the army of the Deccan, and to say that the Board of Treasury completely adhere to their minute of the 5th of December 1823; but what they learn from the report which has been made by the trustees is, that the minute is founded on facts which are not warranted by the actual state of the case,—that it is founded, in short, on what we are ready to assume is a misrepresentation." So that it was then plainly asserted that all that was to be done was to supply whatever was ambiguous, or where there was an incorrect statement of facts they would afford the parties an opportunity of setting them right. The letter of the trustees in June 1825, which was the initiatory letter for that second hearing, suggested that certain facts had been stated on the first occasion, upon which it was proposed that the parties should be called a second time before the Treasury. The principle of the decision come to in 1823 was this—that each division of the Deccan army, and the advanced army, was unconnected altogether with the grand army, and was many hundred miles from the place of warfare. That having been decided, it was declared that the other divisions should have a separate share of the booty taken; and upon consideration with the trustees, when they came afterwards to look into the facts, they fancied they saw difficulties in supplying that supplementary fact. Accordingly, with reference to particular parts of the case, when small detachments had taken possession of a particular fort where treasure was found, unquestionably the object was to point out to the Treasury that that booty could not be considered as captured by that small detachment, but that it should be considered as captured jointly by all the forces that had taken any part in the war in which the booty was captured. That was the real object of the letter of the trustees, and on

that view he thought they came to a very right and just decision, and by following it out in all its details there was no reason for complaint. But it would appear that, between the time when that letter was first written and the time when the argument came on for hearing, it no longer appeared in its original shape. This letter differed materially in this respect, that whereas it was said in the first instance, of the operations which brought their booty "into the power of the army, that they were not the operations of a particular detachment, but of the whole army of the Deccan." Now, those important words "of the Deccan" were left out. It was said of "the whole army" merely; that it had been tortured into the meaning that it was the operations of the troops in the field of every part of India; and under the colour of that misrepresentation Lord Hastings had been considered as commander-in-chief of that combined army, in the direct teeth of the decision of 1823, which it was declared by the Earl of Liverpool was to be maintained inviolate in all its parts. He would not go into the proof of this alteration of the letter. He was not in a condition to say where it was made, or by whom; but standing there, with all the certainty of a mathematical demonstration that that letter was so altered, he said it was inconsistent with the facts.

The Lord Chancellor.—You say it was altered in a point of view to which the subsequent decision referred? really this is a matter of very grave consideration.

Dr. Lushington.—The discussion as to the copies of the letter of June 1825 took place in the presence of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot. The Duke of Wellington was present on the first day, and Mr. Arbuthnot took the two copies, and, pointing to one, said, "That is the original."

Mr. Drinkwater.—I am aware that Mr. Arbuthnot was present, and said so, but I shall show that he was mistaken. I believe Dr. Lushington is mistaken when he supposes that the Duke of Wellington was present.

The Lord Chancellor.—Let me hear what you mean to say you can prove on that subject by evidence.

Mr. Drinkwater.—What we wish to prove is this letter of June the 22d 1825, followed by another of the 14th of January 1825 (which had reference to certain items, and to objections enumerated in that letter) in p. 8 of the joint appendix,—and your lordships will find there are ten items of booty stated to be in the hands of the trustees of the Deccan booty. The letter of June 1825 refers to that letter, and those in detail through the several circumstances; your lordships will see there are ten items in the letter (printed in the

joint appendix in the letter furnished to us from the Treasury) as it exists among the records of the Treasury, and your lordships will find in the first instance, that a difference occurs at the bottom of p. 10 of the joint appendix: after speaking of the circumstances under which Lieut.-Col. M'Dowell's detachment got possession of that booty, the letter goes on to say, "but it is quite obvious this flight was not caused by the operation of any single division or detachment of the troops, and most particularly not by the operation of the detachment under Lieut.-Col. M'Dowell, but by those of the whole army." In the letter originally written it stands, "and most particularly not by the operation of the detachment under Lieut.-Col. M'Dowell, but by those of the whole army of the Deccan,—the value of this booty ought to be divided among the whole." I am reading the correction from Col. Prother's supplementary case, where the two letters are printed as they were originally written.

The Lord Chancellor.—Was this altered, where the words are "of the Deccan,—the value of this booty ought to be divided among the whole?"

Mr. Drinkwater.—It was left out; it is not to be found in the copy of the letter on the files of the Treasury, a copy of which was furnished to us. At p. 11 it says, "but the operations which gave the Company possession of these sums were obviously not those exclusively of the troops who fought at Poonah, nor of the detachment under Lieut.-Col. Prother, but by those of the whole army, including Lieut.-Col. Prother's detachment." In the original it stands "of the whole army of the Deccan;" these words are left out. We then come a little further down, in p. 11: "but these operations were not the exclusive operations of any particular body of troops, but were those of the whole army." That stands in the original thus—"of the whole army of the Deccan;" in the original copy there are two paragraphs wholly omitted as it now stands: "It appears to us, then, that the only fair and satisfactory mode of dividing the money now at the disposition of his Majesty is, that it should be divided equally among all the troops composing the army of the Deccan in the years 1817 and 1818, including the detachment of the Bombay army under Lieut.-Col. Prother. We beg leave to observe, in support of this proposition, that the troops most engaged in those operations, and who suffered most, were those at Nagpore, Mahidpore, and Poonah, and that if it were possible to make a division of the booty on any other principle than that above recommended, those troops, particularly those at Nagpore and Mahidpore, would receive no part of it." Therefore, there is a rea-

son independently of the statement of the facts,—a reason on which the trustees came to their decision. Now we are capable of proving, as far as a moral proposition is capable of a mathematical demonstration, that this is the letter as it was originally intended to be written; and in consequence of the substitution of one letter for another, and the mistake of Mr. Arbuthnot in supposing that to be the correct copy which was not the correct copy, the minutes subsequently passed did take place. But this is not the only proof we have. There is a statement, also a Treasury minute, which embodies this letter of the 22d June, dated six days after the date of it; yet the letter does not exist in the Treasury now in the shape corresponding to that minute. A different letter appears, of the same date, omitting all those important facts upon which the whole confusion subsequently has arisen. His clients trusted that the Lords of the Treasury would be directed to consider the trustees' letter as originally laid before them, under which state of facts they would receive all they were entitled to. This alteration was brought to notice in the hearing of 1826: it was alluded to by Mr. Adam, who was relying on this, in its altered shape, as the whole foundation of his case. In reading this letter he came to this part: "But it is quite obvious that this flight was not caused by the operations of any single division or detachment of the troops, most particularly not by the operation of the detachment of Lieut. Col. M'Dowell, but by those of the whole army;" and he was saying, "Now my Lords, in the first place, I cannot find here anything that can induce any man, looking at this fairly"—when he was interrupted by Lord Liverpool, who, on reading a copy of the letter, observed, "The words are, 'by the whole army of the Deccan.'" Mr. Adam—"They are not so in my copy." The Earl of Liverpool—"Which is correct? the original must be referred to; this I find is a copy signed, and it is as I have just stated." Mr. Harrison—"The copy handed to me, and which I perceive is signed by Mr. Arbuthnot, has the words 'the whole army of the Deccan.'" The Earl of Liverpool—"You had better go on; we will rectify this." Dr. Lushington—"Will your lordship permit me to see the original, for I believe there are other parts which differ, and I may be troubling your lordships with a false assumption." The Earl of Liverpool—"Here is another copy, which is equally signed; how is that?" Your lordships observe the original is not produced. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says, "Those are the words 'the army,' without the other words following." The Earl of Liverpool: "This runs 'but it is quite obvious their flight was not caused by the operations of

any single division or detachment of the troops, and most particularly by the operations of the detachment of Lieut.-col. M'Dowell, but by those of the whole army.'" Mr. Adam—"That is precisely as I have it, and I understand the copy my learned friends have had furnished to them is in the same terms." Mr. Arbuthnot was the only trustee present on that day. The Duke of Wellington was present the first day, but not on the second. Mr. Arbuthnot was applied to, and he says: "The copies in the hands of Mr. Adam are the correct copies." Mr. Adam: "There are other variations between the two papers." The Chancellor of the Exchequer:—"The paper handed to you now is not the correct paper." Mr. Adam:—"That which has been furnished to us is, I understand, the correct paper." Mr. Arbuthnot: "Yes, it is." Then Mr. Adam goes on: "The original was never referred to, but an inaccurate copy, which was made the foundation against us." Sir Thomas Hislop's counsel: "The letter was taken on Mr. Arbuthnot's word that it was correct, though it will be found that was a most complete mistake." His clients had no knowledge of the mistake till August 1831, and they petition to be reheard in December. Independent of this important discrepancy, that which was not altered, every part of the letter contains a suggestion of facts which are incorrect. It can be shewn, that whereas the only ground of having a second hearing before the Treasury on this question which was in any way to affect the decision came to in 1823, was a suggestion that the Treasury had been misinformed in 1823, the letter of the trustees conveying that suggestion abounds more in misrepresentation of facts relating to the campaign, and every thing connected with it, than any document which exists in the whole of this voluminous evidence. One capital mistake has been alluded to; with respect to another, it is in the letter of the trustees. We find that confusion between the money of Narroba and the money of Poonah. In the eighth item is twenty-seven lacs of rupees called "money received." These included ten lacs belonging to Narroba, and seventeen lacs belonging to the bankers, the trustees speaking of them all in a lump. They say the original holder of these deposits is supposed to have removed them from Poonah after the capture of that town. It is upon that the *onus* is thrown on Sir Lionel Smith to prove that he was entitled to what his troops actually took. The original holder of these deposits removed them likewise from Ryeghur during the seizure, or during the negotiation for the capitulation, or after the capture of that place by the British troops, as the money and accounts were afterwards discovered

in his possession at Poonah, long after the capture of Ryeghur, by the civil authorities of the Company's government. Therefore the Lords of the Treasury were led to believe, from that report, that Poonah and Ryeghur were in the same situation with respect to those deposits; namely, that there was a doubt whether they had been removed out of Poonah before or after Poonah was taken. It is said, that if the Ryeghur captors took it there, they are entitled to it, and if the Poonah captors, they are; if it was neither one nor the other, it must go to the army at large. This letter, which was to be the means of representing the facts to the Lords of the Treasury, serves for nothing but to mislead them. Dr. Lushington had alluded to another alteration of a document of a very important nature. It was attempted to be made out that the Marquess of Hastings was commander over Sir T. Hislop, and his duty was to do that by showing military authority exercised over him in the shape of general orders. All that is contradicted, for we show that all these orders came from the Governor-general, and not the commander-in-chief, Lord Hastings filling both these situations. Mr. Adam adverted to the general order of Lord Hastings on breaking up the grand army, as a military order, though, it is said, not by the Governor-general but by the Commander-in-chief: in the order, as it originally stood, he was Governor-general; the words "Governor-general" were struck out in the Marquess of Hastings' Appendix. The result to which the Treasury came, at the second hearing in 1826, was, that an army can be, at one and the same time, under two separate commanders-in-chief—that is to say, that a booty taken on a particular day was the result of actual capture by Sir T. Hislop as commander-in-chief, and as to another quantity of booty taken on a particular day, the Marquess of Hastings was commander-in-chief; for that absurdity is followed to the very letter. Certain property was taken in Nassuck, which was not realized till after the cessation of hostilities. That property, it is contended, was legally taken before the time Nassuck came into the partial occupation of the British troops. That property is to be given to the army at large, and the Marquess of Hastings has been allowed to take the commander-in-chief's share. But there was other property captured on the same day, consisting of ammunition and stores, in consequence of a skirmish that took place at the gates of the town. That has been given to the same troops, and Sir T. Hislop has taken that share; therefore, that anomalous circumstance is not reconcilable with any acknowledged principles of law, that a party can have the self-same thing with respect to two different masses

of booty under two separate commanders-in-chief. Either the treasury has given too much or too little. He did not propose to go into the merits further than to show that his clients have never yet had a hearing—that what we have had has proceeded upon a mis-statement of facts. The decisions erroneously come to by the Treasury are, first, that an army may acquire booty which has never taken a part in the war in which it was taken; secondly, that under the name of a general result of the war, troops are to be admitted to share who cannot entitle themselves as having been joint captors, or having had any individual concern in the exploits of the war; thirdly, that the capture does not take place when it comes within the hostile control of the captors, but when it is actually and manually in possession; fourthly, that with respect to the booty of which no suggestion has been made, that it is not the result of actual capture, the *onus* of proof ought to be thrown on the actual captors, and not upon those who claim the share of the booty; fifthly, that it should be one and the same thing where different masses of booty are taken under the military control of two separate independent commanders-in-chief, or one as second in command to another, it is one and the same thing, and they are to be declared independent commanders; and, lastly, that these decisions should be come to in a court in which no further inquiry was to take place.

Mr. Romilly was heard on the part of Colonel Prother's detachment, claiming, as actual captors, in respect of the property which was alleged to have been in the Fort of Ryeghur at the period of the capture, and subsequently removed. It appeared that this claim had been submitted to the trustees, who gave no decision thereon until after the scheme of the distribution had been advertised.

Dr. Lushington, in reply, insisted that the two main questions were, first, whether their Lordships had jurisdiction by way of appeal, and next whether they were bound to hear the appeal if they considered they had jurisdiction. He must deny the jurisdiction merely as an appeal, but would admit that his Majesty had the right by his prerogative to ask their Lordships to advise him on any thing he should think fit. It was said that the Treasury did not understand the facts. Why not have applied to the Treasury again to set them right as to these facts alleged to be misunderstood? Much had been said as to the letter of the 22d of June 1825. It was true there were two letters bearing that date, and one of the trustees who was present said that was the correct letter sent to the Lords of the Treasury in which the words were omitted. One of the letters had been written before the trustees had read the papers. The trustees subsequently desired to withdraw

that letter, and send in another in its stead. The Duke, in a letter dated 14th September 1825, explained to the Treasury that the passages in question had been inserted before they had read certain documents, and that, having perused these, it was impossible that they could adhere to the first letter, and they accordingly submitted another letter, bearing the same date of June 22, 1825.

The Lord Chancellor.—Was there any second minute of the treasury after the receipt of the second letter?

Mr. Drinkwater.—None, my Lord.

Dr. Lushington.—The trustees having been desired by the treasury to read over the documents, did so; and in September wrote that they wished to withdraw the letter previously sent in.

The Lord Chancellor.—You mean that a new opinion had been come to upon new evidence; but that the letter was antedated?

Lord Lyndhurst.—The Duke of Wellington, in the first instance, had not seen the evidence; but after seeing it, he came to the conclusion contained in the second letter.

Dr. Lushington.—It was assumed that certain booty had been captured at certain places; and finding that was not the case, the duke said it ought to be divided on the principle of constructive capture. It was clear the two letters were under the consideration of the trustees, and that they had formed their decision, when the second was written, upon the fair evidence before them.

Mr. Drinkwater.—We shall be in a condition, by referring to the letter, to show that the army of the Deccan was alone referred to, and the grand army could not be meant.

Dr. Lushington.—Then proceeded to comment upon the other points that had been urged, contending that no ground had been shown to induce their Lordships to allow the claims to be now gone into.

The decision of the Council was laid before the King on the 18th July. His Majesty was pleased to direct that the memorials of Sir Thomas Hislop, Sir Lionel Smith, and of Lieut. Col. Prother, on behalf of the forces under his command, be, as prayed in the memorial of Lieut. Col. Doyle, referred to the commissioners of the Treasury, to do the reins to their Lordships should deem fit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.

On the 23d July a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a director in the room of George Smith, Esq. who had disqualified. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election

to have fallen on William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.

MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

An adjourned meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held a short time ago at the residence of the Viscount Clive, when it was resolved, that, to perpetuate the remembrance of the public and private virtues of Sir John Malcolm, a statue to his memory be erected in Westminster Abbey. The subscription list has already received some very handsome contributions.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The amount received by this Society, during the past year was £75,492, being less than that of the preceding year by £6,243; the payments amounted to £88,676, and its present engagements exceed £30,000.

During the last year, there have been issued by the Society, at home and abroad, 169,272 Bibles and 367,569 Testaments.

SIR C. WILKINS AND SIR G. C. HAUGHTON.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the following gentlemen:

Charles Wilkins, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Oriental Librarian to the Hon. East-India Company; date 27th June 1833.

Graves Chamney Haughton, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., late Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society; date 18th July 1833.

GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Major Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B., has been appointed to succeed the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B., as governor and commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope; date 4th July 1833.

MESSRS. FAIRLIE AND CO.

The house of Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co. has been under the necessity of suspending its payments. Besides the general causes of distress which have assailed the East-India merchants, the house in question suffered a loss of £150,000 in a speculation in spelter. One gentleman, who joined the firm within a few years past, is said to have brought a quarter of a million into the concern.—*Globe*.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN INDIA.)

4th *L. Drags.* (at Bombay). Maj. W. Fendall to be lieut.-col. by purch., v. G. J. Sale who retires; Capt. G. S. Moore to be major by purch., v. Fendall; Lieut. B. N. Ogle to be capt. by purch., v. Moore; and Cornet G. Maude to be lieut. by purch., v. Ogle (all 24 Dec. 32); J. H. T. Wadu to be cornet by purch. (21 June 33).

11th *L. Drags.* (in Bengal). J. H. Forrest to be cornet by purch., v. Watt app. to 3d Dr. Gu. (12 April 33).

13th *L. Drags.* (at Madras). Lieut. D. Browne,

from 15th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Jones who exch. (19 April 33).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). D. Inverarity to be cornet by purch., v. Shewell who retires (12th April 33).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ens. M. Forbes, from 79th regt., to be lieut. by purch., v. Auldjo, who retires (12 April 33).—Lieut. W. H. S. Hadley, from 33d F., to be lieut., v. Forbes who exch. (18 May 33).—Ens. H. E. Renwick, from 35th F., to be ens., v. English who exch. (21 June).

3d Foot. Lieut. D. Urquhart, from h. p. 60th F., to be lieut., v. John Hunt, who exch. (21 June).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. F. B. Muller, from h. p. of 8th bat. of line of King's German Legion, to be lieut., v. Johnson app. to 70th regt. (12 April 33).—Ens. John Gordon to be lieut., v. Otley dec. (11 Nov. 32); Ens. Ang. Barry, from h. p. unattached, to be ens., v. Gordon (14 June 33).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Chas. Millar, from h. p. 8th F., to be lieut., v. Stewart whose app. has not taken place (7 June 33).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Staff Assist. Surg. D. Menzies to be assist. surg., v. Giffney dec. (31 May 33).—Lieut. R. Douglas to be qt. mast., v. Rowan dec.; and Lieut. Jos. Lomax, from h. p. 77th F., to be lieut., v. Douglas app. qt. mast. (both 14th June).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. John Shum to be lieut., v. Robinson dec. (3 Oct. 32); Ens. O. C. Perrott to be lieut., v. Shum (27 do.) and Ens. C. Savage, from h. p. 44th regt., to be Ens., v. Perrott (19 April 33).—A. F. Evans to be ens. by purch., v. Savage who retires (10 May).—Lieut. M. McInnes to be capt., v. Park dec. (11 Oct. 32); Lieut. James Fraser to be capt., v. McInnes, whose prom. of 27th Oct. 1832 has been cancelled (27 do.); Ens. O. G. Perrott to be lieut., v. McInnes (11 Oct. 32); Ens. and Adj. Alex. MacDonald to have rank of lieut. (12 do.); Ens. J. W. Boyd to be lieut., v. Perrott whose prom. of 27th Oct. 1832 has been cancelled (27 do.); Ens. Thos. Price, from h. p. 34th F., to be ens., v. Boyd (24 May 33).—J. W. Johnston to be ens. by purch., v. Price who retires (31 May).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Capt. S. Bolton to be major, v. Eager dec.; Lieut. G. Baldwin to be capt., v. Bolton; Ens. H. Pigott to be lieut., v. Baldwin; and Ens. E. S. Cassan, from h. p. unattached, to be ens., v. Pigott (all 14 June 33).

36th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Chas. Brown, from h. p. 18th F., to be lieut., v. Wilson app. to 23d F. (28 May 33).—Lieut. John Spier, from h. p. 61st F., to be lieut., v. G. A. Pook, who exch. (7 June).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. H. F. Wakefield to be lieut., v. Phibbs dec. (29 July 32); Ens. G. M. White to be lieut., v. Rawlings dec. (19 April 33); Ens. W. H. Viney, from h. p. 40th regt., to be ens., v. White (19th do.); Ens. Geo. Hill, from h. p. 37th regt., to be ens., v. Wakefield (20th do.).—H. C. Tyler to be ens. by purch., v. Hill who retires (3 May).

41st Foot (at Madras). Lieut. E. J. Vaughan to be adj., v. Price prom.; Ens. R. Donaldson to be lieut., v. Vaughan app. adj.; and Ens. D. Gilchrist, from h. p. 101st regt., to be ens., v. Donaldson (all 12 April 33).—M. Emmett to be ens., v. Gilchrist, who retires (19 do.).

41st Foot. A. C. Meik to be ens. by purch., v. O'Meara who retires (10 May).

45th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. H. R. Addison, from 2d Dr. Gn., to be lieut., v. Stretch app. to 90th regt. (10 May 33).—Lieut. Geo. Walsh, from h. p. 103d F., to be lieut., v. H. R. Addison, who exch. (21 June).

48th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Wm. Codd to be capt., v. Robertson dec. (21 April 33); Ens. H. D. Gibbs to be lieut., v. Codd (21 do.); and J. S. Short to be ens., v. Gibbs (3 May).—Assist. Surg. J. H. Sinclair, a.p., from 16th F., to be assist. surg., v. Jas. Mitchell whose app. has not taken place (31 May).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. G. Hart to be lieut., v. McNamara dec. (19th July 32); and H. W. Rowen to be ens., v. Hart (19 April 33).—Lieut. J. W. Tottenham, from h. p. 16th F., to be lieut., v. Norton app. to 55th F. (7 June).—Lieut. A. Sheil, from 10th F., to be lieut., v. Ruchfort, who exch. (14 June).

54th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. John Norman to be capt., v. Burton dec. (9th July 32); Ens. H.

D. Williams to be lieut. v. Norman (9th do.), and C. F. Heatley to be ens., v. Williams (19 April 33).

55th Foot (at Madras). W. Murray to be ens. by purch., v. S. Campbell app. to 50th Foot (28 May 33).—Lieut. W. S. Norton, from 49th F., to be lieut., v. Fairfield, who has received a commuted allowance (31 do.); H. L. D. Cuddy, to be ens. by purch., v. Greene, who retires (31 do.).—Lieut. Jas. Ritchie, from h. p. 1st F., to be lieut., v. Heddle, whose app. has not taken place (21 June).

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. W. J. Sanders to be capt. by purch., v. Mann who retires; Ens. John Spence to be lieut. by purch., v. Saunders; and Wm. Stewart to be ens. by purch., v. Spence (all 12 April 33).—Ens. C. Dunbar to be lieut., v. Aubin dec. (9 Nov. 32); Ens. T. A. Souter, from h. p. unattached, to be ens., v. Dunbar (14 June 33).—Lieut. John Latham, from h. p. 92d F., to be lieut., v. Bevan, app. to 77th Foot (21 do.).

59th Foot (in Ceylon). G. P. Hume to be ens. by purch., v. R. E. Wilnot Horton who retires (28 June 33).

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Jos. O'Meara to be capt., v. Pender dec.; Ens. W. A. Pender to be lieut., v. O'Meara; and Ens. H. Scott, from h. p. 82d F., to be ens., v. Pender (all 3 May 33).—Lieut. F. J. Ellis to be capt. by purch., v. O'Meara who retires; Ens. D. S. Cooper to be lieut. by purch., v. Ellis; and Alex. Macleod, to be ens. by purch., v. Cooper (all 10 do.).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. A. P. Kenyon, from h. p. 77th regt., to be 1st-lieut., v. S. S. Lynch, who exch. (21 June 33).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 25. *Tyne*, Brown, from Mauritius 16th March; at Gravesend.—JULY 3. *Abdon*, Sutherland, from Bombay 6th Feb.; at Deal.—3. *Mail*, Rowyett, from New South Wales 20th Feb.; and *Craigievar*, Ray, from ditto 16th Feb.; both at Gravesend.—4. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Anderson, from Van Diemen's Land 10th Feb.; at Gravesend.—4. H.C.S. *Sir David Scott*, Ward, from China 1st March, (with 110,000 sterling in dollars); off Bantry Bay.—4. *Mountaineer*, Thompson, from New South Wales 4th March; at Liverpool.—7. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, from Bombay 17th Feb., and Cochin 27th do.; at Deal.—10. *Newton*, Stewart, from Ceylon 4th March; off Dover.—10. *Spartan*, Stevens, from Ceylon 9th March, Cape 1st May, and Ascension 23d do.; and *Eugene*, Osgood, from Manila 3d Feb.; both off the Wight.—11. *Princess Royal*, Greenwood, from Van Diemen's Land 27th Feb.; and *Bolton*, Murdoch, from ditto 12th Feb.; both at Deal.—12. *Spencer*, Spencer, from Cape 2d May; at Gravesend.—14. *Duffie*, Mortimer, from Cape 29th March; off Liverpool.—19. *Athol*, Malcolm, from Mauritius 2d April; at Liverpool.—20. *Janet*, Leitch, from Mauritius 23d March; in the Clyde.—22. *Norfolk*, Heniker, from New South Wales 10th March; off Brighton.—23. *Emerald*, Ritzema, from Cape 5th May; at Gravesend.—26. *Barton*, Baker, from Singapore 21st Feb.; off Dover.

Departures.

JUNE 25. *Auriga*, Chalmers, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—25. *Oglethorpe*, Slaters, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—26. *Mary Ann*, Smith, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—26. *Minerva*, Furlong, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—26. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—28. *Vibilla*, Stephenson, for Van Diemen's Land; *Welcome*, Paul, for Mauritius; *Nimble*, Parsons, for ditto; and *Glenalmon*, Brown, for Cape; all from Deal.—30. *Shepherd*, Livesay, for Mauritius; from Deal.—JULY 2. *Java*, Todd, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal, via Cove of Cork.—3. *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, for Bombay, and *Sir Edward Paget*, Tucker, for ditto; both from Portsmouth.—3. *Royal George*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Deal.—4. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for Cape and Bengal; *Aurora*, Dowson, for New South Wales; and *William Brian*, Roman, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); all from Portsmouth.—4. *William*, Doble, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—5. *Ann Jameson*, Anderson, for New South Wales; from Deal.—6. *Hero of Malacca*, Richmond, for Bombay; and *Edisa*, Follens, for ditto; both from Deal.—6. *Parkfield*, McAuley, for Bombay; from

cis, Heath, for ditto; and Lord Eldon, Dawson, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—7. *Diadem* (transport), Grant, for Ceylon and Bengal; from Cove of Cork.—8. *Robert Quayle*, Bleasdale, for Bombay; *Guiana*, Tait, for Cape; and *Westoe*, Scurr, for ditto; all from Deal.—9. *Persian*, Mallard, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—9. *Alexander*, Waugh, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—9. *St. George*, Thompson, for Bengal; from Bristol.—10. *Rapid*, Hewitt, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—11. *Cæsar*, Surfen, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—13. *Magnet*, McMinn, for Bengal; and *Tickler*, Tessler, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Liverpool.—14. *Isabella*, Brown, for New South Wales (with convicts); *Neva*, Peck, for ditto (with ditto); and *Margaret and Ann*, Buck, for Cape; all from Deal.—14. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, for Bombay; and *James Grant*, Hough, for ditto; both from Liverpool.—15. *Henry*, Bunney, for New South Wales; from Deal.—16. *Albion*, McLeod, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—18. H.C. Ch. S. *Sherburne*, Corbyn, for Bengal; H.C. Ch. S. *Severn*, Braithwaite, for ditto; Sir *Joseph Banks*, Smith, for New South Wales; *Gem*, Douglas, for Van Diemen's Land; and *Tyne*, Brown, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—18. *Feejee*, Bewley, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—21. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, for Bengal; from Deal.—25. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for Bengal; H.C. Ch. S. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, for Bengal; *John*, Lowe, for Van Diemen's Land; *Gilbert Munro*, Duff, for Mauritius; and *Thomas and Alfred*, Pasley, for ditto; all from Deal.—26. *London*, Wimble, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, from Van Diemen's Land; Mrs. Smith and daughter; Mrs. Peavor and six children; Mrs. Rowe; Dudley Freeday, Esq.; Geo. Hand, Esq.; Wm. Murray, Esq.; Dr. Bryant; Mr. Hockery; Mr. Ludgater; Mr. Parker; five invalid; from H.M.S. *Imogene*.

Per *Upton Castle*, from Bombay: Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Blundell; Mrs. Archer; Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Brice; Mrs. Baker; Miss Studman; Capt. Blundell, Bombay army; Lieut. Archer, Madras army; Rev. Mr. Baker, from Alipice; Mr. Hudleston, Madras C. S.; Mr. Thomas, ditto; Mr. W. Simpson, Bombay C. S.; Dr. Brice; Capt. Duke, H.M. 48th regt.; Misses Blundell, three Thomas, three Archer, four Baker, and Jones; Master Greener, Jones, and two Manson.

Per *Mail*, from New South Wales: Lieut. Scarrman, Mrs. Scarrman and family; Assist. Surg. J. Muir, in charge of troops; Mr. H. Wallace; Mr. N. Strange; Mr. H. Schwerin; James Fraser; several soldiers, &c. H.M. 30th regt.

Per *Fania*, from Bengal: Major McKie, Mrs. McKie, and three children.

Per *Minerua*, from Batavia, and landed at St. Helena: Alex. Morgan, Esq.; Mrs. Morgan.

Per *Cathinka*, from China and St. Helena, for Nantes: J. Labouchere, Esq.; John Colville, Esq.

Per H.C.S. *Sir David Scott*, from China: Robert Dudman, Esq., mariner; Henry Freeman.—From St. Helena: Alex. Morgan, Esq., merchant, of Batavia; Mrs. Morgan; Mrs. Vale and three children; Lieut. M. Johnson, St. Helena artillery; Mary Harris and child; several discharged soldier.

Per *Symmetry*, from Ceylon: Hon. Mrs. Grenville and three daughters; Mrs. Braybrooke and five children; Mrs. Brownrigg; Miss Brownrigg; Miss Bayley and governess; Capt. Braybrooke; Lieut. Price; Chas. Brownrigg, Esq.; Mr. Wells; Col. Fraser's two sons.—From Ascension: Capt. Booth.

Per *Mountaineer*, from New South Wales: Dr. J. G. Maddox; Mr. J. B. Brooks; two Misses Robertson and female attendants.

Per *Norfolk*, from New South Wales: Mrs. Redfern; Mrs. Aubrey and child; James Alexander, Esq.

Per *Briton*, from Singapore: Capt. W. H. Hyland, late of the ship *Phœnix*.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Lord Hungerford* for Bengal: Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Colvin and two children; Miss Macleod;

Mrs. Shakespeare; Capt. Cathcart; Mr. Siddons; Mr. Christie; Mr. Forrester.—For the Cape: Capt. Harding, R.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace and two children; Mr. Van. Remen.—To proceed from the Cape to Calcutta: Hon. J. E. Elliott and family; Mr. G. P. Thompson and family.

Per *Duke of Bedford*, for Bengal: Mrs. Owen; Mrs. Vanheythusen; Mrs. Col. Kennedy; Mrs. Mainwaring; Mrs. Erskine; Miss Nichol; Miss Plowden; Miss Erskine; Miss Mainwaring; Miss Loveday; Miss Marshall; Mr. Owen, civil service; Capt. Vanheythusen; Lieut. Bruere; Mr. Faith; Mr. Grant; Mr. McBinnay.

Per *London*, for Bengal: Mrs. Lomer; Mrs. Collier; Mrs. Col. Nott and family; H. C. Metcalfe, Esq.; Capt. Brown Wood; Lieut. Sampson; Mr. Lomer; Mr. Bird; Mr. Collier; Mr. Barwell; Mr. Gouger; Mr. McIntosh; Master Wright; Master and three Misses Turnbull; two Misses Wilkinson.

Per H.C. Ch. S. *Sherburne*, for Bengal: Mrs. Atkins; two Misses Atkins; Capt. Maussell, Cornet Ellis, Cornet Clarke, Cornet Reynolds, and Cornet Patterson, all of H.M. 16th Lancers; sixty-eight soldiers of H.M. 11th L. Drago, and 16th Lancers; two soldier wives; two children of ditto.

Per H.C. Ch. S. *Severn*, for Bengal: Capt. Christopher Godby, in charge of recruits; Mr. W. W. Need; sixty-five recruits for H.C. service; three soldiers' wives.

Per H.C. Ch. S. *Bengal Merchant*, for Bengal: Col. Taylor, in charge of recruits; Capt. Williamson; Mr. Rich; Mr. Buddell; Mr. Thornton; Mr. Evans; Mr. Spiller; Mr. George Evan; Miss Evan; sixty recruits for H.C. service; four soldiers' wives; two children of ditto.

Per *Alexander* for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Oxenburgh and family; Mr. and Mrs. Goadby; Mr. and Mrs. Pike and family; Mr. Carey; Mr. Poock.

Per *Cæsar*, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Smith; Ens. Moore; Ens. Leslie; Ens. Campbell; Ens. Rowan, &c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 5. The lady of Jas. Cockburn, Esq., of New Broad Street, London, of a daughter.

22. The lady of John A. Dunlop, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, of a daughter.

23. In Dorset Place, the lady of H. S. Oldfield, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

25. At Springfield, Charlton Kings, the lady of Brigadier General Leighton, C.B., of daughter.

26. At Guernsey, the lady of Capt. James F. May, H.M. 41st regt., of a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, the lady of Colonel Turner, 1st regt. Bombay I.C., of a son.

July 1. At Walmer, Kent, the lady of Capt. Bax, Hon. Company's service, of a son.

16. At Hamgate, Kent, the lady of Lieut. Armstrong, Bengal army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 18. At Perth, Dr. C. P. Livingstone, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Charlotte L. Husband, youngest daughter of Charles Husband, Esq., of Glen Earn.

20. In Londonderry, James Boyd, Esq., of Londonderry, to Eleanor Margaretta, only child of the late Lieut. Frederick Perret, of the Hon. E.I. Company's Native Cavalry.

25. At Florence, Alexander Bower, Esq., eldest son of Graham Bower, Esq., of Kincaldrum, Scotland, to the Countess Piłagie Kossakowska, daughter of the Count Carwin Kossakowska, and the Countess Louise Potocka, Poland.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Frederick Lewis Nicolay, nephew of the late Sir Wm. Burroughs, Bart., Castle Bagshot, county of Cavan, Ireland, and second son of the late Thomas F. Nicolay, Esq., to Clara, daughter of Lieut. Col. Briggs, of the Madras Presidency, and resident of Nagpore, in the East-Indies.

29. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. H. T. Birkett, of Wallingford, to Hannah, second daughter of Thomas D. Grissell, Esq., of South Lambeth.

July 3. At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, the Rev. Barton Lodge, of Great Ilford, to Louisa Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Smee, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

5. At Blairvadoch, Charles Forbes, Esq., second son of the late Sir William Forbes, of Pitligo and Fettercairn, Bart., to Jemima Rebecca, daughter of the late Colonel Ronaldson Macdonell of Glengary and Clanronald.

6. At the Priory Church, Brecknock, Mr. E. G. Bass, of Ham, Surrey, to Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. N. P. Powell, of the Bombay service.

9. At St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, Henry Anson Nutt, Esq., 7th Madras L.C., to Helen, eldest daughter of John Young, Esq., of Westridge, Isle of Wight.

13. At Canterbury, J. G. Dalhousie Taylor, Esq., captain 13th light infantry, to Sarah Eliza, eldest daughter of Wm. Knyvet, Esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

16. At St. Stephen's, near Saltash, Cornwall, Capt. John Hutchings, 33d regt. Madras N.I., to Jane Gaborian, daughter of the late Capt. Peter Spicer, R.N.

— At St. John's, Hackney, Mr. Charles B. Rogers, of Clapton, to Sidney Mary Crawford Ogle, daughter of the late Colonel Ogle, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George Hinde Cripps, Esq., of His Majesty's civil service, Ceylon, to Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Edward Bullock, Esq., of Jamaica and of Upper Bedford Place.

17. At Chatham, Fred. Thornbury, Esq., captain 54th regt. of Infantry, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of Capt. Patterson, of the 6th regt., of the same place.

Lately, At Dublin, Capt. John M. Boyes, of the 38th regt. Madras N.I., to Mary, daughter of J. Woodroffe, Esq., of Dublin.

DEATHS.

Jan. 17. On his passage home from Bombay for the recovery of his health, Lieut. Charles J. Curtis, 8th regt. N.I., in the 25th year of his age.

30. Mr. William Henry Holman, aged 17, son of Capt. Holman, R.N., and nephew of the celebrated blind traveller. This promising young man was third officer of the *Horatia*, bound to Madras and Calcutta, and he met with his untimely end by falling overboard from that ship in the middle of the night, to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

March 22. At sea, Mr. Robert M. Burroughes, second officer of the H.C.S. *Sir David Scott*.

April 3. On board the *Stirling Castle*, on the passage from Bombay, in the 19th year of his age, Archibald, eldest son of Mr. William Galbraith, Greenock.

June 17. At Peronne, in France, Capt. M. Clarke, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, third son of the late Rev. Marshal Clarke, rector of Shrove Hill, county Tipperary.

18. At Cork, Major John C. O'Dell, of the Hon. E.I. Company's 41st regt. Bengal N.I.

24. Lieut. Col. Edward O'Hara, C.B., formerly of the 63d regt.

25. At Sorby Manse, Wigtonshire, Isaac Davidson, Esq., of the Bengal medical service.

28. At Edinburgh, Charlotte Ann, youngest daughter of the late William Loch, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's civil service.

July 2. At Bath, after a very short illness, Charlotte, relict of the late Colonel Robert Hyde Colebrooke, formerly surveyor-general of India.

3. At his residence, Grove Cottage, Blackheath, the Rev. George Mathew, M.A., vicar of Greenwich. Mr. Mathew was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, on the 5th of Nov. 1708. He was educated at the Grammar School in that town, and afterwards entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. He took the degree of B.A., in the year 1780; and, being distinguished by his classical acquirements, was shortly after elected a fellow of that college. On entering into holy orders, he officiated as curate in his native place. He was

appointed chaplain to the late Earl of Bristol; and presented by his lordship to the vicarage of Sleaford, in the county of Lincoln. On this living he resided until, in the year 1799, the ill-health of his lady compelled him to seek a more salubrious air and obtain superior medical assistance. He came to the vicinity of London, and having obtained the situation of alternate morning preacher at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, and a similar appointment at Greenwich, he soon became a highly-popular preacher, and was elected alternate evening preacher at the Magdalen and Foundling Hospitals. In the year 1807, on the arrival of the Duchess of Brunswick in England, he had the honour of being appointed domestic chaplain to her royal highness; not, as he himself has observed, "her royal highness's nominal chaplain," but her officiating chaplain, and "honoured, in numberless interviews and audiences, with considerable marks of her confidence." He continued to officiate regularly, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Wait, in the family of that excellent, though unfortunate princess, until her death. On the Duchess's recommendation, he was presented, in 1812, to the vicarage of Greenwich by Mr. Percival, then prime-minister. Here he resided, anxiously discharging the important duties of his station, and enjoying the continued esteem and admiration of his parishioners until his death. The respect and regard of the respectable and populous parish of Greenwich towards their lamented vicar were strikingly manifested on the day of his funeral; all the shops and private houses were closed on the occasion. The solemn ceremony was, in accordance with his own desire, performed with as little parade as possible. The burial service was read by the Rev. Dr. Wait, who had been his co-adjutor in the pulpit of St. Alphege from the first period of his incumbency. His remains were deposited in the vicar's vault in the new church of St. Mary; and never was a parochial minister laid in his tomb with stronger testimonies of respect and regret. He was religious without ostentation, and in the discharge of his duty regardless of human applause. As a preacher he stood in the highest rank; and if he was not the most popular of his day, it would be very difficult to name one who could be placed in competition with him. Gifted with an eloquence bestowed upon few, he appeared, in the sincerity and simplicity of his character, scarcely conscious of his superior powers. His published discourses exhibit a fair specimen of his general style of preaching, and are characterized by soundness of doctrine, elegance of composition, and a pathetic eloquence peculiar to himself. Mr. Mathew was twice married and has left an amiable and affectionate widow to lament his loss.—(From a Correspondent.)

6. At Sutton-Benger, Wiltshire, Maj. Gen. Geo. Bowness, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, on the Madras establishment.

— At 32, Aberdeen Place, (Claudine Olivia Cooke, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Cooke, of Calcutta, aged 21.

7. At Bembridge, in the Isle of Wight, T. G. Rayliff, Esq., of Southgate, formerly of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

13. At Blackbrook Cottage, Hants, Major Edward Jervoise Ridge, C.B., a most distinguished officer of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Milfield Lodge, Brighton, Euphemia Eliza, wife of Frederick Cottrell, Esq., of the 8th regt. Madras Cavalry, and youngest surviving daughter of Francis Robertson, Esq., of Regency Square, Brighton, and Chilcote, Derbyshire.

— At Edinburne, Mrs. Sarah Graham, widow of Major Robert Macgregor, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

14. At Belfast, Major Robert Ledlie, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

15. Lost at Gravesend, from on board the H.C. *Sh. S. Sherburne*, James, son of Mr. Leslie Cruickshank, merchant.

Lately, At Chilcompton, James, eldest son of E. H. Baillie, Esq., judge of circuit, Bombay.

— On board the *David Owen*, on the passage to the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Kinsman.

— At sea, Capt. James Mahon, late commander of the ship *Phoenix*.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 7, 1833.

		Ra.	A.			Ra.	A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	3 6	@ 3 8
Bottles	100	12 8	13 0	— flat	do.	3 12	@ 3 14
Coals	B. md.	0 9	0 10	— English, sq.	do.	2 5	@ 2 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..	F. md.	37 14	38 0	— flat	do.	2 6	@ 2 7
— Brasiers', 40-120	do.	38 12	38 14	— Bolt	do.	2 6	@ 2 7
— Thick sheets	do.			— Sheet	do.	4 12	@ 5 0
— Old Gross	do.	34 14	35 0	— Nails	cwt.	8 0	@ 13 0
— Bolt	do.	34 14	35 0	— Hoops	F. md.	2 11	@ 3 0
— Tile	do.	33 4	33 8	— Kentledge	cwt.	1 0	@ 1 1
— Nails, assort.	do.	30 0	31 0	— Lead, Pig	F. md.	4 12	@ 5 0
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	37 0	37 8	— Sheet	do.	5 0	@ 5 8
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.			— Millinery		10 A.	@ 40 A.
Coppers	do.	1 2	1 3	— Shot, patent	bag		
Cottons, chintz		See		— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 0	@ 5 1
— Muslins, assort.		remarks.		— Stationery	20D.		@ 25 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170	mor.	0 4½	0 7½	— Steel, English.	Ct. Rs. F. md.	8 0	
— do.	do.			— Swedish	do.	8 0	@ 8 1
Cutlery	P.C.			— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	18 0	@ 18 4
Glass	30D.		40D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	3 0	@ 6 0
Hardware	25D.			— coarse and middling.		1 8	@ 2 12
Hosiery, cotton	20D.		30D.	— Flannel flue.		1 0	@ 1 8

MADRAS, February 20, 1833.

	Ra.		Ra.		Ra.		Ra.
Bottles	100	7	@	8	Iron Hoops	candy	15 @ 17
Copper, Sheathing	candy	280		300	— Nails	do.	
— Cakes	do.	200		220	— Lead, Pig	do.	42 — 45
— Old	do.	195		200	— Sheet	do.	45 — 50
— Nails, assort.	do.	280		300	— Millinery	do.	15 A. — 20 A.
Cottons, Chintz	P.C.		10 A.		— Shot, patent	do.	10 A. — 15 A.
— Muslins and Ginghams	5 A.		10 A.		— Spelter	candy	28 — 30
— Longcloth	10 A.		15 A.		— Stationery	P.C.	— 5 D.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.		10 D.		— Steel, English.	candy	50 — 60
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.		25 A.		— Swedish	do.	65 — 70
Hardware	15D.		20 D.		— Tin Plates	box	18 — 20
Hosiery	15 A.		20 A.		— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine.	P.C.	— 10 D.
Iron, Swedish,	candy	42		50	— coarse	P.C.	— 10 D.
— English sq.	do.	15		17	— Flannel	20 A.	—
— Flat and bolt.	do.	15		17			

BOMBAY, February 9, 1833.

		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	14	@	18	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy	50	@	—
Bottles	doz.	1½			— English, do.	do.	26		27
Coals	chald.	20	—	22	— Hoops	cwt.	6		
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt.	56			— Nails	do.	14	—	17
— Thick sheets	do.	65			— Plates	do.			
— Plate	do.	51			— Rod for bolts	St. candy	24		26
— Tile	do.	53½			— do. for nails	do.	20	—	32
Cottons, Chintz.					— Lead, Pig.	cwt.	8½		
— Longcloths.	} See Remarks				— Sheet	do.	9		
— Muslins					— Millinery		25D.		
— Other goods					— Shot, patent	cwt.	12		13
— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60	lb.	3	—	1	— Spelter	do.	7½		
Cutlery, table.	P.C.				— Stationery		10½.		P.C.
Glass and Earthenware ..	20 D.		—	25D.	— Steel, Swedish	tub	14		
Hardware	25 D.		—	P.C.	— Tin Plates	box	17		7½
Hosiery	P.C.		—	25A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	8		10
					— coarse		1		2
					— Flannel, fine		0½	—	1

CANTON, February 18, 1833.

		Drs.		Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	2½	@	4½	Smalts	pecul	20	@ 60
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	5		6½	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt.	5	—
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	2		2½	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.55	— 1.80
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do.	14		13	— Camlets	pc.	20	—
— Bandannoes	do.	1½		2½	Do. Dutch	do.	28	30
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 40.	pecul	35		38	— Long Ells Dutch	do.	8	—
Iron, Bar	do.	1 7½		2	Tin, Stralts.	pecul	14½	15
— Rod	do.	2 7½		3	Tin Plates	box	6	— 6½
Lead	do.	4½		—				

SINGAPORE, February 21, 1833.

		Drs.	Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
Anchor	.....	pecul	12 @ 14	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble.	.....	corgo	5 @ 6½
Bottles	.....	100	3½	do. do. Pullicat	.....	do.	50 — 60
Copper Nails and Sheathing	.....	pecul	35 — 38	Twist, 16 to 80	.....	pecul	38 — 70
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	.....	pca.	2 — 3½	Hardware, assort. (over stocked)	.....	nodemand	
Imit. Irish	.....	do.	21 — 3	Iron, Swedish	.....	pecul	5 — 5½
Longcloths	.....	do.	—	English	.....	do.	2½ — 3
38 to 40	.....	36-37	do. 4 — 6	Nails	.....	do.	4 — 5
do. do.	.....	38-40	do. 5 — 7½	Lead, Pig	.....	do.	5 — 5½
do. do.	.....	44	do. 7½ — 8	Sheet	.....	do.	5½ — 6
50	.....	do.	8 — 9	Shot, patent	.....	bag	1 — 2
54	.....	do.	8 — 9	Spelter	.....	pecul	4 — 4½
60	.....	do.	10 — 12	Steel, Swedish	.....	do.	6½ — 7
Prints, 7-8. single colours	.....	do.	2½ — 3½	English	.....	do.	nodemand
9-8	.....	do.	3 — 5½	Woolens, Long Ellis	.....	pca.	10 — 11
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	.....	do.	1½ — 2½	Camblets	.....	do.	25 — 32
Jaconet, 20	.....	44 .. 46	do. 1½ — 4	Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	.....	yd.	1 — 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1833.—For the last week or two there has been a generally allowed improvement in White Piece Goods, particularly in the demand and price for Book Muslins; and there appears, with reference to recent imports, to be a very fair prospect of a revived trade in Piece Goods generally. Woollens have not engaged any attention during the week. In Wines, Beer, and Miscellaneous Goods, there has not been anything going on.

Madras, Feb. 20, 1833.—The market for Europe Goods continues still without improvement. Metals are sold with difficulty at our quotations, and chiefly in small parcels.

Bombay, Feb. 9, 1833.—During the past week there have been sold in Piece Goods as follows:—1,000 pieces Madapollams at Rs. 3-3 per piece; 1,600 pieces ditto at Rs. 4-1 per piece; 2,000 pieces Lappets, at Rs. 2-1 per piece; 1,050 pieces Book Muslins, 6-4ths, low quality, at Rs. 2-1 per piece;

175 pieces Cambrics, 8-4ths, 24 yards, at Rs. 8-2 per piece; 300 pieces, 43-inches, Grey Calicoes, 37 yards, at Rs. 7 per piece; 100 dozens Bandana Handkerchiefs, at Rs. 3. per doz.; 3,900 lbs. Twist, No. 80, at Rs. 1-0-50 per lb.; 150 pieces Mualin Prints, at Rs. 15-2 per piece; 2,400 yards Cotton Velvets (coloured), at Rs. 0-3-25.

Canton, Feb. 18, 1833.—The customary stagnation at this particular period (the termination of the Chinese year) has pervaded our commerce in general during the past fortnight. Some slight improvement in price has attended Straits' and Banca Tin, but the demand is trifling. Woollens, of the first quality, obtain the extent of our quotations.

Singapore, Feb. 14, 1833.—The market continues dull for British manufactures, and is likely to remain so until after the expiration of the approaching Chinese holidays at their new year, which commences on the 21st inst.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 27, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33	0 Remittable	32 0 Prem.
5 8	{ 1st. or Old 5 } 1 Class	4 8
3 8	{ p. Cent. Loan } 2 do.	2 8
1 8	{ Ditto } 3 do.	1 0
0 4	{ Ditto } 4 do.	Par
Par	{ Ditto } 5 do.	Par
Par	{ New 5 per Cent. from } .. Par	
	{ No. 1 to 250 } .. Par	
Prem. 4 0	{ 2d. or Middle 5 }	1 0 Prem.
4 4	{ p. Cent. Loan }	3 12
Disc. 0 12	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	1 4
	6,500 Bank of Bengal Shares—6,400.	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills

Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.

Interest on loans on deposit

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. R.

Bank of Bengal.

The 48th half-yearly dividend of 7 per cent. per annum payable from the 31 January.

Madras, Feb. 19, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. 37½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants

and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per

100 Sa. Rs. 35½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. 2 Prem.

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At the Rate prevailing among Merchants

and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per

100 Sa. Rs. Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000

Ditto, above No. 1,000

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 2½ Prem.

Bombay, Feb. 23, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10½d. per 100 rupees.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 104½ Bom. Rs. per

100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per

100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities, Feb. 16.

Remittable Loan, 144 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period

of discharge, 107 to 111 per ditto.

Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, Feb. 18, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—bills suitable for nego-

ciation in India, 4s. 4d.; other bills 4s. 5d. per

Sp. Dol.

On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp.

Dra.—Private Bills, 200 to 210 per ditto.

On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 218 per ditto.

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 2 to 2½ per cent. prem.

(2 O)

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 13 August—Prompt 8 November.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.

Licensed.—Cassia Lignea.—Nutmegs.

For Sale 21 August—Prompt 22 November.

Company's.—Sugar.

For Sale 2 September—Prompt 29 November.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,500,000lb; Congou, Souchong, and Peko, 5,400,000lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,800,000lb; Hyson, 900,000lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 8,400,000lb.

For Sale 10 September—Prompt 6 December.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

CARGO of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP lately arrived.

CARGO of the Sir David Scott from China,

Company's.—Tea.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Silks—Bamboos.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1833. Portm. Aug. 20	Madras	527	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	W. I. Docks	Thos. Havside & Co., Leadenhall-st.
	Portm. Sept. 5	Mary Ann	500	Gledstanes & Co.	William Hornblow	St. Kt. Docks	Edmund Read, Rich-st.
	Portm.	Wellington	500	Gustavus Evans	James Liddell	W. I. Docks	Albionnot-Latham, Gt. St. Helena, { M'Ghie & Page, Exchange-bldg. John Prie & Co., Freeman-st.
Madras & Bengal	5	Amelia Thompson	470	John Prie and Co.	James McKellar	W. I. Docks	John Prie & Co., Mark Lane.
	25	Alfred	716	John T. E. Flint	Richard Tapley	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Cornhill.
	Nee. 1	Horatio	500	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield	St. Kt. Docks	John Prie & Co.
Bengal	Sept. 10	Lady Flora	735	Captain and Co.	Robert Ford	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man & Co., Cornhill.
	Aug. 1	Childe Harrold	463	Rawson & Co.	Thomas Leach	St. Kt. Docks	Tomlin, Man & Co., and Arnold & Woollett, Clement's-lane.
	5	Catherine	523	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	E. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man & Co.
Bengal	—	General Palmer	531	Rowland B. Colgrave	William Thomas	E. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man & Co. & W. Abercrombie
	—	Duke of Argyll	600	John Prie & Co.	Henry Bristow	E. I. Docks	John Prie & Co. [Cornhill
	—	D'Auvergne	441	Messrs. St. Croix	Philip Le Huguet	W. I. Docks	John Prie & Co. [valide & Co.
Bengal	—	Malcolm	605	R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	E. I. Docks	T. Heath, Fenchurch-st. and T. Ha-
	15	Barretto, jun.	522	Reid, Irvings & Co.		W. I. Docks	John G. Bowring, Howford-buildings
	15	Sophia	600	Palmer, McKillop, & Co.	Robert Thornhill	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co. Fenchurch-st.
Portm.	—	Duke of Nor-	630	Thos. and W. Smith	William L. Pope	E. I. Docks	John Prie & Co.
	—	thumberland	548	T. B. Oldfield	Thomas Driver	E. I. Docks	Tomlin, Mann, & Co. or Donnet,
	—	Balton	548	George F. Young	G. J. Redman	W. I. Docks	Young, & England, George-yd.
Portm.	—	Hindostan	548	George F. Young	William Fulcher	E. I. Docks	George C. Redman, Lines-st. and Lyal, Willie, & Co. Billiter-sq.
	Sept. 15	Rorburgh Castle	600	Green & Co.	Lucas Percival	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	—	Mount Stuart	611	Joseph L. Heathorn	Thos. Saunders	St. Kt. Docks	{ Bazett, Colvin, and Co., Broad-st., or William Abercrombie, Cornhill.
Bombay	July 31	Elphinstone	532	Lucas Percival	J. E. Duggan	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, and Tomlin,
	Aug. 10	Lady Nugent	478	J. Irvine	Thos. Saunders	St. Kt. Docks	Mann, & Co.
	—	Severn	557	William Tindall	Wm. Buckham	Lon. Docks	J. Lynne, and Lyall, Wyllie, & Co., { John Thacker, Leadenhall-st. or T. Havside & Co.
Batavia, Manila, & China	Oct. 15	Upton Castle	600	John Thacker	J. E. Duggan	W. I. Docks	Walter Buchanan, Leadenhall-st.
	Sept. 5	Esromont	360	Walter Buchanan	J. Nash	Lon. Docks	C. & C.J. Everett, Queen-st. Cheapside
	—	Oliver and Eliza	365	Rice and Co.	Isaac D. Parsons	St. Kt. Docks	John Prie & Co. Freeman-st.
Singapore	Aug. 10	Toungtong	280	John Prie and Co.	James Thompson	St. Kt. Docks	H. Darton, Newman-st.
	—	Denzig	600	D. F. Klawitter	D. F. Klawitter	St. Kt. Docks	John Lynne, Birchin-lane.
	5	Archilles	300	William Tindall	Charles Duncan	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, Bishopsgate-st. within
Ceylon	—	Columbia	300	George Willis	William Ware	St. Kt. Docks	

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Barilla.....cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 6 0
Coffee, Java.....	3 1 0	—	3 6 0
— Cheribon.....	2 11 0	—	3 4 0
— Sumatra and Ceylon.....	—	—	—
— Bourbon.....	3 10 0	—	4 7 0
— Mocha.....	0 0 6½	—	0 0 8
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 7	—	0 0 8
— Madras.....	0 0 7	—	0 0 7½
— Bengal.....	0 0 11	—	0 1 2
— Bourbon.....	—	—	—
Drugs & for Dyeing.	—	—	—
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
— Anniseeds, Star.....	3 5 0	—	3 6 0
— Borax, Refined.....	4 3 0	—	4 10 0
— Unrefined.....	6 10 0	—	—
— Camphire, in tub.....	0 3 3	—	—
— Cardamons, Malabar.....lb	0 1 6	—	0 1 9
— Ceylon.....	—	—	—
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	3 12 0	—	3 18 0
— Lignea.....	0 0 9	—	0 1 3
— Castor Oil.....lb	1 5 0	—	—
— China Root.....cwt.	3 10 0	—	4 0 0
— Cubeba.....	5 0 0	—	20 0 0
— Dragon's Blood.....	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop.....	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
— Arabic.....	2 0 0	—	7 6 0
— Assafoetida.....	6 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort.....	5 0 0	—	10 0 0
— Aniini.....	7 0 0	—	19 0 0
— Gambogium.....	2 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Myrrh.....	1 15 0	—	4 0 0
— Oilbanum.....	11 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Kino.....	0 2 0	—	0 4 0
— Lac Lake.....lb	0 3 0	—	0 3 3
— Dye.....	4 0 0	—	7 10 0
— Shell.....cwt.	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
— Stick.....	1 0 0	—	1 10 0
— Musk, China.....oz.	1 5 0	—	—
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 0 7	—	—
— Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0 4 0	—	0 8 6
— Cinnamon.....	1 13 0	—	1 15 0
— Cocoa-nut.....	0 0 6	—	0 0 9
— Cajaputa.....	0 0 3	—	—
— Mace.....	0 1 0	—	0 1 3
— Nutmegs.....	—	—	—
— Opium.....	0 1 9	—	0 2 9
— Rhubarb.....	3 5 0	—	—
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0 0 6	—	0 1 10
— Senna.....lb	0 18 0	—	1 0 0
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0 14 0	—	0 16 0
— Bengal.....	0 18 0	—	1 2 0
— China.....	4 10 0	—	—
Galls, in Sorts.....	5 5 0	—	5 10 0
— Blue.....	1 2 0	—	1 6 0
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	—	—	—
— Ox and Cow.....	0 8 4	—	0 8 6
Indigo, Blue & Viol., ex. fine.....	0 7 9	—	0 8 3
— Blue and Violet.....	0 7 3	—	0 7 6
— Purple and Violet.....	0 7 3	—	0 7 6
— Fine Violet.....	0 6 8	—	0 7 2
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0 6 6	—	0 7 0
— Violet and Copper.....	0 6 3	—	0 6 6
— Copper.....	0 6 2	—	0 6 9
— Consuming, mid. to fine.....	0 5 6	—	0 6 0
— Do. ord. and low.....	0 4 1	—	0 6 4
— Dust.....	0 5 4	—	0 5 7
— Madras, very fine.....	0 4 0	—	0 5 3
— Do. ord. to good.....	—	—	—

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl.....cwt.	3 12 0	—	4 5 0
Shells, China.....	—	—	—
Nankens.....pieces	0 1 8	—	0 3 2
Rattans.....100	0 12 0	—	0 14 0
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
— Patna.....	0 10 0	—	0 11 0
— Java.....	4 0 0	—	9 0 0
Safflower.....	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
Sago.....	0 17 0	—	1 10 0
— Pearl.....	1 17 0	—	1 19 0
Saltpetre.....lb	—	—	—
Silk, Bengal Skein.....	—	—	—
— Novi.....	—	—	—
— Ditto White.....	—	—	—
— China.....	—	—	—
— Bengal Privilege.....	—	—	—
— Orgazline.....	—	—	—
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 5 0	—	0 10 0
— Cloves.....	0 1 2	—	0 1 6
— Mace.....	0 5 6	—	0 7 6
— Nutmegs.....	0 3 6	—	0 5 0
— Ginger.....cwt.	1 12 0	—	—
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 3½	—	—
— White.....	0 0 5	—	0 0 9
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	1 4 0	—	1 10 0
— Siam and China.....	1 0 0	—	1 6 0
— Mauritius (duty paid).....	2 8 0	—	2 18 0
— Manilla and Java.....	0 19 0	—	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea.....lb	0 1 1½	—	0 2 0
— Congou.....	0 2 1	—	0 3 0
— Souchong.....	—	—	—
— Campol, common.....	0 2 0½	—	0 2 1
— Twankay.....	0 2 1½	—	0 2 5½
— Pekoe (Orange).....	0 2 5½	—	0 2 9
— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 1	—	0 2 10
— Hyson.....	0 3 1½	—	0 5 6
— Young Hyson.....	—	—	—
— Gunpowder.....	0 5 1	—	0 7 8
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	2 19 0	—	3 1 0
— Tortoiseshell.....lb	1 10 0	—	2 15 0
— Vermilion.....	2 10 0	—	3 0 0
— Wax.....cwt.	4 5 0	—	6 0 0
— Wood, Sanders Red.....ton	15 0 0	—	18 0 0
— Ebony.....	6 15 0	—	7 10 0
— Sapan.....	8 0 0	—	20 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish.....tun	26 0 0	—	27 0 0
Whalefins.....ton	110 0 0	—	—
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	—	—	—
— Best.....lb	0 3 6	—	0 5 4
— Inferior.....	0 2 1	—	0 3 10
— V. D. Land, viz.	—	—	—
— Best.....	0 2 6	—	0 2 11
— Inferior.....	0 1 0	—	0 2 1

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	1 10 0	—	1 12 0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry.....lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
— Salted.....	0 0 4½	—	0 0 6
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	28 0 0	—	30 0 0
Raisins.....	—	—	—
Wax.....	5 10 0	—	5 15 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.....pipe	15 0 0	—	20 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....	12 0 0	—	14 0 0
Wood, Teak.....load	6 10 0	—	7 10 0
Wool.....lb.	0 0 9	—	0 1 9½

PRICES OF SHARES, July 24, 1833.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	47	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	52	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	70½	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures.....	—	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India.....(Stock)....	100	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australian.....(Agricultural)....	—	—	10,000	100	25½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	97	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	86½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	10½	—	10,000	100	15	—

Tee.—The market is steady. Boheas continue at an advance of 2d. per lb. profit, and Congo packages 1d. to 1½d. ditto.

Silk.—The Company's sale of silk, which commenced on the 24th June, was very fully attended, and the result established a considerable improvement in the prices. The quantity of Company's Bengals offered was 2,400 bales; of Private-Trade Bengals 191 bales; and of China Silks 880 bales.—The following are a few of the averages obtained at the sale: Fine Gonatin, 18s. 11d.; Commercilly, 15s. 5d.; White Harripaul, 17s. 8d.; Jungypore white, 18s. 3d.; Radnegore white, 15s.; Surdah, 16s.; and Beaulahs, 12s. 11d. per lb. The coarser qualities sold at from 2s. to 6s. per lb. lower. Of the China Silks, the finest Isatlees sold at an average of 15s. 11d. to 17s. 6d., and the second sorts from 15s. to 16s. per lb.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pas-taur's report of the result of the Company's sale of indigo, which commenced on the 9th July and closed on the 17th:—

“The quantity declared for sale was 6,620 chests, of which 258 chests were Company's. Previous to the opening, the proprietors withdrew 471 chests, leaving for sale 6,149 chests, which presented the following assortment:—308 chests Bengal, very fine shipping qualities; 2,041 do., good to fine do.; 2,660 do., middling to good do.; 677 do., good consuming to middling shipping do.; 173 do., ordinary to good consuming qualities; 163 do. Madras; 37 do. Kurpah, or made on the Bengal principle; total 6,149 chests.

“At the opening of the sale, the biddings were very animated, and it was evident that the speculators, who bought largely during the fortnight previous to the sale, were again extensive buyers. The advance on the prices of the April sale was 2s. per lb. for middling and ordinary qualities, 2s. 3d. for good, and 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. for fine. On the third day, however, there was less animation, and the proprietors showing a desire to realise a slight depression took place; the sale closed 3d. for ordinary, middling, and good sorts, and 6d. for fine, lower than the highest rate paid in the beginning.

“Madras sold at an advance of 1s. 6d. per lb. on the prices of the April sale.

“The quantity bought in is about 500 chests.

“The following are the prices:—Bengal; fine blue, 7s. 6d. a 8s. 6d.; fine purple, 7s. a 7s. 6d.; fine red violet, 6s. 9d. a 7s.; fine violet, 6s. 6d. a 6s. 9d.; good and middling do., 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d.; good red violet, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; middling do., 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d.; good violet and copper, 6s. 3d. a 6s. 4d.; middling and ordinary do., 5s. 10d. a 6s. 3d.; low consuming do., 5s. 6d. a 5s. 9d.; very low do., 4s. 9d. a 5s. 3d.; trash, 3s. a 4s. 6d. Madras; on Bengal principle, good, 5s. 3d. a 5s. 9d.; ordinary and middling, 4s. 6d. a 5s.; low, 3s. 11d. a 4s. 3d.; regular Madras, good and fine, 4s. 9d. a 5s. 7d., ordinary and middling, 4s. a 4s. 4s. 6d.”

In the other markets, there is nothing worthy of remark.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from June 23 to July 22, 1833.

June.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
24	203½	88½89	Shut	96 96½	Shut	17 17½	247 8	102½	30 31p	48 50p
25	203½204	88½89	—	96 96½	—	17 17½	247½7½	102½	29 31p	49 51p
26	203 203½	88½88½	—	95½96	—	17 17½	247	102½	31p	50 51p
27	203 203½	88½88½	—	95½96	—	17	—	102½	30p	50 52p
28	202 203	88½88½	—	95½96	—	17 17½	247½	102½	31 33p	52 53p
29	203 204	88½89	—	95½96	—	17 17½	—	102½	31 33p	52 55p
July										
1	204	89 89½	—	96½	—	17 17½	247½	102½	32 34p	53 55p
2	202½204	88½89	—	95½96	—	17 17½	248	102½	34p	53 54p
3	203½204½	88½89	—	95½96½	—	17 17½	—	102½	33 34p	53 54p
4	204 205	88½89	—	95½96½	—	17 17½	246½7	102½	32 34p	53 54p
5	205 207	88½89½	—	96 96½	—	17	246 6½	102½	32 34p	53 54p
6	207 208½	89 89½	88½88½	96½96½	95½95½	17½	247½	102½	32p	52 54p
8	207½208	89½	88½88½	96 96½	95½95½	17½	247½8	102½	—	52 54p
9	207½208½	89½89½	88½88½	96½96½	95½95½	17½	247½8	102½	31 33p	53 54p
10	208 208½	89 89½	88½88½	96½96½	95½95½	17½	241½2½	102½	34 35p	54 57p
11	208 209	89½89½	88½88½	96½96½	95½95½	17½	241½	102½	33 35p	56 58p
12	208 208½	88½88½	88½88½	96½96½	95½95½	17½	241½	102½	33 35p	57 59p
13	207 207½	88½88½	87½88½	95½96	95 95½	17½	240 1	102½	33 35p	58 59p
15	207 208	88½89	88½88½	96 96½	95½95½	17½	240	103	33 35p	58 59p
16	206 207	89 89½	88½88½	96½96½	95½95½	17½	239 40	103	33 35p	57 58p
17	205½206½	89½89½	88½88½	96½96½	95½95½	17½	240	103	33 35p	57 58p
18	205½206½	89½89½	88½89	96½96½	95½96	17½	239 40	103 3½	33 35p	56 57p
19	205 206	89½89½	88½89	96½96½	95½96½	17½	239 40	103 3½	33 35p	55 57p
20	206 208	89½89½	89½89½	96½97	96 96½	17½	240	—	33 35p	55 56p
22	207 207½	89½89½	88½89½	96½96½	95½96½	17½	239	103	33 35p	55 56p

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Monday, April 15.

A special general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into consideration the papers relative to the renewal of the Company's charter, which were laid before the General Court at their meeting on the 25th ult.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Campbell Majoribanks, Esq.) acquainted the court that it was specially assembled, pursuant to adjournment, to proceed with the consideration of the papers relative to the renewal of the Company's charter, which had been laid before the court on the 25th ult. Those papers were now in the hands of the proprietors; and the Court of Directors were anxious to hear the opinions and wishes of the proprietors on this subject.

Mr. *Weeding* said he was desirous, as a preliminary step, to have before them all the information that could be procured. He wished to know whether there existed any recorded opinion of a member of the Court of Directors on this question. If there were, he thought that it should be laid on the table and read.

The *Chairman* said there was a paper of a very valuable character in the shape of a protest, signed by Mr. Tucker. He would be most happy to have that paper produced in the reading room, or, if it was proposed to have it printed, he should not object to it; but he confessed his opinion was it would be better, without now reading it, to proceed without delay to the business of the court.

An *Hon. Proprietor* inquired, whether any answer, direct or indirect, had been given to three letters addressed to the Government, on the subject of the demand to give up the Company's assets, commercial and territorial, to the crown, on behalf of the territorial government of India?

The *Chairman* could not give any satisfactory answer to the question at present.

The *Hon. Proprietor* begged to know whether the Court of Directors were now of the same opinion as when they wrote to the Board of Control, that they could never sanction the proposition of Government, nor recommend it to the general body of proprietors. (*Hear.*)

The *Chairman* said there had been no alteration, so far as he knew, in the opinions of those who constituted the Court of Directors.

The *Hon. Proprietor*.—"Then I am to understand, that the Court of Directors adhere to the opinion, that they cannot sanction the proposition of the Government."

Mr. *Carruthers* thought those discussions only tended to forestall, and, at the same time, to retard the progress of the business which the court had to discuss, and he hoped that no other interruption would take place.

Mr. *Weeding* hoped that the Directors would favour the court with their opinions on this question, and that they would give to the proprietors all the information which they possessed on the subject. It was of very great importance to the proprietors that they should be supplied with the fullest information. Report said, that there was a very able paper on the subject in the hands of the Directors, and he thought that it ought to be produced. The hon. Chairman had said, that he was willing to have it left in the proprietors' room for their inspection; but the information would then perhaps be too late. He proposed that the paper to which he alluded should be read before they proceeded farther.

The *Chairman* said, he had no objection to the production of the paper.

Mr. *Twining* hoped that they would not enter into any discussion on the merits of the paper.

Mr. *Rigby* said that, previously to any thing being done before the bar, it was necessary that they should be put in possession of the fullest information. Though he should be most glad to hear the observations of the

gallant officer (Sir J. Malcolm), yet still, in point of form, of order, and of good sense, he thought it was right that they should first hear any opinion or recommendation which proceeded from the Court of Directors, or from any portion of that court.

The "Dissent" of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. was then read, as follows:—

Although our letters to the president of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India are distinguished for their ability, for their clearness, their candour and truth, their conciliatory tone and spirit, and statesmanlike views, as well as for their successful refutation of that specious and imposing, but unsatisfactory reasoning, which characterizes the letters of Mr. Grant, yet I cannot determine to give my full and unqualified assent to those large and important concessions which have been extorted from us in the course of the pending negotiation.

In one brief line, we are called upon to assent to the absolute surrender of the tea trade, which has hitherto constituted the great, and only certain source of supply for the payment of our dividends; a trade which furnishes the most safe and advantageous remittance of the territorial tribute, and which, conducted as it is at present, pours into the British Exchequer an annual revenue of three and a half millions sterling, free of the charge of collection. I pass over this question for the moment, as I propose to address myself, in the first instance, to those leading points which are canvassed in our letter to Mr. Grant of the 18th instant.

First. I do not consider the annuity proposed to be granted to the proprietors of East-India stock, payable out of the surplus revenue of India, to be such as the court can safely recommend for acceptance to English capitalists, unless it be guaranteed by a sufficient capital to be secured to the proprietors in this country.

Second. I consider the sum of two millions sterling, which the court seem inclined to accept as a guarantee fund, to be insufficient either to secure the punctual payment of the annuity of 630,000*l.*, or to provide for the ultimate redemption of the principal.

Third. I am of opinion that no adequate provision has been made for the safe and punctual remittance of funds to provide for the regular payment of the annuity, in addition to the large territorial charge which is incurred annually in this country.

I have always been accustomed to regard the commercial assets of the East-India Company as the fund to which they might fairly, justly, and confidently

look for the payment of their dividend, and ultimately for the reimbursement of their capital.

These assets have been produced from the original contribution of the proprietors (the last subscription having been made at the rate of 200*l.* for every 100*l.* of stock), and from the accumulation of commercial capital during a long course of years, the proprietors not having been permitted to divide their profits, although their property was exposed always to commercial risk.

The right of the East-India Company to this capital is so clear and incontestable, that it is only wonderful that a doubt should have been expressed with respect to it. Mr. Grant's menace of confiscation, or of destruction by legal or parliamentary process, is evidently addressed to our fears. No British minister can ever seriously have contemplated such a proceeding; nor do I believe that any statesman could be found in this country, bold enough or wicked enough, to put such a threat into execution.

I contend, then, that the commercial assets of the Company, after satisfying all legal obligations, and after setting aside a sum sufficient to provide for the payment of commercial pensions and annuities, ought to have been reserved as a guarantee fund for the payment of the annuity of 630,000*l.*, and for the redemption, eventually, of the capital of twelve millions, at the rate proposed by Mr. Grant, of 100*l.* for every 5*l.* 5*s.* of annuity. This is the legitimate object to which those assets ought to be applied, instead of their being reserved for the discharge of the Bengal remittable loan; an application which is not desired by the Indian creditor, and which would involve a positive injury to our proprietary, who would be severed from their capital, and placed as creditors upon the territory of India.

I contend further, that the court ought to have insisted on having time allowed for the realization of these assets. Whether they are to be appropriated to the redemption of territorial debt or to the formation of a guarantee fund, the proprietors of East-India stock, and the government and the nation, are alike interested in our having the means of realizing them to the best advantage. We have ordered teas to be purchased in China, sufficient, with the quantity in store and *in transitu*, to supply the consumption of this country to the end of 1836; and if the ministers should be so imprudent and so unjust as to open the trade suddenly in 1834 to the wild competition of adventurers and smugglers, it is to be apprehended that a heavy loss must be sustained on our sales of tea after that period. We have retained and kept up this very large stock, under what has appeared to me always to

be a doubtful construction of the Act of Parliament: but even if the obligation upon us did not extend so far, the court can fairly plead consideration for the British consumer as their justification; for while we were entrusted with the exclusive privilege of supplying his wants, it was incumbent upon us to supply them liberally, and to take care that no casual interruption of the trade, or other circumstances, should produce a scarcity of the article, and the consequent enhancement of its price. Is the East-India Company to be mulcted? Is its property to be left unprotected and liable to deterioration, in consequence of the just and liberal consideration manifested by its functionaries towards the British public? •

Further, let me observe, that we have generally, and I believe at the present moment, advances for silk, outstanding in the hands of those who cultivate the mulberry and rear the silk-worm, of Pykars, Gomashas, and others engaged in the supply of the cocoon, to the extent of about seventy lacs of rupees, or 700,000*l.* sterling.

Now, if the manufacture be suddenly relinquished, a large portion of this sum will be lost to the Company; for advances of the kind in India, where the cultivators and manufacturers have seldom much capital, can only be realized gradually. Moreover, a serious loss must also be sustained if all our factories are brought to sale at once, before private individuals are prepared to undertake the manufacture upon a large scale. The loss is not the only evil. We have carried on the manufacture to a great extent (from 700,000*l.* to 800,000*l.* annually) upon mixed considerations: partly, to encourage and support a very numerous and useful class of our native subjects; partly, to effect a remittance of the territorial surplus to this country; and partly, I may say, to furnish, at a moderate price and of a good quality, the raw material of one of our most valuable manufactures. This was a *national* object, to which the Court of Directors have never been indifferent. We have not unfrequently sustained a loss on our trade. We have been willing to encounter this contingency; but who will take our place with an intention to act in the same manner, and upon the same public principles?

It would be unreasonable and absurd to expect that any private merchant should sacrifice his more immediate interests to public considerations. He must, and he will act upon commercial principles; and he will not embark his capital, or devote his time, to the advancement of national objects. Will any minister, then, attending only to the interested representations of agents and

adventurers, place one of our most valuable staples in jeopardy?

Will he allow thousands, and tens of thousands of our industrious and suffering manufacturers to be thrown out of work, and to become paupers on our already burthened parishes, by suddenly putting an end to the system under which the raw material is at present so abundantly and regularly supplied, without having any satisfactory assurance that a proper substitute for our agency will immediately be found? I have never been an advocate for the union of the commercial and political character in *India*; but I am not so prejudiced or so wedded to system, as not to be capable of perceiving distinctions, or of admitting exceptions from the best general rules; and I do foresee that great public inconvenience may be experienced from a sudden and peremptory discontinuance of our agency in carrying on the manufacture of raw silk in our Bengal territory. When I state that I feel no reluctance to separate the political and commercial character, I confine myself strictly to *India*.

The trade from *China* to England stands upon a very different footing; and I never had a more deep-rooted conviction upon any public question, than I have upon the expediency of continuing to the East-India Company the exclusive supply of the home market with the article of tea. This privilege, I maintain, is to be justified on *commercial*, *fiscal*, and *political* considerations of the greatest weight; and serious will be the responsibility of the minister who is presumptuous enough to supersede the system by resorting to an untried experiment. I have long and deeply reflected on this most interesting question; and although I fear that the decision is already taken, and that all remonstrances on our part would now prove unavailing, I am induced to annex to this dissent an extract from a paper which I wrote on the subject in 1831. My proposition, it will be seen, was confined to a *temporary* extension of our exclusive privilege to supply the *home market* with tea, because I thought that a temporary concession, under certain restrictions, would be more easily obtained, and because I entertained a hope that time and experience would bring wisdom, would dissipate prejudice, and silence popular clamour so far, as to enable the government of this country to act upon the dictates of reason and sound policy.

The court, in their last letter to Mr. Grant, do call for a temporary extension of our commercial operations; but as they do not take precisely the same view of the manner of proceeding which I am disposed to do, I will state concisely the particular concessions which I think it would be de-

suitable to obtain from his Majesty's ministers.

1st. The trade between England and India, and between India and China, to be entirely relinquished by the Company in 1834, with the exception of the articles of silk and saltpetre.

2d. The Company to import silk and saltpetre, as heretofore, to the 1st July 1836, but in the mean time to dispose of their factories and buildings *gradually*, so as to avoid loss on a forced sale, and to reduce their advances in order to realize the outstanding balances, without unnecessary sacrifice, and without distressing the parties who are under engagement to liquidate those advances by the delivery of cocoons or silk.

3d. The Company to discontinue the importation of tea after 1834-35.

4th. The Company to be allowed time for disposing of their stock of tea in hand to the 1st July 1836; and no teas to be imported into Great Britain or Ireland by private-traders before the 1st July 1835, nor be brought to sale in this country before the 1st July 1836.

5th. Private merchants to be allowed to send their ships *immediately*, under license by the Company, to China and the eastern islands, to export freely the produce and manufactures of this and all other countries, to bring back the produce and manufactures of China and the eastern Archipelago, the article of tea only excepted for *home consumption*, and to carry that produce and those manufactures to all parts of the world where British ships are received, without any exception whatever.

6th. The sum of two crores of rupees to be placed by the Supreme Government annually in the commercial treasury of the Company, in two equal instalments, on the 1st January and 1st July of each year, to the 1st July 1836, to supply a territorial remittance to this country.

7th. The sum of two millions sterling in return, to be placed by the Company in the home territorial treasury, for the payment of the annuity of £630,000, and the military pensions and other territorial charges, including bills for the interest of any portion of the Indian debt which may still be payable in this country. The two millions, as above, to be paid in like manner by two equal half-yearly instalments, on the 1st January and 1st July of each year, into the home territorial treasury.

8th. Such portion of the sum of two crores of rupees as may be required, to be applied to the purchase of silk and saltpetre.

9th. The commercial assets which may be realized in India by the sale of factories and other buildings, and by the recovery of debts, to be applicable eventually to the same purpose.

10th. The supracargoes at Canton to draw on the commercial treasury of India for such funds as they may require, and as they may find it practicable to obtain, by bills, for the purchase of the tea investment.

11th. These supracargoes (or a chief and Council, with an establishment on a reduced scale) to continue under the immediate control of the Company, and to be employed, not only in their present duties, but in the exercise of a consulate control over the private shipping, Indian and British.

12th. To have the power of sending away any European British subject from China, in the same manner as this power has been, or may be granted to the governments of India.

13th. To be furnished with copies of all invoices or manifests of tea shipped on British bottoms for consignment to Europe, and to transmit copies of such documents, both to the Court of Directors and his Majesty's Board of Customs, in order that the necessary precautions may be taken to guard against the illicit introduction of the article into Great Britain and Ireland.

14th. All private ships trading to China and the eastern seas to sail under license by the Company, and the owners and commanders to enter into bond, engaging to land cargoes of teas at the port of consignment, and to observe, under penalty for its infraction, the laws and usages of China, and the other countries and islands with which they may carry on trade.

15th. The supracargoes to be employed generally as the instruments of effecting the remittance of the Indian territorial surplus to this country, even after the commercial functions of the Company may have ceased: and, for this purpose, to be allowed still to draw upon the treasuries of India, and to invest the funds so obtained in the purchase of Sycee silver, or other bullion, for consignment to England, or in the purchase of bills on this country, secured by consignments of tea and other produce.

16th. Such consignments to be realized by the Company, and the proceeds to be applicable to the payment of the home territorial charge.

17th. The warehouses and buildings in this country, which may not be required for commercial purposes on the reduced scale of the Company's trade, to be disposed of as opportunities may offer, and the establishment of officers and servants to be reduced as far as may be practicable, the supernumeraries receiving pensions or other suitable provision, due regard being had to their merits and length of service.

I shall now revert to those important questions with which I commenced,

namely, the competency of Indian security to satisfy a European creditor, and the sufficiency of a guarantee fund of two millions sterling as collateral security: and with a view to arrive at safe conclusions on these questions, it will be necessary to consider the present and probable future state of our Indian finances, the political condition of our empire, and the extent of those commercial resources which we can look to as a means of remittance to this country. I shall treat these several topics as briefly as possible; for the time allowed for recording a dissent will not admit of my entering into details, and a plain summary will, perhaps, best answer the end which I propose to myself.

That Indian security is highly appreciated by the native capitalist and by Europeans residing on the spot is quite certain; and that an annuity payable out of the Indian revenue would be, for some time, negotiable, and perhaps very acceptable to the speculators in the money-market of this country and the continent, may also be admitted; but that such an annuity could with propriety be offered to the proprietors of East-India stock, without an adequate guarantee, in exchange for the large commercial capital which belongs to them, I cannot for one moment allow. It would be an absolute mockery to tender to the widows and minors, to the trustees and other parties, whose funds are locked up in our stock, an annuity which they cannot realize, and which the Indian government may find it difficult to pay with punctuality, even for a short term of years.

It will not satisfy me to be told that the five per cent. securities of the Indian government can be disposed of at par, and that the Bengal remittable loan bears a premium of about thirty-five per cent. I apprehend that this is an artificial value, produced by peculiar circumstances. The remittable loan is held as a sort of bill of exchange bearing interest. It is its English value of 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee which has created the high premium, it having been found impracticable, for some years past, to obtain a safe remittance at a better exchange than 1s. 11d. the sicca rupee, or the medium produce of a consignment in bullion. So, too, the value of the five per cent. debt has been enhanced by the difficulty of transferring capital to this country. Private credit in Calcutta has sustained a severe shock: and as the savings from income, or the accumulating capital, cannot find a safe channel for conveyance home, the resident capitalist is compelled in some measure to invest his growing funds in the government securities, at whatever sacrifice. No man, I presume, of common prudence, would willingly keep his capital at a vast distance from his personal control and management, and at some risk and charge of agency,

merely to obtain an interest of five per cent. per annum, when he can generally realize four per cent. in this country without any such risk or expense, and an interest of five per cent. in the securities of Prussia and other continental states.

When I submitted to the British public a short digest of the finances of India brought down to the year 1822-23, nothing could well be more prosperous than our situation. We had a gross revenue of about twenty-two millions. The Indian surplus amounted to full two millions per annum, affording a net surplus of half a million sterling, after providing for the payment of the territorial charges in this country. The public debt bearing interest amounted to £31,623,780; but we had in our treasuries above ten millions in *specie and bullion*, of which from three to four millions was applicable to the immediate reduction of the local debt.

I contemplated this picture at the time with infinite satisfaction, I own; but how different is the present aspect of our affairs! The fatal Burmese war undermined the very foundation of our financial prosperity. Our treasure has been exhausted; our debt has been increased from 31,623,780*l.* to 41,301,308*l.*; no surplus revenue has been realized sufficient to defray the territorial charge; and from the best view which I can take prospectively of our finances, I entertain serious apprehensions with respect to the practicability of our obtaining from India, even during a period of peace, a clear annual surplus, sufficient to provide for the territorial disbursement in this country, augmented, as it will be, by the annuity of 630,000.* For this opinion I am bound to state my reasons.

The Indian surplus for the year 1830-31, after a peace of six years' duration, and after a careful and unsparing reform of the public establishments, is stated at 1,799,633*l.* and the home charge to be defrayed from this surplus amounted in the same year to 1,473,565*l.*

But have we any reasonable ground of confidence that the revenue can be maintained on its present scale? I fear not.

The land revenue of Fort St. George and Bombay is falling off; and, in my opinion, it will continue to decrease, while we continue to uphold in that territory the existing system of revenue administration. From the same cause, the land revenue of the ceded and conquered provinces under the Bengal presidency can no longer, I fear, be depended upon. Our promises to the landholder to fix the

* It will not be augmented to the full extent of 630,000*l.*, because it is proposed to apply the commercial assets to the redemption of the home bond debt and of the Bengal remittable loan. The interest redeemed will be a deduction from the amount of the annuity.

assessment in perpetuity, have not been redeemed. They have no longer the same confidence in us, or the same motive for calling forth and improving the resources of their lands; and the country is placed under the management of revenue servants, who have no permanent interest in its prosperity. For my sentiments on this subject, I must refer to my dissent of the 27th December last; as I must to my minutes of the 30th May 1827 and 8th August 1829, for my opinions with respect to the system of revenue management adopted at the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

But it is not merely the land revenue which is undergoing a process of deterioration: the opium and salt revenue is, I apprehend, becoming insecure. The management of the former during the last ten years has been, to say the least, very questionable. We have proceeded upon a new principle, and have endeavoured, by means of treaties with the Rajpoot states and other arrangements, to force and extend production and consumption. These onerous treaties have, it is true, been abandoned; but a remedy for an evil is not always found by withdrawing from a wrong course: the effects may still remain, and be felt for a very long period.

The salt monopoly, as it is called, is threatened with destruction in this country. I was twice examined on the question last year by a Committee of the House of Commons, and the object of the cross-examination evidently was, to extort from me an acknowledgment, either that Liverpool salt could be substituted with advantage, or that the manufacture should be opened to private speculation, to the supercession of the present government agency. To both these projects my opinion was decidedly adverse; and I think it right to repeat in this place, my firm conviction that, if the change contemplated of giving up the manufacture to private speculators should be carried into effect, it will be impossible to realize the large revenue which is now drawn from the consumption of salt in Bengal under the existing system of management.

It may be urged, that if our revenue should fall off, we must reduce our expenditure. True—We have been engaged in this difficult and ungracious work for several years; and no man who has not, like myself, been employed upon committees of finance, can well form an idea of the difficulty of cutting down the public establishments of India, without producing evils as much to be deprecated, perhaps, as the absence of economy. I am aware that great savings have been anticipated from the more general employment of the natives as revenue and judicial functionaries; but we must not proceed too rapidly in this work of substitution. No indi-

vidual has a higher opinion than myself of the intelligence of the natives of India, and of their capacity for office, and I was one of the earliest advocates for their being associated with us, as assessors, in the administration of justice, and as tehsildars, or subordinate collectors, in the management of the land revenue. But I nevertheless consider that, in the present state of society in India, it would not be safe to employ the natives *generally* in the offices of high trust without European superintendence.

If I turn from this slight review of our finances to an examination of our political situation in India, I cannot perceive, I confess, any just grounds of confidence or gratulation. I am sensible that I must touch upon delicate ground, and I shall touch it lightly; but I cannot admit that safety is best secured by shutting our eyes against the perception of danger. When I peruse the publications which are constantly issuing, both from the European and the native press of India, I find abundant matter for serious reflection. The temper of the European officers upon several subjects is far from satisfactory. The native army of Bengal is no longer composed, I believe, of the same excellent materials as heretofore. The higher order of men, both Mahomedan and Hindoo, can no longer be induced to enter the service. That service has been very harassing to them of late, in consequence of the numerical reductions which have been made in the strength of the regiments: they have been employed on duties which were formerly performed by provincial battalions, and in a part of the country where the climate is injurious to those who have not been habituated to it; and other causes of dissatisfaction, and even of disgust, might easily be pointed out, if any useful purpose could be answered by the exposure.

Within the last two years insurrections have taken place in various parts of the country, and even within fifty miles of the principal seat of government. I am quite aware that popular tumults have occurred at former periods, at Bareilly, at Benares, at Mirzapore, and other cities; a slight insurrectionary movement also occurred about thirty years ago in Midnapore, in consequence of the resumption of some Chákaran lands; and something of the kind took place at a later period in Cuttack. But these partial disturbances have been of rare occurrence, and have hitherto been easily suppressed. There seems, however, to be something new and peculiar in the character of the Khole insurrection, which I have not seen satisfactorily explained; and although it is well known that combustible materials exist in many parts of our Indian territory which are readily ignited by fiscal rapacity or reli-

gious zeal, this is a circumstance arising out of our situation and the nature of our dominion, which has not hitherto assumed a malignant character. We must never forget that we have superseded the ancient government; that we have displaced the aristocracy of the country, and have extended our rule over an immense population, differing from us in religion and habits, and in almost every feature of character. This has been, and this must be, our position: but has it assumed any new aspect? I think it has. The Hindoos are advancing rapidly in knowledge; education is making great progress; the press is active and busy. Those natives who have received an English education have imbibed new views, have acquired new desires, and evidently feel that they may justly claim a larger share in the administration of their country. British subjects, not in the service, are aspiring to the possession of land and of political power. Some of the King's judges have inculcated doctrines calculated to weaken the power and influence of the local government. The discussions in this country on the subject of the religious observances of the Hindoos have produced uneasiness; the surveys and local scrutinies which have been carried on, the enquiries which have been instituted into the right of appropriate waste lands, and into the titles of the holders of rent-free lands, have all tended to shake confidence, and to create distrust and alarm; and above all, the degradation of the landed aristocracy of the western provinces, and the evasion of our pledge to give the benefit of a fixed assessment to the landholders, have created enemies in that quarter, where enemies are most to be dreaded. Political economists may say that this is all as it should be; that an aristocracy is a useless incumbrance upon the land; and that the best possible system of taxation is for the government to assume the entire rental of the country. Be it so: but the excluded Talookdars and Zemindars will still remember that their rights have not been respected; and it is impossible that they should contrast their present with their former condition without a feeling of discontent. The Hindoo is passive and enduring, submissive by habit to his rulers, and easily conciliated by kindness; but he is keenly alive to insult and the sense of injury, and when roused is capable of the most headlong violence.

A tribe of fierce Mahomedans (the Rohilla Afghans) is spread over the fine province of Rohilcund; a brave race of Jāats inhabit the Upper Doab and the adjacent districts on the west of the Jumna; and the Rajpoot is found in almost every part of the country, with that martial spirit which he displays in his native seat in Central India. Let us, not, in our

presumption, fancy that these warlike tribes are to be neglected and misgoverned with safety. They have a rallying standard at hand at Delhi; and the Board of Commissioners have manifested a disposition of late to raise and give importance to that illustrious pageant by the marked countenance which they have shown to his unaccredited agent in this country. Nor is this a solitary instance where the long-established policy of the court has been overruled. That power which heretofore protected the people of India in some degree, and which enabled us to defend the public purse, has of late been weakened;* and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have been placed in the humiliating situation, of being forced repeatedly to act against the judgment and conscience of a majority of its members.

But even if we admit, what I cannot admit, that our policy is unimpeachable, that our political situation abroad is as firm and as stable as it appeared to be ten years ago, and that our western provinces are not in that unsettled and unsatisfactory state in which I believe them to be at this moment; if, moreover, we assume, what I do not think probable, that a surplus revenue can be produced in India for a series of years, sufficient to defray, not the home territorial charge, but the annuity of 630,000† to the proprietors of East-India stock, *which was heretofore supplied from our commercial profits, now for ever to be abandoned*; still let me ask, in what manner is the remittance of from two to three millions sterling from India to England to be effected? By means of what agency is the operation to be conducted; and in what manner are the proprietors of East-India Stock, the Civil and Military pensioners, and other annuitants, to be guarded against disappointment.

That valuable article, Indigo, will, it may be expected, continue to furnish a supply to the extent of at least two millions‡ annually. Silk may be produced and imported into this country, as at present. Cotton, sugar, drugs, saltpetre, dyeing-woods, and various other articles may swell the amount. Bullion may also be imported; but the government will always have to encounter the competition of private remitters. The remittance in tea, in silk, and some other articles, is at present in *our own hands*; but if we go into the market merely as purchasers of bills, we may not always find good bills to the extent required; nor shall we, I

* See the Court's letters of the 9th May and 5th July last.

† See former note.

‡ The Indigo sales in this country have reached three millions and a half, but in the last two years they have little exceeded one million sterling per annum.

fear, find *safe* bills generally, at any time; unless they be secured by consignments of goods.

And who are to be the consigners and managers of these goods; who are to effect insurances and sales? Are we to resort once more to our commercial character in order to effect these purposes?

I am quite willing, as a member of this Court and as a proprietor, to relinquish the Company's trade with *India* as soon as we can wind up our silk concern, and dispose of our factories and buildings without making an unnecessary sacrifice. *China* is the proper channel for the territorial remittance. In that country *we have no political character* to interfere with our commercial functions. *China* incurs annually a large debt to *India* for opium and cotton; *England* incurs a large debt to *China* for its teas; and *India* incurs a large political debt to Great Britain. This international account has been hitherto settled in the simplest manner through the instrumentality of the Company; but we could not, I think, with all our advantages, venture to engage in a race of competition with those whose operations may be expected soon to derange the markets of purchase and sale for teas, in the same manner as they have already deranged the markets of *India*. The circuitous remittance through *China* must therefore, I presume, be effected by consignments of bullion or by bills; and here again occurs the question, whether it would be safe to take bills without the security of goods, and whether the management of such consignments will not render a recurrence necessary to our commercial functions. Mr. Grant's Guarantee Fund of 1,200,000*l.* would suffice only for two years, even if it should be made applicable to the payment of the dividends; but what would be the situation of the proprietors should war occur—should the revenue fail, or should the remittance by private bills experience the fate which has lately attended such remittances?

Upon the best consideration which I can give to these multiform difficulties, it appears to me that the proprietors of East-India Stock will not have sufficient grounds of reliance for the punctual receipt of their annuity from the territorial surplus of *India*, unless a fund be established in this country as a collateral security: and impressed with this apprehension, I am bound, as a faithful steward and as an honest man, to explain the grounds of my opinion. I wish not to disparage the resources of *India*. I should be sorry, indeed, to cast the slightest shade over public credit in that country, or to express a doubt with respect to the territorial securities, in which the property of so many of my countrymen is

invested. The question for us to consider is, whether we can recommend our constituents to *surrender their property and become creditors upon the territory of India*. This question they must decide for themselves: and it will be a relief to my mind, if the grave responsibility of influencing their decision, on an occasion where they have so much at stake, should devolve on others better informed than myself. One thing they cannot fail to remark—that the security for their property will be poor indeed, if their Court of Directors be rendered an inefficient body: and if the complex machinery, to be constructed for the administration of *India*, is to be framed upon the model of the colonial system in operation in our other transmarine possessions.

Mr. Grant has justly observed in one of his letters, that the protection of the Home Exchequer is the affair of the Government and not of the East-India Company; and I do not call in question the wisdom of Ministers to conceive, or their power to execute. They may have devised plans for the regular and economical collection of the high duty on tea, and for the prevention of smuggling; a practice which is not only destructive of good morals and injurious to the fair trader, but which often leads to bloodshed and to other crimes. But still I may be permitted to ask, is it nothing to divert commerce from an established channel? Is it a light matter to shut up the docks and warehouses of this great metropolis; to send adrift its traders, factors, and brokers, and some two or three thousand labourers who are now employed by the Company? Political economy may say again, "this is all as it should be; let capital and labour seek the best places for employment, and find their proper level." But, in the mean time, the numerous classes of persons to whom I have alluded may be ruined. Liverpool, Glasgow, and Hull may gain something; but their gain will be at the expense of those whose interests and well-being ought equally to be the object of the statesman's care.

I have urged, that we should ask for time to wind up our commercial concerns without a gratuitous waste of property; but let it not be supposed for a moment that I consider the future abandonment of our trade with *China* to be desirable, or to involve no public inconvenience. I maintain, that true policy would impel his Majesty's Ministers to perpetuate our agency for the supply of the home consumption with teas. I contend, that we can purchase them, and supply the British consumer with great advantage, both with respect to price and to the quality of the article. The paper which I annex shews the ground of this opinion; and nothing

which has been adduced in evidence before the Committees of Parliament, and nothing which has come to me through the press, or otherwise, has tended to weaken, in the slightest degree, the impressions which I have received on this subject. They are equally strong upon the political branch of the question, the projected change of system appearing to me likely to produce collision, and to endanger our friendly relations with the government of China.

I will now advert, in as concise a way as possible, to those questions which are connected with the functions and powers of the home authorities under the proposed arrangements, as far as I can collect from Mr. Grant's correspondence the nature of his plans.

First. The rétention of the power to recal governors and commanders-in-chief appears to me to be highly essential to the respectability and efficiency of the Court of Directors. This power has been exercised, and there can be no temptation to abuse it; but if it be withdrawn, the public functionaries abroad may set at nought the authority of the court, and may hold us in contempt. A governor may be lavish in the public expenditure, may think only of providing for his own dependents or those of the ministry, may be indolent and inactive, or arbitrary and capricious in the exercise of his powers, and notwithstanding these and other defects of character and conduct, he will retain firm possession of his station, as long as he can succeed in propitiating the ministry of the day, who may be interested in his continuance in office, and even derive influence and advantage from his mal-administration.

Second. I consider the control of the army should continue to vest in the Court of Directors. I do not observe that the Indian army is noticed in Mr. Grant's correspondence: but as the question of incorporating it with his Majesty's army was discussed at a former period, and as a great deal of evidence has been taken before the Committee of the House of Commons on the expediency of such an incorporation, it would, I think, have been satisfactory if Mr. Grant had specifically declared, that it was not the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose any material change in the constitution of that force, which has hitherto been maintained as a distinct corps, deriving its existence from the East-India Company, and owing allegiance to that body.

Third. I attach little importance to Mr. Grant's proposal to deprive the Court of Directors of the power of making small grants of money and of bestowing small pensions and annuities. We have not abused the power, I hope, and whether it be quite delicate to withdraw it

without a necessity or any apparent reason, I am quite satisfied that the public expenditure should be subject to as much check and control as possible. While men act right, and only desire to do that which is just and proper, they can feel no objection to the most rigid scrutiny of their proceedings.

Fourth. The number of members to constitute the Court of Directors.

If the number of Directors were to be determined now for the first time, and the court were relieved from their commercial duties, I should say that twenty, or even sixteen Directors, might conduct the territorial business: but I can perceive no sufficient reason for a change, and I should be disposed to retain the present number in preference, for the following reasons:

We are more likely to find the knowledge and experience necessary for conducting such diversified and complicated duties in the large number.

The patronage can with more safety be assigned to the larger number.

There is a greater probability of our commanding the services of men of high character and independent fortune. One of the practical advantages of the present system, strange and anomalous as it may appear in theory, is, that it collects together men from different branches of society, possessing habits of business and varied knowledge and experience in almost every profession and department of the public service; and those different elements operate mutually as checks upon each other. Their connections are numerous; and supported, as they generally have been, by the proprietary and by this once powerful city, they constituted a great and influential body, which no ministry could safely attempt to coerce while they acted upon sound public principles. Their power and independence would diminish with the diminution of their number, and they would no longer constitute a barrier to protect the interests of India against the selfish policy which too often displays itself in this country.

Party spirit, which is apt, no doubt, to impede public business, may be found among four as well as among twenty-four; a fact which was strikingly illustrated during the memorable administration of the late Mr. Hastings in India.

It is quite true, that business proceeds in general with more dispatch when conducted by small numbers of men, and that responsibility can be made more direct and efficient. But it would not be difficult, I think, to accomplish these objects, by dividing the court into committees upon a different plan. This is suggested to us by Mr. Grant; but it is matter of internal arrangement, which the court are competent to adopt without any

legislative provision. A very simple and easy modification of our committees would enable us to apply our knowledge, and to distribute our labour in a more useful manner, and would supersede the necessity for substituting *seals* and a *Secretary's signature* to our despatches, as proposed by Mr. Grant, since the committee which should prepare the despatches might be required to attest them under a personal responsibility.

But the greatest difficulty which Mr. Grant's plan of administration involves remains to be noticed, namely, the disposition of the relative powers of the board and the court, in such manner as to maintain a just equipoise, without compromising the efficiency of the system. This is a difficulty inherent in the complex problem to be resolved.

Unity of design and action is, I acknowledge, very essential in the exercise of political power; but Mr. Grant's plan would seem to put us forward before the public as an administrative body, to be entrusted with certain mechanical functions, while all substantial power would vest in the board. It would make us something like a steam-engine, which the hand of the engineer is wont to stop or put in motion at pleasure. Now, the very worst system of administration is, I think, that which assigns ostensible responsibility without actual power, and bestows unlimited power without direct responsibility.

Still, however, we must not be too fastidious. The present system is by no means perfect. It works tolerably well, because it commands the services of respectable, upright, and independent men. Good instruments will improve an indifferent system, and take much of the evil out of a bad one. If we fly off, because things are not placed precisely on the footing which we would wish, the new machinery may fall into worse hands, and the people of India will be the great sufferers.

I will state concisely the points which it appears to me necessary to insist upon, and which, if conceded, would enable the court, I hope, to continue to act as a useful organ for administering the affairs of India.

1st. The court to retain the *Initiative* in all cases, except those which relate to the secret political correspondence with India.

2d. The court to retain the absolute power of recalling governors and commanders-in-chief, as well as all other public functionaries and servants, without the exercise of a *veto* by the board.

3d. The court to retain the military patronage, and the control of the Indian army and the establishments abroad, upon the present footing.

4th. The board to continue, as at present, to exercise the power of sending out political despatches through a secret committee of the court; and to exercise further, *upon their own responsibility*, the same powers which have been conferred on the governor-general in council of India, of acting without the concurrence of the court, on all matters involving questions of international law, the obligation and construction of treaties, the levying of war, making peace, and generally, on all matters purely of a political character; but in cases where the board may so act on their separate responsibility, the grounds of their proceeding to be regularly recorded; and such powers not to extend to revenue, judicial, commercial, or military matters.

5th. The board to have the power of altering despatches prepared by the court; but should the court demur upon any important occasion (after remonstrance, on a personal conference), to adopt such alterations in cases involving a great public principle, as contracts with the public creditors, engagements with the landholders, and the like, the court to be at liberty to bring such questions before the Privy Council; and the court to be bound to carry into effect any orders which may issue under the sanction of that tribunal. But in all cases, the court to be at liberty to record their protest or dissent from orders issued by the board upon their separate responsibility; and copies of all such protests or dissents to be printed every year, and submitted to Parliament and to the Court of Proprietors; except in instances where, from the nature of the subject (the discipline of the army, and the like), publicity may, in the judgment of the court, be liable to produce public inconvenience.

6th. In cases of minor importance, where the court may differ from the board, without being prepared to oppose the alterations made in their despatches, the board to have the power of ordering the despatches so altered by them, to be forwarded immediately to India; but the court to be at liberty to enter a protest upon their proceedings, in all cases where they may see fit to do so.

7th. The board to exercise a *veto* in the case of all money grants and pensions, both at home and abroad, as well as on the creation of new officers, and generally a restraining power over the public expenditure, both in this country and in India.

8th. Should it be determined to reduce the number of the court hereafter, in consequence of their being relieved from all commercial business, the number not to be less than twenty (including the four members who will be out by rotation); and the remaining ten to be employed,

until vacancies occur, in settling and winding up the commercial concerns of the Company, and in managing the guarantee fund to be produced from our commercial assets.

It appears to me that, with some such provision, the court might safely undertake to become the organ of their territorial administration; and it is unquestionably our duty to smooth the way, as far as possible, to a satisfactory settlement of the great questions at issue with his Majesty's Ministers.

The question relating to the nomination of writers to the service of India is one of national concernment, and on this subject Mr. Grant has given us only a very indistinct insight into his views.—The court have very properly expressed their feeling on this subject, and I am quite sure that they will be satisfied with that arrangement which may seem best calculated to provide for the interests of the public service.

It is, in truth, a great constitutional question, whether the patronage of India can be safely deposited in other hands; and the Court of Directors do not ask for any power or privilege, which cannot be conceded on public principles.

I have now explained my sentiments on the leading points which are adverted to in the course of our correspondence with the President of the Board of Control. The performance of this duty has been attended with much anxiety; for the occasion is one of paramount importance, and we have been placed in a situation of peculiar difficulty, in being called upon to decide on the best course to be pursued to protect the interests of the proprietors, whom we represent. This consideration has made me solicitous to explain the grounds of my opinion, in those instances where I have not had the good fortune to concur with some of my colleagues, and especially upon the proposed guarantee fund, which appears to me to be quite inadequate. We have all laboured together with the most earnest zeal at this momentous crisis in our affairs. We have one object, one interest, and one duty; and if we should succeed in reconciling the differences which have occurred, and in establishing an arrangement with his Majesty's Ministers on a satisfactory basis, we shall have just ground to congratulate ourselves upon our success, and we shall have deserved well of our constituents, of the people of India, and of the British public.

Sir John Malcolm rose and said, he had heard, with great satisfaction, the paper which had just been read; and he hoped that the Court of Directors would lay before the proprietors

every document that could elucidate this important subject. That paper was entitled to the greater consideration and respect, as it proceeded from an officer who had long served the Company in many important situations in India; and who well understood the financial, fiscal, and political situation of that country. It was not his intention, on this occasion, to make any observations on what he considered matters of detail, which were not immediately before the Court of Proprietors. He considered the present meeting of the Court of Proprietors to be called for the purpose of enabling the Court of Directors to know what approbation the proprietors would accord to them for their past conduct, and what confidence they were prepared to repose in them for the future. (*Hear, hear!*) Whatever expectation might be excited in any other quarter, he was sure that it had not entered the breast of ministers or of any reflecting men, that so great and grave a question as that which was now before the court, could be decided immediately and without the most deep and mature consideration. He considered, therefore, that they were not at the end, but at the commencement of the negotiation with government; and, in coming to a just conclusion, they would derive much information from papers similar to that which had just been read. The question which they were called upon to decide was one of the greatest magnitude that ever came before the Court of Proprietors. If, in 1813, the question of change in the system of the Company was of importance, and worthy of the most serious consideration, what was it now? Twenty years had passed away,—their territories had been enlarged in an extraordinary degree; and in the same proportion, the difficulty of governing and managing them had increased. The dominions of the Company now extended from the Himalaya Mountains to Cape Comorin, north and south, and from the mouths of the Ganges to those of the Indus, east and west. Some of these territories they had held for upwards of a century, while they had been possessed of others for only fifteen or sixteen years. Their subjects were now composed of all tribes and of all nations, and were in consequence most difficult of management. Even

with the documents which they had before them, they could form but a very inadequate idea of the difficulties which presented themselves in governing that immense and widely-separated empire. He spoke not as a theoretic man, but as one who was guided by experience, for he had been in the Company's service from a boy. He had served nearly fifty years; and having seen much of India, he could safely declare that the records of the Company afforded but a faint picture of the difficulties which attended the proper government of that empire. Before he proceeded to the question immediately before the court, he hoped he should be excused if, for a few minutes, he adverted to other points, which were however not unconnected with the main subject. In the first place, they never ought to forget that, up to the year 1765, no five years had passed during which the commercial capital of the Company was not placed in hazard and jeopardy. Their system then took a settled form, under the auspices of that great man Lord Clive, who might be justly called the founder of our Indian empire. They then became possessed of some of the richest portions of their territory, which they had retained ever since. He would not here go into a dissertation as to what they had lost by commerce and gained by territory, or what they had lost by territory and gained by commerce; he would not compress the concerns of an empire into a ledger, or calculate its destinies like an account-current; but he would call on the proprietors to look to the advantages which had been derived from India since the period to which he had referred, to look to the stream of wealth which had been poured from that country into England. (*Hear, hear!*) As Englishmen, they must feel gratification and pride in the possession of that immense territory; and he believed it was well known, that every nation on the continent of Europe envied the great reputation which England had gained by her achievements in India. There could indeed be no doubt that England was in a considerable degree enabled to maintain her present exalted situation amongst the nations of the earth, by possessing that great, that extraordinary empire. (*Hear, hear!*) England, he would maintain, had been benefited, assisted, and de-

fended by that empire. He desired to excite no alarm, to create no feelings which would lead men who were not acquainted with the subject to tremble for the fate of our eastern possessions; but he could not, in justice to the country, in justice to those who were to decide on this important subject, in justice to the Company, and in justice to himself, forbear in this, perhaps the last time he should ever be engaged in such a discussion—he could not, on such an occasion, forbear from giving his open and deliberate opinion, and stating the apprehensions which he felt with respect to the future. We had subdued nations—we had overcome difficulties apparently insurmountable—we had braved many dangers successfully; but he would say, that we had at this moment to encounter greater dangers than we had ever before encountered—the danger arising from ourselves. (*Hear, hear!*) He spoke not then of the measures proposed by Ministers—to that he would apply himself by and bye; but considering the means by which we had gained a wonderful extent of empire, the government of which required all the energies and all the calm wisdom of experienced men, he would say that the danger to be apprehended was from proceedings which we adopted or sanctioned. From the whole tenour of his life, he never could be accused of wanting a proper feeling towards the promotion of those blessings that were obtained by religious instruction; but he saw no small difficulty as to the mode by which it was to be imparted in India. He thought, indeed, that in order to repress danger, the Company ought to keep down and confine within proper bounds that religious zeal (the motives of which they all must admire, for he was sure that they were pure and sincere), which would prematurely force forward instruction of the nature of that to which he had alluded. Such a course of proceeding might lead, not only to the subversion of their Indian empire, but to the utter disappointment of all the hopes of those who were most anxious on the subject. He spoke thus, with the knowledge of an unpleasant event which had recently occurred in India, but which fortunately was not attended with loss of life. In that case, the feelings of their own soldiers, or

at least of a small part of them, were greatly irritated. To meet every danger and difficulty, from this and other causes, they ought to have an efficient government abroad, and an efficient government at home: the latter ought to be enabled to arm the authorities abroad with that degree of strength and of confidence which would lead them, in the execution of their duty, to brave any calumny that might be directed against them. The great object was, without reference to minor considerations, to give the best possible government to that great empire, and to secure, as far as they could, the happiness and comfort of the people. Their conquests, their rapid conquests, had placed them in possession of a dominion of which no other country offered an example. The empire of British India stood alone in the history of the globe; they had no precedent to guide them in governing it. Greek and Roman histories were consulted in vain; no other country had ever been similarly situated. It was not only held by opinion, but much of it had come into our possession through the division and quarrels of the native princes. The numbers whose prospects our progress of power had destroyed, as far as their worldly interests were concerned, and the numerous nations which had lost their independence, must regard us with feelings of jealousy and hostility. Could any person in that court doubt the fact? No: millions of individuals in India desired nothing but an opportunity of destroying that power which had destroyed their prospects, and disappointed all their views. Such persons abounded in every kingdom and in every province. This proved the necessity of keeping up a firm, wise, and strong government. Was he, under these circumstances, to be accused of a want of love of liberty, because he would not impart the principles on which freedom such as we enjoyed in England was founded to our subjects in India? Their condition was altogether unsuited to its enjoyment. How could liberty be given to a conquered people? The first use that would be made of such a gift would be to turn their foreign masters out of the country; and if that was effected before they were prepared for the great change, we should replace them in greater anarchy and confusion than

that in which we found them. He would not be debarred, from any personal or prudential considerations, from stating his opinion, that that mighty engine of good and evil, a free press, was not suited to the state of India. Some persons, he knew, wished the freedom of the press to be extended as much as possible. Such a course was, however, likely to disappoint the efforts of those who recommended its adoption. Speaking from reason and from experience, he clearly saw the danger of allowing a free press in India. While he would give to the press every latitude that was proper, he saw no occasion for allowing it to enter into discussions on these topics, that dangerously excited the feelings of natives, and tended to lower the character and reputation of the local government. He himself had made an attempt to check a native editor from promulgating opinions, in a newspaper, that were degrading to the government. That person very fairly and honestly told him, that the course he pursued brought him money. He professed to entertain a good opinion of him (Sir J. Malcolm); and he observed, that "if he would pay him as much as he was in the habit of receiving from the increased sale of his paper, since it contained the articles objected to, he would change his tone, and praise the government." (*A laugh.*) Having made these observations, he would say, that that man must be very rash, and very ignorant, who, looking at the important bearings of this question, would attempt to decide upon it without delay or pause. It was a question, the effects of which would be found to go far beyond what was now calculated on; and with these feelings he did entreat the court to give to every part of it the deepest attention. From his habits of life, he was accustomed to judge for himself, by examining every part of a question. He did not decide, as many did, upon a mere abstract view. The present question required to be examined in all its minute parts. It was no party question,—and, in discussing it, he disclaimed being a party man. Many might be disposed to think that he was a party man, on account of the course which he adopted when a member of parliament, with respect to the reform bill. That bill was now the law of the land,—and it was

his duty, and the duty of every man, to assist in rendering it as beneficial as possible. He had not, however, opposed it from party spirit—but because he thought that it involved a diminution of the strength of the Government; and, on that very ground, he was disposed to give every aid in his power, as far as his judgment would permit, to the executive Government of his country. Having stated so much, with respect to the general view of the question, he should say very little more on that part of the subject. He observed, that frequent allusion was made, in Mr. Tucker's Minute, to political economy. He completely agreed with the sentiments of the honourable Director on that science as applicable to India. He admired the science of political economy when applied to its proper use—the development and fixing of general principles. He looked upon it as he would upon a great trigonometrical survey, which pointed out large tracts of territory on the face of the earth, but did not embrace minor details. He that attempted to march an army from one point to another by such a nap, would be stopped by hundreds of obstacles, which a plain practical survey would have enabled him to avoid. Political economists treated a question of human rule like one of arithmetic; and he would no more expect success from the application of their general principles, in the government of so extraordinary an empire as India, than he would from the application of the wonderful machine of the ingenious Mr. Babbage, were it applied to the settlement of the disputed balance of the commercial and territorial accounts of the East-India Company.

In short, in deciding upon the various questions that arose upon so unnatural and strange an empire as that we have established in India, we must judge events as they arise, we must know all facts and details—we must keep in mind the wise observation of Edmund Burke, "I have lost all opinion," said that great orator, "of your *swaggering majors* having ever found the truth lurk in the little minor of circumstances."

Having made these general observations, he would proceed to the questions immediately before them; it would appear that the first conference which the chairs had with the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough,

was merely preliminary. The prime minister and the president of the Board of Control wished "to ascertain what the ~~views~~ and intentions of the Company would be in the event of its being considered expedient to continue to them the government of India, but without the monopoly of the China trade." This negotiation went no length to pledge either the directors or the ministers to any one point whatever. The ministers sought the information, "because it might be necessary to notice the subject in the King's speech." Now, as no notice was taken of it in the King's speech, the obvious inference was, that nothing had occurred so specific as to warrant ministers to make any communication to the public upon the subject. The following paragraph in the preliminary papers laid before the court was worthy of notice, merely because it tended to enable them to judge, in a certain degree, how far the correspondence entitled the directors to their confidence. It would appear, that, in their communications with different ministers and at different times, they had been guided by the same views and principles. The Court of Directors, it appeared, entirely concurred in the answer given to the question propounded by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough, which was, that the chairman and deputy chairman "were satisfied, that the Company had no view, with respect to the government of India, beyond that of being a useful instrument in the execution of an important national trust; and that they would not be indisposed to continue their services to the public, provided the requisite means were ensured to them by which they might be enabled to administer the government, consistently with their own character, and for the benefit of this country and of India." From this paragraph two inferences might be drawn—one, that this negotiation was merely preliminary; and the other, that the directors professed the same language at an interval of nearly three years to different ministers of the crown, with respect to the motives which might induce them to proceed with the government of India. It was not necessary perhaps to notice farther any of the preliminary parts of these communications. He should therefore come to the consideration of the

"Paper of Hints." He would not enter into all the details of that paper; but would confine himself to three subjects, which were so material that they appeared to him to involve the whole question upon which that court was called on to deliver their opinion. If the negociation took the turn which he hoped it would, he was of opinion that the Court of Directors should still continue to be a strong, independent intermediate body between his Majesty's ministers and India. If that point were admitted, it would be easy to settle and arrange all the rest. He was most anxious that the details should be so arranged as clearly to define the principles on which the Government was to proceed. He should now call the attention of the court to the three great points—first, the cessation of the China monopoly—second, the security proposed for the payment of the annuity—and third, the political functions to be exercised with respect to India. As to the China monopoly, he thought the proposition with respect to it might be modified. It was not, in fact, a monopoly; but he gave it the name which ministers had applied to it. He agreed with the hon. director (Mr. Tucker) in many of his propositions on this subject. The directors ought certainly to contest that which they fairly had a right to contest; it was their duty to warn the nation and individuals of the danger to which the country might be exposed, if this plan were adopted to its full extent; but, at the same time, it also became their duty, to give way on those points for which they could not successfully contend. They ought to show that they would not tamely surrender their judgments; but that, while they made the best stand in their power, they would be ready to accommodate themselves to circumstances which they could not control. When he differed from any course of policy pursued by the directors, he was as ready to state his opinion as he would be when he differed from the policy adopted by ministers, and he must say, that he strongly regretted that ten or twelve years ago British subjects were not, with respect to the China trade, placed on the same footing as foreigners. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not adopted this opinion without being aware of the many arguments that might be urged against it; but

being sensible of the growing desire of the nation for free trade, and of the interests arrayed against this Company, he did think it desirable that concession should be made; that those interests should as far as practicable be conciliated; and those who were anxious to trade with China, with the same privileges that foreigners did, should be early associated in friendly communication and united in action with the East-India Company. These were his feelings on the subject; and now, when the question of opening the trade altogether was to be decided by the wisdom of Parliament, he must hope great care and caution would be used. He apprehended danger from abrupt measures. Undoubtedly it was in the power of Parliament to make this great change at once, and of free merchants to fit out ships, and to send them to China; but from all he had heard or read on the subject, he was inclined to think that another party's consent was requisite to any arrangement regarding this trade, and that was, the consent of the Chinese Government. (*Hear, hear!*) He denied altogether that any analogy existed between our commercial relations with China and those with India. The Chinese, from the very first day of our connexion with them, had been, and, in his opinion, wisely, jealous of our encroachments; and at a much later period, they were witnesses of the war with the Burmese—a nation much nearer to them, and with whom they were more closely connected. Under all the circumstances of the case, he did not believe that there existed any disposition on their part to make greater concessions than they already had done. In India, a great market had been opened, and a great revolution effected in the commercial world, by the reduction which had taken place in the value of almost all articles of trade, through the vast increase of raw material, and the employment of machinery, and a thousand other improvements; but, as he said before, China was a country which bore no analogy to India, and the government of that empire had no disposition to allow you to go ten yards beyond the precincts originally allotted to you. A petition, presented to Parliament on the 28th June 1831, from certain merchants in China, contained language which bore him out in all the statements he had made

with reference to the difficulties against which persons in their situation had to struggle. The petitioners stated, that "while they acknowledged as an undeniable principle, that foreigners should yield obedience to the laws of the country in which they reside, they submit that this doctrine cannot be maintained in the case of a government which, like the Chinese, withholds from foreigners the protection of the law, and whose power is felt only in a system of oppression, practised on the principle that other people are placed many degrees below them in the scale of human beings." He was not much acquainted with this matter; but this at least he knew, that there was no nation which assumed pretensions to be above the laws and usages of other countries in a greater degree than the English. (*Hear, and laughter.*) He did not wonder the Chinese should be jealous of persons so prompt to convert indulgencies into rights. He did not mean to say that the sentiments entertained by these gentlemen were responded to in this country; but he thought it essential to the interest of all parties concerned, and especially of those merchants who were desirous to engage in the commerce with China, that the whole truth should be told, and that they should be fully warned of the hazards to which they were exposed; and then, if they persevered in embarking in that trade, they would do so with their eyes open. It was a fine thing to talk of the insulted honour of England: but if assistance was to be given by this country to the merchants trading to China, in every little quarrel in which they might be involved with the Chinese government, consequences of the most serious nature would be produced. It was assumed in the correspondence which he held in his hand, that the Company's agents were engaged in these disputes. He could only say, that knowing the temper and character of the Chinese, he was surprised that so few disputes had taken place. They all knew how those disputes had begun and ended, but it was difficult to pronounce what might happen in future. They well knew what benefits the country at present derived from its commerce with China, but when this change is made, the future is speculation. But in this question of opening the trade with China there was a point of serious

importance involved, which it behoved the King's Ministers well to consider. Supposing a war took place with China, or it became necessary to send an armament to that country (the East-India Company having no concern in the Chinese trade)—by whom would the expenses be paid? This was a very serious question, as it affected the property of the proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) These were circumstances which ought to be well considered, before a change, like that proposed, was made. He would not enter into all the probable consequences of the opening of this trade—he would not now discuss whether the merchants engaged in it were likely to reap profit or loss—he only stated a few leading facts, which tended to make him regret that the proposed change was to take place at all; because he thought, in the first place, that it was nearly impossible for the Company to conduct the political government of India without the assistance derived from this trade; and because, in the second place, it furnished a sure and certain remittance to this country, out of which the dividends of the proprietors, and the annual stipends and pensions of the officers and servants of the Company, were paid. (*Hear, hear!*) That provision would be made for these objects by negotiations with his Majesty's Ministers, and by the liberal wisdom of Parliament, he entertained no doubt; but at the same time it could not be denied, that the question was one of great difficulty. Having made these few remarks, he should leave this part of the question to be discussed by those who were better acquainted with the subject than himself, and proceed to make some observations on the nature of the security propounded by his Majesty's Ministers, for the payment of the dividends of the proprietors. He entirely agreed with the Court of Directors in their opinion, that they had a fair right to expect that the security would be rendered more certain than it was by the proposed plan of Government; and that it would be guaranteed in a manner to remove all those doubts, which the proprietors could not avoid feeling with regard to it, if it should be limited to the territorial revenues of India, with a balance against them, notwithstanding that a most unsparing system of reduction had been carried into effect,—and with a sinking fund amount-

ing to no more than £1,200,000. He could not help thinking that the Court of Directors had, in this instance, acted with a degree of moderation, for which the circumstances in which they were placed constituted perhaps their justification; but he did not wonder that there was found one dissentient member among them, who thought further security ought to be obtained. He had no desire to split straws; and, having generally expressed his approbation of the conduct of the Court of Directors, he would not enter into a subject which he so little understood, further than to say, that he was quite astonished at the rejection by Ministers of the very moderate proposal, to add £800,000 to the guarantee fund. He was not going to enter into the financial part of the question; but he boldly asserted, that he took no desponding view of the condition of India, provided that the government was so framed as to give a prospect of security and permanence to that great empire. There was, however, one point connected with this subject which created no small alarm in his mind. So long as the Company existed, it was necessary, and never more so than at the present period, that a close union should exist between the Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors, by whomsoever that court might be composed. (*Hear, hear!*) The existence of the Company, under any other circumstances, was impossible; and if it was meant that the Proprietors and Directors should be separated and divided, the sooner a new plan for the government of India was brought forward the better. He should be sorry to make any remarks which in any way might reflect unjustly on the conduct of his right hon. friend who had been the organ of Ministers in these negotiations, because he was certain that there were a thousand recollections which must make his present task the most painful one he ever undertook. (*Hear, hear!*) But he could not help commenting on whatever appeared in his opinion to cast a doubt on the position of the Proprietors: because on the clear understanding of that, depended the settlement of this question. The right hon. gentleman said in his letter of the 12th of February, that his plan made the connexion between the Directors and the Proprietors closer than ever;

and he went on to make the following statement: "I must, however, add, in reference to this subject, that while the Government deeply feel the obligation of providing for every fair and just claim that can be preferred on behalf of the Proprietors, it is from other and higher considerations that they are led to attach peculiar value to that part of their plan which places the Proprietors on Indian security. The plan allots to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs; and in order to ensure their properly exercising such powers and functions, his Majesty's Ministers deem it essential that they shall be linked and bound, in point of interest, to the country which they are to assist in governing. The measure, therefore, of connecting them immediately with the territory of India, is evidently not an incidental, or immaterial, but a vital condition of the arrangement; and in proportion as this condition is dispensed with, the advantages of the arrangement are sacrificed." The right hon. gentleman afterwards stated, in his letter of the 21st of March: "In reference to one of your remarks I must observe, that the term of the annuity is a question to be kept entirely separate from that of the duration of the Company's charter. The former is a fair subject of negotiation with the Proprietors, as affecting the pecuniary value of their property; the latter, as involving solely a political trust, must be determined exclusively in reference to the national interests of Great Britain and India." It was subsequently intimated that the annuity might be extended to a term of forty years, and that the Court of Directors should continue for fifteen years. Now he wanted to know what the Proprietors were to do, when they lost those gentlemen within the bar? Were they to meet there? Would they any longer be identified with the Government of India? Would they not then have resigned their right and interest in the charter, which they now possessed? He did not understand what functions would be given them, or whether, after the adoption of that plan, they were to meet there to receive their quarterly dividends. While they possessed the privilege of electing the Court of Directors, they might so far be said to have a control over those who were to govern India; but

he was ignorant whether they were to elect a new Court of Directors, when the present one ceased to exist. (*Hear, hear!*) He considered this as the commencement of negotiations; and he had no doubt that Ministers would be able to explain these points, as the Proprietors had a right to expect, to their satisfaction. He could not boast of possessing much property; but he placed a great portion of what he had in the security of the funds of this Company, which shewed, as far as he was personally concerned, his confidence in the government of the Company. He was aware that there were expressions which he was sorry for, in the President of the Board's communication, that had excited alarm. He did not believe that any Minister would propose measures which could have the effect of unjustly depreciating that property. At all events, he was sure that the Proprietors would not, by defending their rights to the utmost, put themselves in a worse situation than they would have been placed in by at once consenting to all the propositions of Government. He was quite sure that the Parliament of Great Britain, one of the first commercial countries in the world, would, at a moment when they desired to place its charter in abeyance, pay due respect to every right belonging to this great commercial body. (*Hear, hear!*) They knew very well that the territorial debts of India stood on distinct and separate grounds. That was contracted by the Company with the knowledge and sanction of Ministers. To come to any other conclusion than what he had done upon this subject, was to anticipate the subversion of those just and liberal motives which had ever ruled the decisions of Parliament, while it took that course which it deemed expedient and politic. It would take advantage of no circumstances that appeared almost to place the Company at its mercy. It would violate no rights. When serious results to the interests of the Company were apprehended on the renewal of the charter in 1813, the author of an able pamphlet, published at that time, observed: "The reign of general principles has long since passed away, or rather has not yet commenced in the world! Man is the creature of expedient, and compromise is the law of his condition. Forfeaking the course that has been

traced to us by experience, we are to tempt the region of untried speculation, we may begin with tearing every commercial treaty from the archives of the state, and commit half our statutes to the flames." It was the duty of the Court of Directors, as far as possible, fearlessly to support the interests of their constituents, and to procure the most liberal compromise. They should view the situation in which they were likely to be placed as a matter of necessity, not of choice. But he now came to that part of the question which, in his mind, surpassed all other considerations, and by its magnitude sunk into comparative insignificance every other point which he had as yet treated; he alluded to the means of governing the extensive empire of India, containing a population of 100,000,000 of men, for whose welfare and prosperity they were responsible! The great question was, what were the means which they possessed to promote the happiness and well-being of the people whom they had to govern? (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the government of that empire, he laid it down as an incontrovertible principle, that such was the nature of the various materials composing it, and such the danger to which it was daily exposed, that it required the utmost care, and most constant vigilance, to maintain it in tranquillity, and promote its prosperity. They were bound to prevent not only its loss to this country, but also to leave the natives not in a worse situation than that in which they found them. In national governments a great crisis sometimes occurred, which was marked by the historian as one of danger: but in India every event was a crisis. A few men being killed by robbers, required a company of our troops to be sent; if they were defeated, a battalion must be sent; and if that did not do, an army must be marched to the spot, for we could not retreat. It was the law of our existence as rulers of that empire, that we must not yield or give up a single point. The imprudence of a political agent, or of the commander of a body of troops, might place us in a state of the greatest danger and difficulty. Such was our condition that not the honour, but the power of the nation must be vindicated. (*Hear, hear!*) He had known the mere occurrence of one small victory gained against us, vibrato through India for twenty years. In

short, our situation required that India should be governed by a strong government, carried on as it hitherto had been, and aided with as much ability and integrity as it was possible to surround a government with. He affirmed that it must be absolute, but firm and just, subject to all the checks which the law could provide, and conducted under the deepest responsibility. He asserted it as a proposition not to be denied, that unless the government of such a country as India was strong in all its branches, it would be impossible for Great Britain to preserve its empire over it. (*Hear, hear!*) He was aware how desirable it was to place checks on the exercise of power; but of this he was certain, that if any measures were adopted the effect of which should be to weaken the power of the government, they might depend on it that it would be impossible to preserve India. (*Hear, hear!*) Entertaining these feelings on the subject, he could not conceal from himself that the state of that country was becoming every day more dangerous. He considered that the proposition for allowing individuals to proceed to the different presidencies without licences as fraught with great danger and difficulty, and as likely to interfere prejudicially with the government of the Indian empire. (*Hear, hear!*) They all knew the difficulty of obtaining employment in this country, and he feared that many persons would be tempted to proceed to India for the purpose of improving their fortunes, without either skill, talent, or capital, to enable them to obtain their object; but God forbid that they should ever have European pauperism in India. (*Hear, hear!*) No man was more sensible than himself of the benefits which India had derived, and would derive, from those who possessed capital, genius, and enterprise. They infused energy into the character of the natives, and developed the resources and capabilities of the country; but he dreaded the influx of visitors of a different class, and he never would consent to any blind sacrifice to public opinion, when legislating on this subject. (*Hear, hear!*) Again he repeated, that India required a strong government, conducted by men who would face calumny, and whose only fear was the disapprobation of their own conscience. (*Hear, hear!*) These persons, however, re-

quired efficient protection in England, and it was on this as well as other grounds that he had formed his decided opinion, confirmed by long experience, that India could not be preserved in prosperity unless there existed a strong intermediary body between that empire and the throne. (*Hear, hear!*) That was now more necessary than ever. He did not desire to touch on the changes which had taken place in this country further than to say, that they were not calculated to increase the power of the executive part of the British Government. In speaking of the Ministers, he made no distinction between Whigs, Tories, or Liberals: they must all court public opinion. The interests of India might be sacrificed to gratify popular opinion, or be viewed by Ministers of the day as secondary, and altogether subordinate to those of England. (*Hear, hear!*) With these impressions, he was now, as he had been always, of opinion that the government of India could not be administered with any safety except by an intermediary body, acting under proper control, but strong and respectable enough to stand independent of his Majesty's Ministers. This body should look upon India as a primary object, and govern it for itself. (*Hear, hear!*) This conviction never could be erased from his mind. It was the only mode by which our Eastern empire could be saved from sharing, not only in the vicissitudes of the politics, but the parties in England. He had intended at one period to have gone more into detail on the subject of the correspondence that had passed between the Government and the Court of Directors; but, besides being unwilling to occupy the time of the Court, he was satisfied on reflection that it would be better, at the present stage of the discussion, to confine himself to general topics. He entirely concurred with the Directors in their opinion of the plan proposed by Ministers; and he did think, after giving the matter all the consideration in his power, that it would leave the Company a denuded body, wholly insufficient for the duties it had to perform. There were many persons who knew that he was bold enough, twenty-five years ago, to publish his sentiments with regard to the Government of India, and to give opinions which he had since repeated,

respecting necessary revisions in the form of the Home government; but he always thought, and still continued to think, that the object of every alteration should be to strengthen the intermediate body; the very contrary however, he was sorry to say, would be the effect of the proposed plan. It was to its fundamental principle he objected, that weakened where it should strengthen. When the Company were deprived of all the influences and advantages for carrying on the government of India which they had hitherto derived from commerce, but particularly the China trade, they should, if retained at all in the scheme as an instrument of rule, be on a footing that gave them weight at home and respect abroad. He should not dwell on details. He concurred in what had been stated by the Court of Directors with respect to their power of recall of Governors-general, Governors, &c. &c. He had seen a good deal of the government, both at home and abroad, and he was not aware that the privilege possessed by the Court of Directors, in this and other matters, had ever been exercised without the consent of Government; still there was some use even in the name of power being preserved, under whatever circumstances it was exercised. This applied particularly to dispatches to which the Court of Directors did not assent being signed, as now proposed, by their Secretary, acting under orders from the Board of Control; an unnecessary departure from usage which would weaken authority, for those public officers and others in India who were accustomed to consider the Company as their ruler, would by the proposed alteration be made aware of any doubts or differences that might arise between that body and the Board of Control. He did not mean to say that Ministers meant to seize an undue portion of authority, but certainly there were symptoms which showed an overreaching spirit,—a desire to usurp power under a semblance of moderation. (*Hear, hear!*) If the Proprietors made the concessions demanded, where would they stop? Where could the Company make their stand? He would now read an extract from a speech, which was delivered within these walls on the 5th of January 1813, when propositions were made,

which were afterwards greatly modified; and when the Proprietors made a stand which did them infinite honor.

A Proprietor.—By whom was the speech spoken?

Sir J. Malcolm.—By Mr. Robert Grant. (*Hear, hear!*)—"I do not mean," said he, "to insinuate that the Government,—and I would observe that by that term I do not mean this or that government, but the national Government,—entertain a deliberate and systematic design of annihilating the Company; but it is in the nature of things,—it is in the nature of power,—to be encroaching and aggressive; and if this train of consecutive aggressions is to continue, it is too easy to conceive what will be its termination. Left in possession of all our political functions, but stripped one by one of all the means and facilities which we possess for the exercise of those functions, we shall at length be compelled to resign everything without a struggle, and shall then have the comfort of being told that it is a voluntary surrender. The edifice will be permitted to remain entire and untouched; no hostile hand ostensibly stretched out against it; no warlike engine threatening its walls; but in the meantime it is gradually undermined, and when it collapses with a great ruin, it will be said to have fallen with its own weight. The familiar, but lively and happy illustration employed by a great departed orator in Parliament may be applied to this subject: 'we shall be check-mated with all our pieces on the board.'" (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He thought he had said enough on this part of the subject to express at least his own opinion, that if Government meant to leave the Company an efficient part of the administration of India, that body ought not to have its power diminished, but increased. He cared not exactly as to the mode in which this was done; but he thought it essential that it should be effected, and among other measures that complete publicity should be given to their proceedings. (*Hear, hear!*) He could declare from long experience, that no Government ever existed whose public functionaries required less concealment than the Indian. He desired nothing but fair publicity, and in this would consist their best defence against calumnies, of individual misrepresentations, of interested

petitions, or the undue acts of the English Government. If the Company had the independence and power he had stated, they would be rendered equal to all their duties, and would act as a check on the Board of Control, fully as much as the Board of Control acted as a check upon them. They had already had this effect to a great extent, and the publication of those proceedings which are important would render the benefit still greater. He was happy to find Ministers disposed to accede to a proposition he made when in Parliament, to refer pecuniary Indian claims of an old date to an independent authority or judicature; all such proceedings should be public. With a view to the good government of our Eastern empire, they might depend upon it publicity was the great object. It might often be inconvenient,—it might cause delays,—but it would check one hundred times greater evils than it created. (*Hear, hear!*) He came now to that part of the correspondence which related to the position in which the Proprietors were in future to stand; and he must confess, that he could not comprehend what their duties were to consist of, under the proposed plan, except the mere power of electing the Directors. There could be no doubt that that power was a very important and valuable one, and that it connected them in a great degree with the good government of India; but its importance would entirely depend on the extent of the powers entrusted to the Court of Directors. What, let him ask, would be the use, or what the satisfaction in their electing a body, whose duty should be restricted to that of subordinate agents; and who, in fulfilment of Burke's prophecy, should have dwindled into clerks to the Board of Control! (*Hear, hear!*) He had no hesitation in saying, that from the great changes which had taken place,—from the nature of the vast empire of India,—from the great number of their civil servants, and the amount of the army in that country,—from the great and increasing European population,—and from other various and complicated considerations, without something like an Indian public in England, the empire of India could not be preserved. (*Hear, hear!*) In his opinion, efficient

protection must be given against the encroaching spirit of persons who enjoy power at home, and against the pretensions set up by individuals in India, under whose instructions the natives were advancing, not only to dispute, as they were perfectly justified in doing, legal points with the Company, but to question the extent of their rights, privileges, and power. Impressions of our strength and unity, which constituted our strength, were daily impaired. England as well as India had undergone great changes since the discussion on the last charter in 1813. Many opinions and maxims regarding its rule, as well as that of our own country, have been rendered obsolete by a rapid succession of events. If we foresee, in the operation of these changes at home, and those contemplated to be made in India, results which will weaken local authorities, and destroy the confidence of those high and honourable bodies of men on whose wisdom and gallantry the safety and prosperity of our eastern empire must always depend, we must, beside the establishment of an intermediate body, adopt means for their defence against those calumnies and attacks with which they will be continually assailed in their own country. Public opinion, he affirmed, in all its shapes, from the clamour of a multitude to its most calm and rational expression, was now all-potent in England; and unless there was a body of men connected by common interests, common feelings, and common ties, who had respect from their condition and character, if not from numbers, arrayed to defend India, he should feel slight hopes as to the long continuance of that empire in health and prosperity. He should here state his sentiments upon this subject, to which he had given the greatest attention. He was quite satisfied that it was indispensable there should be an Indian public in England—he meant a body who took a deep interest in Indian affairs, and whose duties and privileges connected them by higher motives than the ties of pecuniary concerns with our eastern empire. He saw no better mode in which such a body could be formed than by adding India bond-holders, who had the same interest in the prosperity of India to the stock-holders, and forming them into a

constituency, who, besides electing directors, might return some members to parliament, chosen from persons with specified qualifications, who would not only represent the interests of India, but give great strength to an intermediate government. He would not dwell on this subject: he had expressed his opinions upon it in the House of Commons; he had published them in a recent work on the government of India; he would only assert, that at this moment there was not a borough with 2,000 inhabitants and 300 ten-pound houses, which had escaped schedule A, that had not its local interests, its petty corporation, and its constables; better defended against attack or calumny than the vast population of India, and the thousands of public servants and British residents in that distant quarter of the globe. He was aware of similar claims to that representation, of which the Reform Bill had deprived them, from other quarters. He deplored the condition of the West-Indies, and was ready to admit, that as a nursery for seamen, in a commercial view, and above all as a source of revenue to Great Britain, it surpassed India; but he contended there was not the slightest analogy between the latter, either with the West-Indies or any other of our foreign possessions. It was not on the comparative narrow grounds of commerce, or of wealth, that he pleaded the cause of India to representation and protection: it was to enable England to discharge the awful obligation of governing one hundred millions of human beings. He desired a public body connected with that vast empire, which comprized numbers upon whom the Europeans and natives of India were acquainted, and to whom they gave continued confidence, such a body would early become possessed of that of the public in England. An Indian public, formed as he had stated, could never inflict injury on the constitution of England, and it would give strength and weight to that which we are about to form for India. Some such plan must, he conceived, have been in the contemplation of the President of the Board of Control, for assuredly he never would have spoken of our important functions and high duties as a Court of Proprietors, were it meant to limit those functions and duties to the elec-

tion of a director once in two years, to a court which he concurred with the directors in thinking will, if the plan in its present shape was carried into effect, become a government board. Many objections had, and might be offered, to the plan he proposed; but in his mind they were trivial when the object was considered. By some it had been urged, that persons who had passed much of their life in India, wanted the knowledge of their own country that was a necessary qualification for their duties as statesmen in England. This he would not admit; and if it was so, he could only state, that in political as well as in commercial concerns, "Make the market, and you will have the commodity;" men would be stimulated to exertions abroad, to recommend themselves to distinction at home; their minds would be elevated by the prospects before them; and able and ambitious individuals, instead of sinking into apathy or indulgence when they retired to their native country, would continue their services to their country; and, in his opinion, without their aid at home as well as abroad, India could not be well governed, nor indeed preserved to this country. He must however conclude. He could only entreat the proprietors not to be alarmed at the prospect before them. He was aware that they had to contend with public opinion in the question of the China trade, and it might be found too strong for them; but he was not of opinion that any further aggression against their interests was contemplated by the people of this country. They might be sure that they would be supported by public opinion in demanding the establishment of an efficient government for India, and security for the payment of their dividends and principal; at least such was his present belief in the justice of his countrymen. But if it was meant that they were to bow to that popular clamour which had been raised against them, he must say, that rather than be subject to the indiscriminating tyranny of such authority, he would prefer living under the most absolute monarchy. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not now allude to that species of opinion which was grounded on mature reflection, and held by persons fully competent to understand the question

under consideration, but to the fickle opinions of the multitude.* Such, if powerful, might on excited prejudice, if they had no present sins against the Company, find plenty of causes for its destruction. They might state one similar to that given by the wolf to the lamb, and hang this goodly corporation for the sins of its grandfather; or, [like Shakespear's Roman mob, who, seeking a victim, and disappointed because Cinna, whom they met, was not as they supposed a conspirator, but a poet, voted him death for his bad verses. (*Laughter.*)] Such, thank God, was not the state of England; and he could never believe that the sound opinion of the people of that country would be found against the Company, because they entertained a constitutional jealousy of power, and were prepared to defend, in all matters consistent with the national interests, their own rights and privileges; he therefore considered, that if the Court of Directors proceeded, as they hitherto had done, with moderation, but firmness, they would receive support from the public. (*Hear, hear!*) He certainly regretted that the Court of Directors did not go before Parliament and petition to have their case heard, when requested to do so by Ministers. In his opinion they had a stronger case to place before the public than even in 1813. Still they deserved great praise for not having withheld any documents, however voluminous, or kept back any witness whose testimony was important. The evidence given by the officers of the court, and of the Board of Control, was most valuable; and he did not believe that more able men were to be found in any other department; and he advised those who had not yet gone through that evidence to read it attentively, particularly those of the secretaries in their various departments, and two most particularly alluded to, the able testimony of the civil auditor of the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) He thanked the Court most sincerely for the patience with which they had listened to him; and, in conclusion, he had only to observe, that in his opinion the Court of Directors deserved their gratitude, for having, in the circumstances in which they were placed, most ably defended the interests of the proprietors; and above all, for having, from the first negociation with the Duke of Wel-

lington, persevered in the principle of not yielding to any plan, except one by which they might be enabled to promote the interests of the empire of India. (*Hear, hear!*) That is the main object; in it all minor ones merge. The resolutions he meant to propose went to give strength to the directors for the fight which was, in his opinion, just commenced. Though it would appear that his Majesty's Ministers desired to bring it to a short issue; they have another plan, they inform us, for the government of India, if we reject that proposed. Where is it? If better, it is their duty to bring it forward. If he thought it better, it should have his cordial support. He should despise himself if any lesser considerations weighed for a moment against what had been his object, as a humble individual, through life, the promotion of the happiness and prosperity of the people of India. What he desired, to effect that object, was, that the Indian government in England should be so constituted as to be able to maintain itself, and those under its authority abroad, against all encroachments; otherwise we should have a body responsible without power, and created only to fall through its own weakness. The gallant general then proposed the following resolutions:

"That having attentively considered the correspondence which was laid before the proprietors on the 25th ultimo, this Court must, in the first place, express their cordial approbation of the conduct of the Court of Directors, in maintaining, as they have done, with judgment, zeal, and ability, the rights and interests of the East-India Company.

"That on reviewing the intimate connexion which has so long subsisted between India and the Company, this Court desire to record their conviction, that the Company can have no other object in undertaking to administer the territorial government for a further term, than the advancement of the happiness and prosperity of our native subjects; and that if Parliament in its wisdom should consider, as his Majesty's Ministers have declared, that that great object may be best promoted by continuing the administration in the hands of the Company, but divested of their commercial character, the Company having, through the Court of Directors, suggested, as it was their duty to do, the difficulties and dangers, political as well as financial, which beset the dissolution of the connexion between the territorial and the commercial branches of their affairs, will not shrink from the undertaking even at the sacrifices required, provided that powers be reserved to enable the Company efficiently to administer the government, and that their pecuniary rights and claims be adjusted upon the principle of fair and liberal compromise.

"That the Company, however, looking to the present and prospective state of the Indian finances, to the aid which the territory derives from the trade, and to the probable difficulty of effecting remittances from India under the proposed system, are of opinion that it is not reasonable that 'the Company's assets, commercial and territorial, with all their possessions and rights, shall be assigned to the crown on behalf of the territorial govern-

ment of India,' in exchange, as proposed by his Majesty's ministers, for an annuity of 104 per cent. for forty years, payable in England out of the territorial revenues, and redeemable at the end of that period at the rate of £100 for every £5. 5s. of annuity, except on the following considerations, *vis.*

"First, That the sum to be set apart for a guarantee fund be extended to such an amount as upon reasonable calculation will be sufficient, with the accumulations during forty years, to redeem the annuity at the expiration of that term, and that in the event of India failing in any one year to remit sufficient funds to pay the dividend, the deficiency shall be supplied out of the guarantee fund; any sums which may be taken for that purpose being made good to the fund by subsequent remittances from India.

"Secondly. That the Company, exercising the same powers as they now possess under their charter, shall continue to administer the government of India for a defined period, not less than twenty years; and if deprived of it at the expiration of that term, or at any time subsequently thereto, they shall be allowed the option of demanding payment of the principal at the rate of £100 for each £5. 5s. of annuity, and whenever paid off, they will be entitled, if they shall see fit, with their capital, or any portion thereof, to resume their undoubted right to trade, which it is now proposed by his Majesty's Ministers should be in abeyance.

"Thirdly. That during the period of the Company's administration of the territorial government, all measures involving direct or contingent expenditure shall originate with the Court of Directors, and be subject, as at present, to the control of the Board of Commissioners, under the restrictions of the existing law; and further, that sufficient powers be reserved to the Company to check, by a system of publicity to both houses of Parliament, or by some other means, any acts of the Board which may appear to the Court of Directors to be unconstitutional, to militate against the principles of good government, to interfere with substantial justice to our allies, or to invalidate or impair the security for the dividend; and,

"Fourthly. That a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company, and ultimately to the Board, for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding commercial obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company as may be affected by the proposed arrangements.

"That the Court of Directors be requested to communicate this resolution to his Majesty's Ministers."

Sir Thomas Dalhousie seconded the resolutions.

Sir Charles Forbes said he must take the earliest opportunity possible of entering his strongest protest against one part of the resolutions proposed by his hon. and gallant friend who had just sat down. He alluded to that part of the plan which went to throw a new and a most onerous burthen on the natives of India. This country had no right to burthen India with the payment of the dividend of the Stock Proprietors. (*Some one intimated that such was not the case.*) He contended it was. It was certainly true that, according to this plan, they were told a certain amount of the present debt upon India was to be redeemed, and that to the extent of £10,000,000 or £12,000,000; but, he would ask, where were the funds to come from? Oh, it would be said, from the com-

mercial assets. Now, how was it proved that there were any commercial assets? In fact, were the assets commercial, or were they territorial? In the first instance they were told by the president of the Board of Control that they were commercial assets. Now, in speaking upon the plan, and the reasoning and the statements by which it was attempted to sustain it, he was desirous to keep his right hon. friend (Mr. Grant) distinct from the government: for he was quite sure that there was much Mr. Grant was obliged to fall in with as one of the Grey government of which he personally heartily disapproved. But the president of the Board of Control having stated at the outset that these assets were commercial, he very soon turned round, and attempted to cut the ground from under them, by asserting that it was a question whether they were not territorial instead of commercial. (*Hear, hear!*) Now that was a matter that ought to be distinctly and finally settled; it ought not to be left in doubt. If the assets were commercial, let them be employed as they ought to be—in the payment of the commercial dividends; if they were not commercial, they ought to be appropriated to the discharge of the territorial debt. He would not consent to any juggle, to any compromise, in such a matter. All that the Company wanted was justice; and it ought not to consent to any ministerial scheme, which was either a robbery of itself or of India. He had no fear as to the result of an appeal to the country. He detested the notion of suffering wrong, or of doing wrong, from fear. Was there a man present who would suffer a highwayman to rob him without resisting to the last? Surely not. Why then should they compromise with the government through fear. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) No one could have less faith than he had in a Radical Parliament. (*Laughter, and "Hear!"*) He was heartily glad that he was not among them; he rejoiced at being clear of such company, for, from all he heard of it, it was bad enough; but still he would appeal to it again and again, rather than submit to be robbed, or be driven to commit a robbery. (*Hear!*) Let them keep in view what had been too often lost sight of—the interest of the natives of India. In the government plan that important object had

been overlooked. The President of the Board of Control, it was true, had told them that by making the dividends payable out of the India territorial revenues, the link between the proprietors and India would be strengthened and be rendered closer. Oh, yes. But how? Why the proprietors would become a drag on India. Admitting that the assets were commercial, and were applied honestly in the way proposed, that was a matter that would be transacted to-day and forgot to-morrow; whereas, the payment of the dividend would last at all events for forty years, and would even be regarded by the natives as an unjust and intolerable burthen. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed the natives of India would not long submit to such a burthen if it were imposed upon them. More, he sincerely hoped they would not. That might be strong language; but it was only what the natives felt, and what many proprietors then in that court felt, if they would openly speak their feelings. (*Hear!*) He might be told that the truth was not to be uttered on all occasions. He admitted the truth of that position; but upon great and vital occasions the truth ought not to be concealed. Great injustice had been done to India; new injustice was proposed, and he would speak out. They had been told by the gallant general that the China trade was gone, and that that was all his gallant friend knew upon that matter. If so, he (Sir C. Forbes) thought it would have been better if his gallant friend had said nothing at all upon the subject. (*A laugh.*) Now he did not think the proprietors ought to give up the China trade as gone. (*Hear!*) Indeed he doubted very much whether this country would be found to go with the Ministers in their proposition. The Ministers seemed to say, "Oh, you managed the trade with China extremely well, and therefore in future you shall have nothing whatever to do with it." Now, in so acting, the Ministers would not find the nation go along with them. The few people from Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, and some other places, might applaud the plan, but the country would not. (*Hear!*) In this matter the Ministers were acting as they did in the case of Reform. Some few people had been for a long while calling out for Reform, and the Ministers, being so full of ad-

mirable wisdom, as they had proved in a multitude of instances (*a laugh*), were not content with giving the people merely what they asked for, but they gave them a surfeit of reform. (*A laugh.*) And what had been the consequence? Was there a man in the country satisfied with the House of Commons? (*Hear, hear!*) Oh! yes, there was one—Lord Althorp. All men had said that the House of Commons had fully satisfied his expectations. But with regard to throwing open the China trade. It would have been well enough, and right to have given to the outports a fair share in the trade; but it was a very different matter to say to the Company, which had created and reared the trade, that it should henceforth have no share whatever in it. This was erecting a monopoly, for the plan excluded the East-India Company from the trade. (*Hear!*) With respect to the article of tea, he certainly thought it would be better to confine it to the Company. They had now a good article at a fair price, not a monopoly price, and they would soon see, if the trade were thrown open, what a free-trade article was, and what a free-trade price was. (*Hear, hear!*) Besides, it should be remembered that at present a large revenue was collected at no risk, and at very little cost. "But," said the Ministers to the outports, "Oh, an admission to the trade on fair terms might satisfy you, but for that we care nothing. You shall have it all. We'll not only open the trade, but we'll throw it into your arms, and if you don't catch it, it may vanish altogether, for those who created it and managed it so well at all events shall have nothing to do with it." And that was the way in which a most important trade—a trade upon which nearly £4,000,000 of revenue depended—was to be treated. Why the Ministers had no right to act in such a way (*Hear, hear!*)—still less had they a right to tell the East-India Company that it was no matter of theirs. What, if the China trade failed, as he felt assured it would under the new plan, would the Ministers then tell the proprietors it was no matter of theirs to supply the deficiency in the revenue? (*Hear, hear!*) A very different story would be told there. "Oh," it would be said, "the plan has not answered; revision there must be, and therefore a property tax

of ten or of twenty per cent. must be levied on their stock." (*Hear!*) He contended therefore that every person who contributed, or was likely to have to contribute, to the revenue, had a right to a voice in the decision of the subject. They had been told over and over again, that the proprietors had nothing to do but to look after their dividends; that that was all they had to care about; but he contended they were bound to care for the interests of India. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He regretted extremely to observe, that the principal substance of the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, was the amount of guarantee, the security of the dividend, &c. &c. He saw little or nothing said about the interests of the natives of India, which ought to have been the grand and paramount object. In saying this, he did not mean to underrate the importance of the dividend. No doubt, it was the duty of the Court of Directors, and Proprietors also, to protect and maintain their rights and interests: but in doing so, they ought to take care that no injustice was done to India, or any one else. He sincerely wished a different course had been pursued; and he was confident the present system could not go on much longer, for India was exhausted. He contended that the Company ought to make an effort to retain a fair share in the China trade. Unless that were the case, how was the Company to get the money over for the dividends? (*Hear!*) If the trade to China so increased as to require all possible funds in India, then, indeed, there would be no difficulty; but he believed the case would be very different. He believed that the China trade, thrown open in the manner proposed, would soon prove a complete failure, (*Hear, hear!*) and that within two years of such an alteration the Government would be applying to the Company again to take up the trade and to pursue it. (*Hear, hear!*) In what he said respecting the Company carrying on trade he begged it might be received as applying only to China, for he had ever been adverse to the Company carrying on trade with India. He could never think it right for sovereigns to trade with their subjects. (*Hear!*) What he principally desired to impress on the attention of the Court was, whether it

would not be extremely desirable that a Committee, selected impartially from the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors, should be nominated, with full powers to conduct the negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers. (*Hear, hear!*) It might be said that the business of conducting that negotiation ought to be entrusted without reservation to the Court of Directors; but, although entertaining every respect for the gentlemen constituting that court, he was quite prepared to contend that among the body of the Proprietary there were many individuals much better acquainted with the condition of the Indian territory, and consequently much more capable of coming to a wise and just decision, than it would be possible to select from the Court of Directors. (*Hear!*) To the Court of Directors he meant no disrespect; far from it; he was prepared to give them every credit for the manner in which they had hitherto conducted the negotiation; but so impressed was he of the expediency of having that negotiation conducted by a Committee chosen generally from the body of the Proprietary, that before the termination of the present court he would submit a resolution to effect that object. (*Hear!*) The Hon. Baronet then proceeded to allude to the unaccountable alteration which had taken place in Mr. Charles Grant's opinions respecting the Company's trade with China. That those opinions had undergone a change, a diametrical change, was but too evident to every one interested in the maintenance of the Company's commercial character. But how that change had been wrought, and on what foundation it was based, was a perfect mystery, of the *dénouement* of which there appeared little if any probability. A sullen obstinacy in maintaining long-cherished opinions in opposition to a conviction that those opinions were erroneous, he would be the last man to advocate or even excuse; but when he considered the deep importance with which that change of opinion was likely to be attended—when he reflected that by it the relations of a vast and important commercial body were to be affected and impaired—he did think that Mr. Grant might have condescended in some way to account for the revolution which his sentiments had undergone. (*Hear!*) He (Sir C. Forbes) had on many occa-

sions seen reason to change his opinion, but he was never ashamed to own that he had done so. In 1813, when the trade with India was opened, he took a very different view of the matter at first from what he did afterwards. When the opening of the trade was proposed he was in favour of it, and repeatedly stated his conviction that the closing of that trade for so long had done more harm than good; but he had long since found reason to alter his opinion. (*A laugh.*) Mr. Charles Grant had on a late occasion, when advocating the expediency of opening the trade with China, directed attention to the effects of the opening of the Indian trade, adding his conviction that the one would be as successful as the other. But he would put it to the court, and, moreover, he would put it directly to Mr. Grant, whether, if the opening of the China trade offered no further hopes of success than did the opening of the trade with India, it was a measure which, on his conscience, he could advocate. (*Hear!*) Was it not notorious that almost every merchant who had meddled with the India trade on its being opened had had his fingers burned by it? (*A laugh.*) He spoke feelingly on the subject, for he had burned his fingers by it. (*Laughter.*) Was there, he asked, one individual out of a hundred who had found reason to rejoice at the opening of the India trade? (*Hear!*) One instance, and but one, had he met with in which a commercial speculation with the Company's territories had proved successful. And with all his heart did he wish that the individual who in that instance had been successful in prosecuting the India trade had borne his (Sir C. Forbes) share of it. (*Laughter.*) What had been the effect of the opening of the trade in 1813? The manufacturers of England had certainly been kept in work, but how was their work disposed of? Why, it was sent out to India, and sold under prime cost. But mark the effects in India. Our inundating that country with our cotton goods had beggared thousands of our peaceable and industrious subjects in that country. And had we shown any reciprocity or good feeling in our commercial system? No! Instead of treating them as British subjects, and affording them every facility for introducing the produce of their country into England,

we have loaded their exports, their sugars, &c. with prohibitory taxes, and persisted in draining their country of the precious metals. Was this the way to attach the natives of India to the parent state? But this system could not continue; he trusted that his Majesty's Government and Parliament would soon be compelled to do justice to India. He had laboured for many years, in another place, to effect this object; but he was sorry to say, in vain—but the time was approaching when it would be seen that India must receive justice at the hands of Great Britain, or Great Britain must be prepared to lose that, the most valuable dependency of the British Crown. (*Hear!*) Look to what were called the manufacturing towns of England—places rising up, almost every other hour, like mushrooms, and falling off with equal rapidity. To what was this distress attributable? Was it not to the over-trade with India, which, by causing a momentary competition, glutted the markets, and of course depressed the value of the goods? (*Hear!*) Such had been the effects of the opening of the trade; and yet, with the evils which it had originated staring them in the face, they were called on to consent to a further opening of the trade, by rendering free the commerce with China. (*Hear, hear!*) For his part he was convinced that the same evils which had attended the opening of the trade in 1813, would make their appearance in an augmented form should the trade with China be given up. With regard to the resolutions before the court he had very few observations to make. In the first place he had to express his unbounded astonishment at the light and apparently trifling manner in which the proposition of the Board of Control, to the effect that the natives of India, already overtaxed and overburdened, should be saddled with the payment of an annuity of 630,000*l.* to the Proprietors of Indian Stock, had been mentioned in those resolutions. (*Hear, hear!*) For his own part, as a Proprietor, while he existed he would never consent to such a proposition, which, if carried, would have the effect of rendering the stockholders the pensioners and plunderers of the poor natives of the Indian territory. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) What were the motives assigned for such a monstrous proposition? It was well known that the

revenue of India at the present moment was not equal to the charge for maintaining it. Was a tax of 630,000*l.* likely to improve it? (*Hear!*) But it was said, "You must reduce your establishments, and thus become able to meet the proposed annuity." Reduce the establishments! Why, in the whole period of the British connection with India, there never was a time when the service, both civil and military, was at a lower scale than at the present. (*Hear!*) To the principle of taxation he had no objection, but he did object to have one member of the community benefited at the expense of the hard-earned savings of servants who had passed their twenty or thirty years abroad, exposed to all the hazards and hardships of a foreign climate. If reduction was to be effected, he hoped that the Court of Directors, before they interfered with the poor servants, whose pittance was hardly earned by being servants, would consider whether the roving governors whom they were perpetually sending out could not be dispensed with. (*Hear, hear!*) He had been told on good authority that two of those Governors had cost no less than twelve lacs of rupees—an expense the necessity of which was well worthy of attention, when it was proposed to saddle the harassed natives of India with the millstone which Ministers were desirous of adjusting round their necks. (*Hear, and a laugh.*) It was not his intention to propose any amendments to the resolutions before the court, but he felt it his duty to protest against that portion of them which went to increase the burdens of the natives of India. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Maloney said that the principle of the plan was to put an end to the monopoly of the Company—to throw open the trade to China. This was a change of a most serious character, and considering the peculiar laws and customs of that empire, the Government ought to hesitate before it broke in upon the relations which the Company had so successfully kept up with it. The trade carried on by the Company with China was the only bond of connexion between England and that country, and in his opinion it would be extremely bad policy to destroy it. He could not concur in the resolution before the court, because assent to it on the part of the court would imply an agreement to the mutilated state in which it would place

our commerce with China. The trade to that country would, in his opinion, be much more safe, and more advantageous to this country generally, if left in the hands of the Company, than if thrown open to the private trader. The Company was so well acquainted with the trade—and with those with whom it was carried on in China—that they possessed advantages for conducting it which never could be enjoyed by the private trader: it would therefore be better for the country at large, that the Company should carry on that trade in their corporate capacity. A hint had been thrown out of certain claims which might be made on the Company for the sums due on account of territorial debts, and that it would be better to submit at once to a compromise, than incur the risk of having such claims enforced. He denied the justice of any such claim, and would submit to no compromise to evade it. The territorial debt of India was never meant to be charged on the commercial assets of the Company. But suppose that they consented to allow their dividends to be charged on the territorial revenue of India, what security had they that that revenue would be always in a condition to meet such a charge? They were told that that revenue would be amply sufficient to pay these dividends when India should be cleansed from the contact of the Company's trade; but if with all the aid which the territorial revenue derived from the commerce of the Company, it was sometimes not adequate to the charges upon it, how could they suppose that it would be permanently so, when it no longer derived any aid from the Company's commerce? The proposition was in the highest degree absurd. He was of opinion that they ought to continue their commerce, and not to commit the suicidal act of their destruction, by giving up that most important resource. He could not therefore concur in the resolution proposed by the hon. and gallant officer (Sir J. Malcolm).—As to what had fallen from the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), of associating a certain number of Proprietors with the Court of Directors to carry on their correspondence and negotiation with Government on this subject, he would only observe that he had the fullest confidence in the Court of Directors, and he was fully satisfied,

as he believed were the Proprietors generally, with the course which they had hitherto taken on this question; and whether they had the advantage of having been in India or not, they had access to such sources of information on the question, that it would in his opinion be difficult to select more competent judges; he was therefore perfectly satisfied to leave the matter in their hands. But he never would consent to the suicidal act by which they were called on to destroy their own power. Neither could he feel satisfied with the proposition of a guarantee fund of £1,200,000, which he thought would be altogether insufficient to secure the payment of the dividends, and the repayment of their capital stock. He looked upon the whole plan as a system of spoliation and confiscation, to which, though he was not very conversant in the affairs of the Company, he would never give his consent. He saw no reason why the Company should not carry on the trade as private merchants to the Cape of Good Hope,—to Australia and all the ports on the coast of Africa and America; in fact, to go on with the whole of their present trade except the tea trade to Great Britain; and even in that, they might partake as private traders if they were so disposed. He thought that an arrangement might be entered into by which an increased consumption of tea might take place, and even without any great reduction of the Company's profits. But under any circumstances it would be better for the country that the tea trade should not be taken from the Company. An hon. friend of his (Sir George Staunton) would move certain resolutions on this subject in the House of Commons tomorrow, when he hoped the matter would receive that serious consideration which its importance demanded. He would repeat again, that he would not consent to the transfer of the China monopoly from the hands of the Company to strangers. He would rather reject the whole of the offers of Government, and leave the question to be decided by the wisdom of Parliament. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* said that he concurred in much of what had been remarked by the hon. and gallant officer (Sir J. Malcolm), on the question before the court. He also agreed with some of the remarks of the hon. baronet (Sir

C. Forbes), though in others he differed from him widely. He would not admit that the China trade should be considered as gone, but he would, that it had got such a crack that it would be a difficult thing to set up again. The hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had said that we should consider the situation of the poor in India, so many thousands of whom were thrown out of employment. That might be fair enough; but we should also consider the condition of our own poor in this country, who were taxed to an extent which it was difficult to bear. We should consider that the high price of tea drove many of our poor to the consumption of gin, and that therefore it was extremely desirable that that article of the necessaries of life as it might now be called, should be brought as much as possible within the reach of the poor; for though the constant use of it might affect their nerves, it was wholesome, and in the comparison with gin, it was infinitely preferable as a beverage. With respect to the motion which had been submitted by the hon. and gallant officer (Sir J. Malcolm), he hoped that full time for its consideration, that the proprietors should have at least two or three days to deliberate upon it, before they were called upon to decide. The resolution was drawn up with great skill and judgment, and therefore they need to have ample time for its mature consideration. Let the Government have fair play, and let the proprietors have sufficient time to decide upon the merits of the two questions before them. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes* hoped for the patient attention of the court to the few remarks he should have occasion to address to it on this occasion, and the more so, as he had not often troubled them with speeches for the last two years, though, at the same time, he must remark, that few persons had taken more trouble in considering the question. The proposition of Government was not new to him, for he had predicted it long ago in his letter to Sir J. Hobhouse. (*Hear, hear!*) He had been most fortunate in his predictions, for he had predicted all the great political events which took place in the country for the last thirty years. (*Hear, and laughter.*) He had predicted the downfall of Napoleon fifteen years before it took

place (*laughter*)—and how was it that he had been enabled to do this?—because he had studied human nature, by mixing with the lower classes. (*Renewed laughter.*) If Government had done this in the introduction of the Reform Bill, they would not have had to lick that measure into form after they had brought it in, as they had been obliged to do. But Government had not taken the right course with that Bill. They should have studied human nature better. (*Laughter.*) The same might be said with respect to the slave trade. It was now generally admitted that slavery ought to be abolished, and that the owners should get compensation; but he had been beforehand on that subject, and had predicted that they must come to that at last. Much of the mischief which had arisen in this country had arisen from political clubs and unions; and he was glad to see the other day that Sir John Denman, the Chief Justice of England, had refused to allow a prosecutor his expenses, because he had permitted his apprentice to go to a political union. (*Cries of Question.*) He was speaking to the question. The cause in which the proposition of the Government originated was this: they found, that notwithstanding their Reform Bill, they were very unpopular, in consequence of their measures with respect to Ireland; and they imagined that they would succeed in bringing back some of their popularity, if they fixed the payment of this annual sum of £630,000 on India, rather than from any other source. He had no objection to see a saving made to the people of this country, but let it be done in a proper way. He thought that the China trade could be carried on much better by the Company than through private hands, even as regarded the public; but why not come to a question of tangible relief at once? It was wished to give the public cheaper tea—then why not repeal the whole of the duty of three millions, and let the deficiency be supplied from another source? He had once proposed a property tax—a tax that should be graduated according to the amount of property on which it was paid. Thus the tax on one hundred thousand pounds should be in proportion a hundred times greater than that on one thousand, and so on. Why not have recourse to some such measure now? Why should the poor

people of this country be taxed more than they could bear? (*Cries of Question.*) He was speaking to the question. If he were talking nonsense, they might interrupt him; but when he was not standing on their toes, they had no right to interrupt him. He should wish to see the people of this country relieved from many of the burdens which pressed upon them, and therefore he would reduce the price of tea, and the duty. He would, as a Proprietor, give his right to the public, and for the public good. Either this must be given up to the public, or they must find some other way of making up the duty of three millions. As to the China trade, he again would say, that it would be much better to let it remain in the hands of the Company. The Company were acquainted with the best mode of conducting the trade on the most advantageous terms; and if they were not, after a lapse of two hundred years, how was it possible that strangers, now for the first time going into the trade, could be so. It certainly was our duty to give to the public a share of our benefits; but as to the attempt to bring back part of the popularity of Ministers, it was absurd. They had got their Reform Bill—and to an extent which included the “tag-rag and bobtail” of the country—and probably they had the approbation of that class. But any man might obtain a little passing popularity. Oliver Cromwell had his share of it in his day; and when once a crowd of people shouted for him as he passed, he very shrewdly remarked, that the very same voices would shout at him if he were going to be hanged. In conclusion, he would again observe, that they must give up the monopoly of the China trade, or they must find some means of paying the three millions duty on the tea; for there could be no doubt, that the people of this country had a right to expect that they should be enabled to drink tea as cheap as those of other countries; but as to the system of a free trade, as it was called, he, for one, had no great hope from it. See what was done in laying open the trade with the South American states—and what had those states gained by it?—why, they were now in general in a worse condition than when they were under the dominion of Spain. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir H. Jones Brydges said, that as

it was impossible to expect the conclusion of the debate on that day, and as the motion of the hon. gallant officer required mature consideration, he would move that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow, and that in the mean time the hon. and gallant officer's motion be printed for the use of the proprietors.

Mr. *Rigby* suggested that on a subject of such magnitude, to-morrow would be too early a day to resume the consideration of the subject, the more particularly as they had new matter now laid before them in the resolution of the hon. and gallant officer. He would suggest that the court should adjourn to Friday.

The *Chairman* observed, that though it would be desirable to meet to-morrow, it was not intended to close the discussion as long as any proprietors had remarks which they might wish to submit to the court. As, however, the Court of Directors would be engaged in other business on the Wednesday, and could not attend this court, it probably would suit the convenience of all parties if he named Thursday for their next meeting.

A proprietor hoped that they might not delay, but meet again to-morrow. He would ask, would the motion of the hon. and gallant officer be ready for delivery to the proprietors by that time.

The *Chairman* replied, that the resolution would be printed in time for the use of the proprietors in the morning.

Mr. *R. Jackson* hoped that a longer time than till to-morrow would be allowed for the consideration of the matters before the court before they again met to discuss them. One most important point which was proposed in the papers before the court, and which had been enforced with so much eloquence and ability by the hon. and gallant officer, was whether an annuity of 630,000*l.* should be paid by the people of India; and they were now to consider whether they should give their assent to that arrangement or decline it altogether. Another important point for their consideration, whether out of their own undoubted property of twenty-one millions they should not be allowed to invest eighteen millions in the public funds to secure the payment of their dividends here, and eventually their capital stock. These were important considerations, and required time to

weigh them maturely. They should have time to consider whether they ought not rather to "fight to the death," to use a phrase used in the House of Commons on another occasion, than to give up their whole rights—whether they should not have the power in themselves to secure their dividends here rather than let them depend, or become chargeable on the territorial revenue of India.—He hoped, therefore, that they might not be hurried on to the discussion of these matters, but have ample time allowed them. (*Hear, hear!*)

Several hon. proprietors here called out to adjourn to Friday.

The *Chairman* said, that there could be no objection to full time being given for the consideration of the question. He would again name Thursday at 12, if that should meet the wishes of hon. proprietors.

A Proprietor moved that the court do adjourn to Friday.

Dr. *Gilchrist* seconded the motion.

Sir *H. J. Brydges* said, that it would be extremely desirable that the business of the court should be carried on with as little delay as possible. Let it be recollected that the government and the country were now waiting for their decision. Surely they would be as much prepared to give that to-morrow as on a later day. He would not, therefore, withdraw his motion for the adjournment of the court to to-morrow, unless requested to do so by the *Chairman*. (*Hear, hear!*)

The first question was about to be put, when

Mr. *Weeding* wished that the two motions might be put, that the opinion of the court might be had as to whether they should meet to-morrow.

The question was then put, and the original motion for the meeting of the court to-morrow was carried.

The court then adjourned to to-morrow at 12.

East-India House, Tuesday, April 16.

A special general Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the papers respecting the Company's charter, laid before the general court on the 25th ultimo.

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) having stated the purpose for

which the court was assembled, and the resolution proposed by Sir John Malcolm on the preceding day having been read,

Sir Harford Jones Brydges rose and said, that, however soberly and properly individuals might estimate their own abilities, still he believed there were none who did not feel, not only that they were capable to form, but to deliver an opinion, on matters with which their affairs were immediately concerned. It was on that principle, and on that principle only, that he ventured to submit to the court his sentiments on the important subject which the proprietors were that day assembled to discuss. The question immediately before the proprietors was, whether the terms offered by the Government to them were such as they could, with advantage and credit to themselves, and with reciprocal advantage to India and England, accept of? He said with advantage to themselves; because, if they were expected to continue the government of millions of people, and if that government were to be administered with ability and integrity, they who undertook it surely deserved something beneficial, some fitting reward, for all the care, anxiety, and responsibility, which they incurred. (*Hear, hear!*) He frankly and candidly admitted, that the gentlemen who spoke before him, and, he believed, those who would speak after him, were more capable than he was to enter into the details of this measure; but whoever had read the able letters which had emanated from the Committee of Correspondence in the course of the communications which had taken place between them and Mr. Grant, would at once perceive that it was less necessary than it otherwise might have been for him to enter at any great length into the subject. (*Hear, hear!*) And perhaps, after all, the best way to treat that important question in this court was to study that correspondence carefully. He yesterday heard in that court with great pleasure and satisfaction much of what fell from an hon. baronet opposite (Sir C. Forbes), but he could not concur with him in thinking that the proprietors ought to appoint a committee of themselves for the purpose of negotiating this business with his Majesty's Ministers. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors was their exe-

cutive, and it was their duty not only to treat with his Majesty's Government, but with every government which it might be deemed necessary to treat with abroad. That was one point which made against the hon. baronet's proposition; and a second was, that such an attempt as the hon. baronet recommended would be attended with incalculable mischief in India. In upholding the directors, they upheld themselves—in lowering them, they lowered themselves. (*Hear, hear!*) The directors were the agents of their choice, and he was most happy to say that they had showed themselves worthy of the trust that was reposed in them (*Hear, hear!*) No situation, in his opinion, was more analogous to that which now subsisted between the Company and the Crown than that of landlord and tenant. A wise landlord, at the end of a long lease, and a judicious tenant, would each take a proper view of his situation. They would not be hastily anxious to separate the one from the other. Neither party would lightly agree to seek new friends and new feelings, unless, with respect to the one or the other, there could be alleged some just cause of complaint. During the existence of the former lease, and of the present, could the Crown accuse the Company of waste—of letting their tenements go to ruin? Could they say

——— “You have
Dispark'd my parks—and fell'd my forest woods?”

No; such complaints were not heard—such complaints could not justly be made. Instead of that, they were told that the public took part against them, and that therefore their lease was to be denied and their property confiscated. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he would ask, what was the situation in which it was proposed to place them, and who constituted the public that called for this change? Did it consist, as the hon. baronet asked yesterday—did it consist of individuals at Bristol, or at Liverpool, or at other places, who wished to have a wider field for speculation, to ruin themselves, to ruin others, and to destroy the interests of two great empires? (*Hear, hear!*) If this were admitted, why might not the Company, on the other hand, call themselves the public also? Were they fewer in number—were they inferior in rank and wealth, and intelligence? He would say no; they were fully

equal in every respect to those who cavilled against them. (*Hear, hear !*) He would ask if the merchants of that great and magnificent city called for such an alteration? He would ask, did the shipping interest of that mighty port call out for it? No, he could not, he would not, assert it; but he would say, in spite of the time-serving press, in spite of what the uninformed might assert elsewhere, that the bulk of the people of England were with the Company. (*Hear, hear !*) And why? Because the Company were seen, in every time of emergency, stepping forward to give assistance to the Government and the country. (*Hear, hear !*) In the awful period of the mutiny at the Nore, when the fate of this mighty empire trembled in the balance, the Company gave great assistance to Government. When the revolutionary war took place, and the precious metals became scarce, were the Company slow in affording aid? And when bread-corn rose to an immense price, did not the Company, by the importation of rice, alleviate the horrors of scarcity? (*Hear, hear !*) The people of England were a great-minded people, and, being so, they must be a grateful people. (*Hear, hear !*) They had seen the Company, on such occasions as he had referred to, putting forth an arm of strength; and, looking to, and recollecting, these occurrences, he was sure that they were with the Company. (*Hear !*) He believed that, in their hearts, even ministers were with them, because what was beneficial and good to the Company could not be prejudicial and pernicious to them. He would not say that the changes which were constantly taking place in human affairs, did not make some alteration necessary for the improvement of the existing system. If that were the case, he would call, in their country's name, for impartiality, for candour, for justice, in framing the alteration. Let it be made in that spirit of liberality and justice that would tend to the profit of all parties, and which should be invariably acted upon when great and important interests were at stake. He received much satisfaction from a part of the speech delivered by the hon. baronet yesterday, and from no portion of it more than from that in which he said, in a bold and determined way, that the trade to China was not gone.

(*Hear, hear !*) There was no man whose opinion on the trade of India and China ought to have more weight than that of Sir Charles Forbes, whose information on the subject was most extensive; and he sincerely hoped that some mode would be hit upon to modify that important part of the question which related to the China trade. He could not recollect, in his own time, or in the course of his reading, any period in which the world was so much swayed as it was at present by mere words. One of these words—the word “monopoly”—was frequently used in a very superficial manner. The trade to China was described as a “monopoly.”—Now that word, in a great number of instances, was coupled with the idea of injustice and oppression; and by a species of mock logic these terms had been very frequently transferred from the word to the Company. Now, he would defy any man fairly to call that which was in this instance described as a monopoly, by any other name than a commercial arrangement for the good government and support of the empire of India. Whoever looked on the China trade as a mere matter of fiscal importance, took a very wrong view of the question. That trade was connected most powerfully, more than individuals were generally aware of, with the welfare of their Indian empire. Then he would ask, was there a man in that room, or under heaven, rash enough to say that the empire of India and its great interests did not claim their most serious consideration? Assailed as Ministers were on all sides with loud cries for the repeal of taxes, he hoped they would pause and reflect seriously before they set adrift a revenue of 4,000,000*l.* a-year, collected at the small expense of 10,000*l.*; and he hoped that for the next twenty years the people would be protected against the deleterious stuff, however low the price, which the crafty Chinaman would endeavour to dispose of, and that they would still continue to enjoy the fragrant and wholesome articles which the Company now offered to them. (*Hear, hear !*) But before the present system was put an end to,—before the exclusive trade to China was abolished,—before others were allowed to take the place of the Company with respect to that trade, he believed that other ministers must be

consulted besides his Majesty's Ministers. The Chinamen wanted neither sense nor discretion, and was it likely that they would act against one of the most decided maxims of commerce, and give up the safe, well-known, and honourable customer, for the Lord knew whom? But those who talked about the abolition of the trade, did not see some other difficulties which stood in the way of such a proceeding. Would the celestial governor of the celestial empire admit into the celestial port all the tag-rag and bob-tail that might be inclined to go there? (*Hear, hear!*) And if he refused to admit them, were they prepared *ruat cælum* and *vi et armis*, to punish what they might call the obstinacy of his temper, and the absurdity of his determination? (*Hear, hear!*) There was no better maxim, both for nations and individuals, than "to let well alone." That was the maxim of a great minister, M. Colbert; and he constantly used it, when applied to, as ministers now were, to make great changes (*Hear, hear!*)—Now, much as he respected Ministers, he would rather that they should follow the example of the old French statesman, than that of the speculating theorists and system manufacturers who now so loudly called out. If he were near to the counsels of Ministers, he would beseech them to consider by whom that great empire, whose fate was now under discussion, had been obtained and governed. Had the men who first began that work, or those who followed and completed the glorious fabric,—had they shown themselves, in any instance, unfit or unable to protect the interests of that empire, or to govern it with ability? He would answer, "No." Would they, then, throw such precious metal into the crucible of speculation, and submit it to the fierce fire of popular opinion, to make the hazardous experiment, whether it would come out a little purified, or be totally annihilated? He hoped they would not. But these, he could not but observe, were times when much more was expected from enactments than could possibly be effected by them. This, however, he would say, that the best and wisest statesman that ever was connected with the Company, acted more than he enacted. He trusted that Ministers would look to history to ascertain the course that had been

pursued by the Company; and if they did so, he was sure that every thing would be found that reflected the highest credit on the Company, and showed that under the Company India had flourished. If history were of any use to future generations, it was to tell them what they should follow, and what they should avoid; and he trusted that by the study of the past, Ministers would be enabled to guide their future proceedings. With respect to the resolution which had been moved by the gallant general, it did not, he thought, on his honour and conscience, go to any extent that was satisfactory. (*Hear, hear!*) He was not present yesterday when Mr. Tucker's excellent minute was read, but he had seen an abstract or *precis* of it in the papers that morning, and he certainly wished that the tone of determination of that court should be taken from that minute (*Hear, hear!*) rather than from the gallant officer's resolution. (*Hear, hear!*) He would here ask one question of the gallant officer, namely, whether that resolution was the consequence of any communication between the gallant officer and his Majesty's Ministers?

Sir J. Malcolm.—Not in the least. He had not spoken a word to them or to any other person on the subject.

Sir H. Jones Brydges said, he was glad to hear it, because, if the case were otherwise, he should have looked upon the resolution as a *mezzo termine* of negotiation between the proprietors and Ministers. He was not much used to public speaking, and he thanked the proprietors for their attention. In conclusion he repeated, that he would take the tone of their proceedings rather from Mr. Tucker's minute than from the resolution.

Sir J. Malcolm could assure the hon. baronet and the court, that he had not the slightest communication with his Majesty's Government on this subject. He had not spoken one word to any minister about it, neither had one word been spoken to him by any member of the Government with reference to it. He believed, when he said this, that the gentlemen behind the bar would bear out the truth of the statement. What he had done was from a feeling of expediency, and did not rest on the cool conviction of his judgment. He chose to adopt this line, and to recommend that which was practicable, rather than

that which they were not likely to effect. He considered the whole scope and view of the question, and the various interests connected with it—the feelings of the country—and the circumstances of the Company.—He recommended not that which was best, or which he deemed most right and proper for the interests of this great empire, but that which, under all the circumstances, could be most surely obtained. He wished now to say a word or two in explanation. The hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had mistaken what he had said on the subject of the 10½ per cent. He certainly viewed it as the substitution of one burden for another, and not as an additional burden. The next point he had to notice was one of a personal nature. He did not conceive that any justification of his conduct was necessary, either to that court or to the public; but the hon. baronet had asserted in his speech, that he (Sir J. Malcolm) and his predecessor, Mountstuart Elphinstone, had spent twelve lacs of rupees in journeying about, as he said, for their own amusement. He could assure the hon. baronet, that there was no part of his duty that was more arduous than that same journeying to countries that had been newly added to the territories of the Company; and if he would only give the subject a moment's thought, he would see the vast importance and absolute necessity of such visitations. If the hon. baronet had made a communication to him upon the subject, he would have clearly shewed him that he and his predecessor had done nothing more than their duty imposed on them, in obtaining an accurate knowledge of the newly-ceded districts. He begged to say thus much in explanation, because it was not very agreeable for statements of this kind to go forth to the public uncontradicted.

Sir Charles Forbes.—“I shall take another opportunity of answering the hon. baronet.”

Mr. C. Mackinnon said, he with much diffidence ventured to present himself to the notice of the court, and to request its indulgence, being unused to public speaking, and very sensible of his inability to express his sentiments upon some of the important questions before them; but having resided in China, and had much commercial intercourse with the native

merchants of Canton and Macao, he begged to offer a few remarks relative to the British trade with that country, founded on personal observation and experience, and sanctioned by the opinion of some of the ablest servants the Company have had in China, whose talents and acquirements would confer honour on any service. He presented himself to the notice of the court for the first time, upon public and independent grounds, and not from any feeling of party, or of hostility to his Majesty's Ministers, or to the estimable and enlightened President of the Board of Control, who supported in the papers before them with his usual candour, ability, and eloquence, the views and policy of the cabinet of which he is a member, relative to the future government of India, and to our future commercial intercourse with China. It was proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, that the Company should surrender their exclusive privilege of trading to China, which had been hitherto considered essential to the government of India, by aiding its finances, and by furnishing at a fixed and most favourable rate of exchange to India, the funds required to defray the territorial charges payable in this country; it was also proposed that the Company should give up all their claims and rights in India, and all their assets both at home and abroad, amounting to upwards of twenty-one millions sterling, and virtually surrender their right to trade in perpetuity, for an annuity of 630,000*l.*, payable half-yearly, to be secured upon the Indian territory exclusively, without any other security for its current payment. And if the price of India stock on and since the 25th ultimo was to be taken as a test of the satisfaction of the proprietors with the terms offered by his Majesty's Ministers, it must be admitted that it had been unequivocally expressed in the money market. Those buyers of stock who huddled up the work of deliberation in a few hours, and found the measure proposed so conducive to the interest and security of the Company as to raise the value of their stock 7 or 8 per cent. on the 25th ultimo, had in his opinion virtually approved of those terms.—The estimated value and amount of the Company's commercial assets were printed, published, and circulated long before the 25th ultimo.

He mentioned those facts, because the late purchasers of stock had, unintentionally, no doubt, created an argument which was considered by some unanswerable, and had also made an impression on the public mind not very complimentary to the gentlemen behind the bar, who, in his humble opinion, had advocated the value and importance, as well as the security, of the Company's trade to China, with great zeal and fidelity, who had duly considered the subject, and who had the best materials for forming a correct judgment. Could he presume, that those to whom he alluded had even glanced at the tenure upon which we hold our Indian possessions, or at the fluctuating character of their revenues? Could he believe, that they gave themselves time to consider the propable results of the changes proposed to be introduced, the immense importance to India of her trade with China, the injurious consequences even of its temporary suspension, and of course of its profits and revenue, and of the large balance which China pays annually to India, amounting to several millions sterling? (*Cheers.*) Could he believe that they even looked at the natural operation of searching and severe reductions? He trusted the rulers of India would never forget, that the prospect of being enabled to pass their declining years in the land of their birth is the great tie which binds her European servants to the parent state. (*Cheers.*) He appealed to the gallant general and to other gentlemen present, if any but those who have resided in that country can sufficiently appreciate the feelings of Englishmen, wasting the vigour of life in its uncongenial climate upon scanty allowances, suffering from the loss of health, perhaps of their dearest friends and connexions in this country, and pining without funds adequate to supply their immediate wants, or to meet the necessary expense of a voyage to their native land. (*Great cheering.*) It was much to be lamented, that some of the reductions already ordered should interfere with that prospect, which was before sufficiently uncertain and remote.

It was too much, in his opinion, to assume, that because the alteration made in the Indian trade in 1813 had been followed by a great increase in the export of some of our manufac-

tures to that country, the opening of the China trade would be attended with similar results. The increase of our exports to India was not, he believed, to be ascribed to any material change in the taste and wants of the natives, but to the general fall in the price of exports and imports, to excess of production, to the want of beneficial employment for capital at home, and more especially to the extraordinary improvement in our machinery; an improvement and consequent reduction of price, "which had been the cause (as eloquently expressed elsewhere by the member for Kircudbright) of banishing the finer fabrics of India from their native soil, and of reducing 500,000 weavers to beggary and ruin." India, an English colony, bore no analogy to China, which differed from India in every thing—in her government and laws, in her landed tenure, in her customs, manners, dress, and immemorial usages. The civil and military power of India, as well as her revenues and resources, were governed by England; but we had no political power or authority in China, where perhaps we were not more arbitrarily governed; considering her international policy, than was conducive to the interests of all parties. Foreigners were required to sell and to buy (small articles excepted) of ten or twelve merchants, generally just and liberal in their dealings, but often harassed, and sometimes oppressed by the corrupt officers of the local government. He had known acts of charity and kindness, and even of generosity, on the part of Hong merchants towards foreigners in misfortune, which would do honour to European princes; and he entertained feelings of gratitude and respect towards that respectable body.

The trading portion of the community appeared prepared to look at the question of opening the trade with China only as a new and extensive channel to their industry and enterprise, without due attention to the difficulties opposed, or probable results of the undertaking. They seemed to be misinformed as to the commercial and foreign policy of China, and as to the real nature and character of the Company's commercial intercourse with that country. The sooner they reconsidered this most important subject, the sooner they would become satisfied of the danger of the

privilege they now sought, and of the fallacies and misrepresentations which had been put forth, to excite clamour and hostility against a long-established trade of the utmost importance to India, and of great value to England. (*Great cheering.*) They supposed, that because their experience of other countries had taught them to believe it difficult to fix a limit to the extension of commerce when left free and open to competition, they were to succeed in China, where the foreign trade was confined to one port, in the hands of ten or twelve merchants, appointed by the government, and conducted under regulations founded upon motives of jealous policy and police. (*Cheers.*) Without, however, such a respectable medium of communication with the local government as the body of Hong merchants, it would, he thought, be impossible even for the Company to carry on a regular and honourable trade with Canton. The scenes of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century would be constantly re-acted. Foreigners were formerly admitted to five ports in China; namely, Canton, Amoy, Limpo, and the Islands of Chusan and Formosa: they were first admitted during the internal commotions and civil wars, which opened the throne of China to her Tartar conquerors, who finally confined the foreign trade to the port of Canton in the year 1757. We ought never to forget, that before the year 1757 the foreign trade had been generally carried on through the influence of presents and bribes to the provincial officers. Goods were sometimes forced on the foreign traders by main force, for which they had not contracted. Surely injustice, extortion, and arbitrary imprisonment, which was also practised in those days, were instruments of gross tyranny, and not of national or legitimate commerce. (*Much cheering.*) Nor ought we to forget, that Japan excludes all nations, the Chinese and Dutch excepted; that the Dutch were expelled from Cochin China after having had a factory and carried on a trade with that country for upwards of forty years, and that our own repeated endeavours to establish a trade with the same country have been unsuccessful. Were we not to avail ourselves of those warnings, and of dear-bought experience? (*Cheers.*) Our expe-

rience of other countries would not apply to China, which had in fact no exterior wants, which, from her earliest age, has shewn no disposition to extend her intercourse with other states, and which has a most exclusive and jealous government. It had been justly observed by an able author who had travelled in China, that "it had ever been the fixed and avowed policy of the court of Peking to discourage international intercourse, and to look to foreign commerce as a source neither of national revenue nor wealth." And would any one acquainted with that empire, assert that the revenue collected on the foreign trade of Canton, and sent to the imperial treasury (about £500,000 annually), could be an object of national consideration? Opposed by such a system, and without the protective influence of the Company, the free-traders would seek the dangerous privilege of competing with each other, both in selling and buying in the Canton market, where they would meet with merchants well acquainted with the general principle of merchants, namely, to sell as dear, and to buy as cheap as they can. It was true, the Americans traded with Canton under the permission of the laws of their country; but they went first in small numbers with the advantage of wearing the dress of Englishmen, and of speaking the same language. They, and all the foreign residents at Canton derived advantage and security from the commanding influence of the Company, as they themselves acknowledged. It was obvious, that whatever commercial privilege the Company obtained from the Chinese government, was also beneficial to the foreigner trader.

Although he entertained no respect for abstract views of free trade, yet he had great respect for the liberal principles of commercial intercourse, and had still greater respect for the feelings and interests of the merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners of this country. He was, in principle, opposed to monopoly, because it imposed restrictions on the employment of capital and industry; but was friendly to monopoly, or, more correctly, to an exclusive privilege, where freedom of trade was impracticable, and where that privilege protected great and important interests; and where he sincerely believed it to be in

reference to the established policy of China, the only safe instrument for maintaining our national honour and most valuable commercial intercourse with that country. (*Cheers.*) He believed freedom to be the best principle of commerce, but not freedom on one side only. Could commerce be carried on successfully in any country without protection? Could the spirit and genius of commercial freedom flourish on the shores of China, opposed by the repulsive and exclusive policy of its government, and the exactions and extortions of its provincial officers? (*Much cheering.*) He begged the court would excuse him for reading an extract from a letter, dated Macao, 5th October 1818, addressed by him to a friend in England, and containing his opinion and that of old European residents at Macao, relative to the appointment of a consul to China. Although the facts contained in it must be familiar to the gentlemen behind the bar, it might be useful to the free-traders to know them.

"Custom and usage have acquired a dominion in this country, which renders its inhabitants generally most abhorrent of change. It is the fixed policy of the government to decline political intercourse with foreign states. It is out of the question to improve, as you suppose, our connection with China by direct regulations from home. The government acknowledge no resident accredited agent from any European sovereign; it is, therefore, clear, that no legislative enactment could uphold or enforce the authority of a consul appointed by the Crown against the expressed or implied consent of the government, which has not been accustomed to look to the King of England for regulating the British trade with Canton, which was not introduced under the management of a consul.

"There is no prospect at present of any political change in this country; England must, therefore, I apprehend, remain satisfied with the practical results of the Company's regulated trade with Canton. The Chinese have given repeated proofs of their dislike to our naval or national flag. Although the consul would not, in my opinion, be acknowledged here in his official capacity as the medium of communication between British subjects and the government, yet his appointment might alter the existing order of the trade at Canton—excite national jealousy and suspicion—and weaken the bonds of union and respect which maintain our present commercial intercourse with China. Without being acknowledged by the government, he could have no official weight or

political influence in resisting insolence or oppression; nor is it reasonable to suppose that the local government would favour him either in screening or protecting the subjects under his nominal protection, by compromising the interests of truth and justice, as it has done on several occasions in its representations to Peking, in order to give a legal covering to the settlement of existing disputes.

"The Chinese are not fond of strangers. Custom and habit have the force of law in this country. In cases of manslaughter, and other offences against the law, they would not look to the consul, but to the chief of the factory, and visit the punishment, according to their established principle, where it would fall most effectually. They would not look to two separate heads belonging to the same nation, tribe, or family. The same principle, as you know, prevailed formerly in Europe. The consular character would not, in my opinion, add either to the influence or the dignity of the chief of the factory, as you suppose, or to the influence of the Company; for his appointment would, doubtless, be viewed by the government as a prelude to ulterior measures, and as preparatory to a change in our commercial intercourse, and of that experience and settled influence which have been the objects of the Company for near a century to acquire, and which it is the interest of the Hong merchants, if not of the local government, to preserve.

"The American consul has neither rank nor official authority in this country. The Chinese look upon him as on any other individual, according to his conduct and dealings and personal qualities. In an open trade, frauds and impositions would be practised as formerly; disputes and differences between sellers and buyers would often take place; and by what experience or argument can it be shown that the consul would have weight or influence to bring them to a just and honourable settlement? Such an appointment conferred on the chief of the factory could not, in my opinion, prevent disputes, but multiply them; for even with him it would excite jealousy and suspicion, and it might create liabilities and embarrassments, without any advantage whatever to the Company; whilst his conduct might be questioned, if not arraigned, in England, by those who might feel themselves aggrieved in their intercourse with Canton and Macao. Supposing any person belonging to one of his Majesty's ships visiting China was to commit an offence against the law, however unintentionally, as in the year 1800, it would be in vain for the consul to plead the usual strong and reasonable ground set up by the Company's representatives—namely, that they represented only the East-India Com-

pany; that they have no power over his Majesty's subjects, who are independent of them, and who are subject only to the authority of the King and laws of England.

"The situation of a British consul in this country would, in my opinion, be incompatible with our national honour and the dignity of our government at home. It would ill become his public character to follow the example of the Company's representatives (though a commendable example on their part) on the score of forbearance and indifference, and to indignity and annoyance from the officers of the local government. A man of honour and character would not remain in possession of functions which he could not exercise with credit to himself, or advantage to his country. Any submission or concession he could make on any occasion, however urgent, at the expense of personal honour or national character, would have no other effect than to injure the interests he was sent to protect, and to invite insult, annoyance, and encroachment.

"You are aware that the representatives of the Company are brought up in the service of the Company here; they live on terms of intercourse and confidence with the Hong merchants. They act as an individual with unity of purpose; they derive their influence from the high credit and character of the Company for punctuality and good faith; from the patronage of apportioning a trade among the merchants equal to about two millions sterling annually—from the direct management of that trade—from the power of suspending it—and from the respect which the Chinese invariably entertain for old friends, and for what has been long established, however opposed to our national prejudices and opinions. It is impossible to contend successfully with long-established customs and precedents enforced by an arbitrary government, where we have no direct authority or political influence to oppose them.

"A gentleman invested by his Majesty with consular authority could not submit to the indignity of being deprived of his servants—of having his letters returned unopened, far less to insulting threats, without a forfeiture of national honour and character, and the just imputation of a cowardly and base submission. It will, in my humble opinion, be wise to let well alone, and not to excite national jealousy, or to commit the trade to any authority which cannot protect it."

As connected with the extract just read, he begged to state a few facts, in his judgment, both important and instructive. The American trade was suspended for the first time in the

year 1821, in consequence of one of their seamen, charged with manslaughter, having been required by the local government to be given up to the Chinese laws for trial, and, of course, for execution. The Americans at first resisted the demand; but finding all the weight arising out of their long-established influence and dealings unavailing, the unfortunate man was seized upon, tried, and strangled; and the consul, who was much respected in China, afterwards resigned; and he had not heard that the Americans have since sent a consul to that country. The same demand was made by the local government on the Company's representatives for the same offence, in the years 1800, 1807, 1810, 1812, 1814, and 1824, but successfully resisted. It was not so in the year 1784, when our influence in China was still weak, and we could not save ourselves from the disgrace and cruelty of giving up, not a culprit to justice, but an innocent man to be strangled!

He was very apprehensive that the Chinese government would view the proposition to carry on unrestricted trade with jealousy and suspicion, and that it could not be maintained either with credit or honour, without negotiation, and perhaps a demonstration, if not the actual employment of force; and if force were once employed, would the proud and imperious court of Peking permit its subjects to trade with us, unless *we acquired territory*? It had been suggested, in a petition from Canton, to establish the trade in some insular position on the Chinese coast, but would the Chinese government give its consent; and if possessed without its consent, would it not extend to it the restrictions of its jealous and exclusive policy; and would not this country incur the expense of a military, if not of a naval force, to uphold our national character, if not to defend our new position?

The Chinese government had hitherto considered the foreign trade as a trade of barter or ready money. Canton was situated in a southern corner of the empire, and was on that account a distant and inconvenient part for carrying on the foreign trade. The merchants of Canton were neither the carriers of the imports to the provinces, nor of the exports to Canton. He was satisfied, that it would be both

unwise and impolitic to permit private ships from this country to proceed to Canton, even under the protection or flag of the Company, without a previous understanding with the local government, if not with the court of Peking; and in this conviction, he considered himself supported by the petition he held in his hand, dated Canton, 24th December 1830, presented to the House of Commons by an eminent person (Sir Robert Peel), and printed by order of the House on the 20th ultimo. He begged to read the clauses to which he referred, and also the following:—

“Your Petitioners consider it a duty, which they owe to truth and justice, to declare to your honourable House, that they attribute the evils which have been enumerated to the nature and character of the Chinese government, and not to any want of proper spirit and firmness in the agents of the East-India Company, who have on various occasions opposed effectual resistance to many of them, which would not have been attempted by individuals pursuing their separate interests, and unconnected by any bond of union; the servants of the Company have insisted on being heard by the government, and have maintained the right of addressing it in the Chinese language, when that has been denied to other foreigners. Privileges have thus been repeatedly gained, and the most serious evils averted.”

It would, he thought, he admitted, that the petitioners seemed little disposed to look upon the laws of China either with delicacy or respect. From its spirit of resentment, if not of resistance, we might draw our own conclusions as to the probable results of an open trade with China, and of displacing the long-established and protective influence of the Company. He offered his humble opinion upon public grounds; and it was founded on much observation and long experience. It did not at present appear that the Chinese government was even to be consulted!

His experience of the Chinese taught him to consider them a sober, industrious, ingenious, and intelligent people, in whatever related to their own country. The government was very arbitrary and despotic in the exercise of the laws and approved usages of the country; and its provincial officers were insolent, overbearing, and generally corrupt. The government was fond of appealing to propriety and common sense, to reason and benevolence in its proceedings, and of shewing that it acts agreeably to ancient law and usage. It might appear to the court of Peking both natural and reasonable, on our part, to seek commercial privileges on a fair, reci-

procal, and honourable basis, which would act as a permanent security of peace and concord between the two nations, and prove beneficial to both. With these objects, we might solicit from the court of Peking a port, or ports, where we could obtain the articles we required at the cheapest rate, and exchange our exports to the best advantage. His Majesty's Ministers could have no hesitation in giving a national guarantee that we wanted no accession of territory, and that we had no political objects in view.

Importance was justly attached by the petitioners to the privilege established through the Company's representatives in the year 1814, namely, that of addressing the local government in the Chinese language, which could not have been obtained by private traders, or by the King's representative, unless acknowledged by the government. It was not, however, conceded as an exclusive privilege, as declared by the local government in 1829. The then President of the Select Committee (Mr. Elphinstone) was highly respected, he might say beloved, both at Canton and Macao. His manly character and stern integrity, his sound judgment and superior talents, and his uniform kindness and active benevolence of heart, gave confidence, weight, and dignity to all his proceedings; and he was ably supported by his enlightened colleague, Sir George Staunton, the first servant of the Company who acquired the Chinese language, and led the way to Chinese literature. There is perhaps no country where moral qualities, when combined with intellectual qualifications, are so much respected as in China.

Individuals could not afford to supply this country with teas without a fair mercantile profit. He was clearly of opinion that the importers of teas in a free trade would have to pay a higher price for them at Canton than the Company had usually paid, and would also have to pay a higher exchange both upon this country and India; and what security could the public have against adulteration, which the rivalry among the private traders, their inexperience, and the fluctuating nature of their dealings, as well as their want of unity and permanent influence, would be certain to insure? In speaking of the price of teas, we should always refer to their

quality; for no description of goods could vary more in quality, and of course in price, than teas, especially the black. In point of fact, the Company might be said to regulate the price of teas at Canton (in an open trade, it *was probable* this influence would be transferred to *very different hands*), and to command the refusal of all the best congenes since the dissolution of the old Dutch and Danish companies. Their teas were carefully and judiciously selected, of good quality according to their kind; and the Company had also the advantage of being the principal buyers of teas, and were always good paymasters. The Hong merchants very seldom sent woollens to the inland provinces on their own account, and they were so little in demand, that the tea dealers who receive a certain quantity of them from the Hong merchants in repayment of teas, instead of carrying them to the tea country, not unfrequently sold them at a loss to the shopkeepers of Canton for new or unstamped dollars, which they carry with them. The consumption of woollens in China was opposed by climate and the use of furs; by a comparative heavy duty, particularly on camlets, and by the cheapness, superior beauty, and excellent quality of some of the cotton, silk, and satin manufactures of the country. From three and a-half to four silk or satin garments could be bought at Canton for the price of one of fine English cloth. To secure the English prime cost of cloth of good quality in the Canton market, the supply must be uniform and regular, and adapted to the demand. He knew of no market that is so long in recovering from a glut.

It was admitted, that the Company's exclusive privilege of trading to China had been of great benefit to India and England; and, indeed, what commercial establishment in Asia or elsewhere, had ever surpassed that of the Company at Canton in commercial credit and financial value. (*hear, hear!*) Surely such an edifice, which had cost so many years to erect, was not to be devoted to a new and appalling experiment, or destined to become a fallen monument of our national and commercial character in China—to be succeeded by storms of passion, by struggles and results, which might for ages tarnish our national honour, and sink our credit

in that country. (*hear!*) Did the Chinese or their government want the good things of the world produced in England? What article of English produce or manufacture could at present be sold to advantage at Canton? Where were the strong and unequivocal reasons to justify the sudden and sweeping change now proposed? Was the measure of opening the trade to China of so certain and infallible a character as to render the cessation of the Company's trade with that country a matter of state necessity? Was it of such great and obvious national benefit as to require the sacrifice of that trade, and of the interests immediately dependant on it? What succession of events, what change in the internal circumstances or foreign policy of China had taken place, either to encourage or to promise a more diffusive or secure system of commerce than that which is already established. Were there any new considerations of mutual interest to induce the court of Peking to change that system of commercial intercourse with foreigners which she considered the best adapted to her fixed and long established policy? (*hear!*)

The size and quality of the Company's ships (which were built for war as well as mercantile purposes), the discipline observed on board of them, the great respectability and experience of their commanders and officers, were well known and appreciated by the Chinese, and had contributed to uphold the commercial character and protective influence for which he contended. The court of Peking was very tenacious of first principles, and ever watchful of the maintenance of the ancient laws and usages of the country. Men, the best informed, and of the soundest understanding, could not foresee either the commercial or political results of the change now contemplated, and which, under any circumstances, could not be even undertaken without a sacrifice of important interests, and a grievous loss to many thousands of respectable individuals. (*hear, hear, hear!*) Although that proud and imperious court, which had ever valued peace as a great national blessing, might not at this moment be disposed to quarrel with the conquerors of India, or with the nation which reigned on the ocean, so long as the integrity of its laws, the dignity of the empire, and its sense of national ho-

nour would permit it to remain in repose, yet we might learn, when too late, that we undervalued the genius and physical power of that extraordinary country, with which Russia had more than once unsuccessfully measured the strength of her eastern dominions. Russia, therefore, stood upon her books as a tributary state; and so strictly and fearlessly did the court of Peking watch her national policy towards Russia, that she refused permission to trade with two Russian merchantmen which went to Canton in the year 1806, without even the plea of local complaint, or national insult being assigned.* (*hear, hear!*)

He had great confidence in the discretion and judgment, as well as in the superior capacity and intelligence of the President of the Board of Control, and sanguinely hoped that before his Majesty's Ministers submitted the proposed measure to Parliament, they would see ample reasons for reconsidering our present peaceable and prosperous commercial intercourse with China, with that regard to most important interests, and with that due estimate of the agency to be employed, which became wise and able statesmen, and that they would neither overlook the just claims of the Company, nor the immense debt of gratitude due to them and their servants. They would bear in mind the immense importance of the Indian trade to China; that British India is one of the first military powers in the world, which adds to the strength and military character of England; that she yields an annual revenue of about twenty-three millions sterling, that she has never been a burden on the national resources; that our exports to and imports from India, and her export trade to China in the season of 1830-31 amounted to upwards of eighteen millions sterling; that the yearly revenue collected at home on the imports from India and China, is upwards of four millions sterling, and that the annual expenditure of near three millions sterling, drawn for territorial charges, is no contemptible advantage to the nation. The teak forests of India were valuable, and

may become more so in future wars. She afforded great national benefit by furnishing an annual demand for her service to young gentlemen of education, for whom it was now impossible to obtain suitable appointments either at home or in the colonies. The annual profits of commerce, and savings from capital and professional incomes by British-born subjects in India, together with the interest of that portion of the registered debt which is held by them, cannot be estimated at less than three millions sterling. He therefore agreed with the hon. baronet and gallant general, that we were bound by gratitude as well as by duty to consult the improvement and happiness of the people of India. But was this to be done best by giving the Company's executive very little, if any, direct legal or political power, in her government? (*hear!*)

Surely it would not be contended in a British Parliament, that the company of merchants through whose public spirit and agency such great and substantial benefits had been conferred upon India and England, who had made much greater sacrifices for the discovery and protection of new channels of trade in Asia than individuals could afford to do, who had added most important possessions to the parent state, to which no parallel could be found in the history of other nations, were not justly entitled to liberal and solid advantages. (*Cheers.*) It was impossible to believe that either his Majesty's Ministers or the country would overlook the just claims of the Company, or the immense debt of national gratitude due to them and their servants, whose general character, together with the eminent services they had rendered to their country, were worthy of the highest praise, and would no doubt obtain consideration from Parliament; and it should also be remembered, that to those servants, and to the Company who employed them, England was indebted for her splendid empire in the East, as well as for much of her wealth, and of that commercial and political greatness which gave her superior importance and elevation amongst the nations of Europe and Asia. (*hear!*)

Mr. Weeding said, he was glad that he had given way to the honourable Proprietor who had just addressed the court, since it gave him an opportunity for making a few remarks upon a part

* The Russian trade with Kiahkhta was suspended not many years ago. It has been suspended for years together, at different times, since the treaty of peace concluded between Russia and the Chinese, on the 14th of June 1728; according to that treaty, a Russian mission, composed of four priests and six young men, who are obliged to study the Chinese language, reside at Peking. The mission is changed every tenth year.

of what the honourable proprietor had stated. It was highly important, that, in the endeavours to come to a proper and just conclusion upon this subject, they should look solely to the facts of the case; and therefore he had some reason to complain of the use which the honourable proprietor had made of the petition, some extracts from which he had been pleased to read. He would inform the honourable proprietor that the petition was drawn and signed by as just and honourable men, aye, and by as able men, commercially speaking, as ever entered that court. Why did not the honourable proprietor tell them, that the petition, which was signed in December 1830, was immediately consequent on the alarm that was raised, and the advice that was given to the merchants by the authorities at Canton, to withdraw their capital, because their commerce was in danger? They raised the cry of "*saue qui peut*"—they said, withdraw your property from the hands of the Chinese—take care of yourselves—nothing is safe under this government, as things are at present—you cannot carry on your commerce with credit or security to the important interests committed to your charge—we therefore give you warning, that you may have an opportunity of escaping from the difficulties and dangers which surround you, for we are unable, under present circumstances, to afford you protection. This, he it remarked, was the language of the Company's authorities at Canton, and exhibited a state of things which was borne out by the petition itself. And yet the petition is brought forward by the honourable proprietor (Mr. Mac-kinnon), to prove, against reason and fact, that under the Company's auspices only can due protection be obtained, and the China trade be conducted with safety and success. (*hear !*) That petition shewed, what was well known, that the Company possessed considerable influence by virtue of their trade; but it also shewed the great extent and importance of the British trade generally with China. (*hear, hear !*)

He would tell the honourable proprietor, that at the time this petition was drawn up by that most respectable body of British merchants at Canton, the Company's trade did not exceed 11,000,000 of dollars annually, while the trade in which those merchants were interested amounted to upwards

of 30,000,000 of dollars. (*hear, hear !*) Did the honourable proprietor think that those gentlemen could or ought to be satisfied with such a state of things? Then what did the petitioners say? Why, that the Company, notwithstanding all the influence of the trade to the amount of 11,000,000 of dollars, could not afford them sufficient protection. The Company, with their assets of £23,000,000, might not perhaps feel much injury from a casual quarrel with the Chinese—but what, he asked, was the situation of those merchants who were threatened with loss and danger to their whole property, and that, too, perhaps, by the indiscretion and want of firmness of those very authorities who were so highly praised by the honourable proprietor? What was it, he should like to know, that had given the Company the influence of which so much had been said? What was it, but the commerce which they carried on—and why should not similar commerce produce similar influence? The commercial resident of the East-India Company could not threaten China with war; he could not call forth armies or navies to maintain his dignity. No—his strength, and that of the Company, was in their commerce; and the authorities, by acting as they had done on the occasion to which he had referred, proved that they were feeble and inefficient instruments for protecting the commerce of the Company, much less that of the private British merchants, which had grown up to so great a degree of importance as nearly to exceed in value three times the amount of that of the Company.

As to the observation about the impracticability of establishing a King's representative in China for the protection of British interests, the principle was by no means a new one. For what purpose, he should like to know, were the costly embassies of Lords Macartney and Amherst sent out, but to obtain the same thing—a King's representative at Peking or Canton, greater freedom of intercourse, and more kindly relations with the Chinese, a mitigation of duties, and, if possible, a settlement on the coast of China, where the British trade might be carried on free from the danger of interruption, either from the indiscretion of British authorities on the one hand, or the corrupt practices of the Chinese on the other. These objects are urged

with great ability and force in the petition from the merchants of Canton of December 1830. They justly observe, that the embassies alluded to failed, not because of the impracticability of the object which they sought for, but of the manner in which it was pursued. The ambassadors appointed were treated as tribute-bearers, and experienced all the indifference, indignity, and neglect which such a character has uniformly met with from the court of China. If the English authorities had endeavoured to attain their end by firm and persevering claim and remonstrance, their success would have been much more probable.

When the honourable proprietor, therefore (Mr. Mackinnon), desires us to listen to his simple story, written by himself from Macao many years ago, he might as well ask us to prefer the experience of childhood to that of mature age. His opinion is contradicted by the enlightened British community at Canton, who conduct a commerce, which has increased in a fourfold degree since the honourable proprietor had any personal experience on the subject.

He was greatly concerned to observe the straggling nature of the discussion on the preceding day, which he must say was very unsuitable to the grave and important subject before them. The debate ought to proceed upon the footing of the evidence taken before Parliament, upon the examination of facts. To the evidence of those, therefore, he should refer, as the only means of coming to a sound and just judgment upon the subject.

In the first place, he should notice the improvement, from the year 1814, in the revenue of India. What then was the state of the case? In 1814, when the present lease begun,—for that was the term which had been applied to the Company's charter, though he confessed he did not think it desirable to give it that name, because he did not admit that the Company and the Government stood in the relation of tenant and landlord, in 1814 the revenue of India amounted to £16,000,000; and in 1829 it had increased to £22,000,000. It was very true that this increase was partly owing to the acquisition of new territory: but it was also owing to improved cultivation of the land, to enlarged commercial dealings, to the more effi-

cient administration of the government, to the enactment of better laws, and to increase of population, which good laws have always the effect of producing. Was it not then undoubtedly, highly honourable to the Company, that during the period of time which he had now mentioned, the revenue of India had increased without the imposition of fresh taxation, excepting the trifling difference occasioned by the stamp duties? (*hear, hear!*) This, he repeated, was highly honourable to the Company; and no less so was the fact, that out of fifteen millions derived in the course of fifteen years from the profit on the China trade, nearly six millions had been given to India. Besides £4,900,000 which the Company had given to India, they had paid up, £800,000 of the Bond debt—making a total of £5,700,000. Had then this Company done nothing for the benefit of India? (*hear, hear!*) Was no advantage given to India, by the rates of exchange established between that country and this? He asserted that, on a calculation of those rates of exchange, the Company had given four millions more to India during the same period of time. (*hear, hear!*) It was not his intention to advert to what was said yesterday in that court further than to observe, that though he could not express his concurrence in all the statements made by an hon. proprietor in his very discursive speech, that he perfectly agreed in one of his remarks: that the proposed plan of Ministers was intended to court popularity, and to gain for themselves an accession of power. With respect to this point, he and the hon. proprietor were entirely of the same opinion. He had attentively read the resolutions moved yesterday by an hon. and gallant general, and he must confess that he thought them hardly firm enough to meet the encroaching spirit by which the Company was assailed. (*hear, hear!*) At the same time he was ready to admit, that under all the circumstances of the case, he perceived wisdom in them, and he thought that the proprietors could scarcely do better than assent to them, with two alterations which he would afterwards suggest. (*hear!*) He founded this opinion on the evidence before them; and he put it to the Court, whether it was possible to come to a sound judgment, without

maturely considering all the documents applicable to the case. As early as the year 1830, when the Duke of Wellington was Minister, the subject of the renewal of the charter came under consideration; and in a minute signed "Ellenborough, W. Astell, and R. Campbell, 16th October 1830," he found what were the sentiments of the Government at that time. The Duke of Wellington stated, "that a period was fast approaching when the Parliamentary notice must be given of the termination of the Company's exclusive privileges in 1834, and as it might be thought necessary to advert to that circumstance in the King's speech on the ensuing meeting of Parliament, he had requested to see the Chairs, in order to ascertain what the views and intentions of the Company would be, in the event of its being considered expedient that the Court of Directors should continue to exercise functions similar to those now entrusted to them in the government of India, but that the Company should no longer possess the monopoly of the China trade." He found by the minute, that a long discussion ensued on this point; and that the Chairs stated, "that they apprehended rather a diminution than an increase of revenue: upon which the Duke of Wellington said that should the expectation expressed by Lord Ellenborough be disappointed, the deficit must be made good by loans or otherwise, as Parliament might direct." The Duke of Wellington, it will be seen, had come to the conclusion that the monopoly of the China trade must cease: "But" his grace proceeded, "that by the supposition of the revenue of India being no longer assisted by the profits of the China monopoly, it would be necessary to subject the expenditure to general and efficient control." The conclusion, then, that he drew from this statement was, that whatever persons might compose the government of this country, it was impossible for the Company to prevent the sacrifice of the China monopoly. The Rt. Hon. Charles Grant told them that in any case the China trade should be opened. (*Cries of no!*) As his representation was denied, he would quote the rt. hon. gentleman's own words: Mr. Grant said, "whatever may be the decision of the Company, I must repeat, that

it is not the intention of the government to recommend to Parliament the renewal of the Company's exclusive privilege of trade with China." This, he thought, was much to the same purpose as what he had stated. If this be the case, then, sure he was, that the Company had no chance of obtaining a renewal of their exclusive privilege in the China trade. Some gentlemen thought that the good government of India required this privilege of trade by the way of China in order to effect favourable remittances for the sake of India, and that this ought to be conceded in consideration of other advantages which Great Britain enjoyed from its connexion with that country; but the British merchant and people would not consent to this, and it was not in the power of the minister of the crown, if inclined, to give effect to it. He would, then, ask the gentlemen who sat around him to consider, as men of business, whether it were possible for them to come to a compromise on this subject at a more convenient time than the present? (*hear, hear!*) Taking it for granted that it was not possible for them to obtain a renewal of the China monopoly at the expiration of the present charter in 1834, the next point to consider, he repeated, was, whether the present period was not the most advantageous for them to effect a compromise. If they came to the conclusion that it was, he would advise them to shew that they were disposed to give way to government—to say that they were ready to accept a compromise, but only on such liberal terms as the value of their property, and the situation in which they stood, entitled them to. (*hear, hear!*) The question then arose, what was the amount of their property? and he would take the estimate from the calculation which appeared in the papers before the court. By that he learned that the commercial property claimed by the Company, exclusive of property in India, was as follows:—

The commercial, as computed by the Company on the 1st of May 1829		£21,103,182
Reimbursements of wars previous to 1765		£3,616,000
Loss—home bond debt at that time outstanding ..		1,616,000
		2,000,000
		<hr/> £23,103,182 <hr/>

The commercial capital computed

at £21,102,182 on the 1st of May 1829 is thus composed:

Cash at home and abroad, and property in the public funds	£2,186,128
Goods and merchandize, at home and abroad	7,383,037
Property afloat, and freight thereon	3,631,897
Debts due to the Company, at home and abroad, for goods sold and investments	2,227,195
Buildings and dead stock	1,467,967
East-India annuities	1,207,560
Due from territory	4,631,906
	£22,696,585
Deduct debts	1,534,403
	£21,102,182

The only item on which any doubt was thrown was the last; and the nature of the doubt with respect to that was thus stated by Mr. Charles Grant:

"Of the sum stated to be due to commerce from territory, amounting to £4,631,906, a large amount is open to question, independently of the surplus of commercial profits, which is liable to appropriation under the 53d of Geo. III." This, then, was the only item upon which he had been able to raise any doubt. The rt. hon. gentleman proceeded to state, "that it has also been, as you well know, a matter of dispute whether the home bond-debt (amounting to £3,796,000) is chargeable to the territorial or commercial branch." Since the Act of Parliament which renewed their charter in 1814, it had always been considered that the home bond-debt was a territorial debt: but if that were not the case, and the commercial property of the Company was made liable for it, it could only reduce its amount to £20,000,000; which would then be the capital in the possession of the Company available for the supply of the dividend of 10½ per cent. This being the case, he asked gentlemen to consider whether the terms of the government were fair? (*hear, hear!*) Was it common honesty, to ask the Company to surrender this property for a guarantee fund of £1,200,000? (*hear, hear!*) It was one of the wildest propositions that he had ever heard, and it was impossible for the proprietors to accede to it. (*hear, hear!*) He joined with the gentleman who had spoken before him, in giving his tribute of praise to the Court of Directors. He thought that the arguments used by them far exceeded, in point of ability and soundness, those employed by the Board of Control. (*hear, hear!*) The minute of correspondence and

the letter afterwards written by the Court, placed the character of the Company, for just and sound logical reason and ability, in the highest point of view. (*hear, hear!*) And how was that letter met by Government? In the most dictatorial style. (*hear!*) "They had made up their minds and let the Company beware how they rejected the propositions that were offered them. If they did not submit, not only would their rights, established by acts of Parliament, be violated, but every inference, legal and moral, disregarded." (*hear, hear!*) Every species of threat had been resorted to in order to intimidate the Company. Would the proprietors believe, if they had not read the papers, that they were told, that there was this overwhelming reason for their acceptance of the propositions of Government, namely, that unless they refused to give up all their rights, privileges, and property, their commercial assets might be made liable for the payment of the territorial debt? (*hear, hear!*) And this was said in defiance of the act of Parliament of the 33d of George III. chapter 52, the charter act before the last, which declared the Indian debt to be TERRITORIAL, "to have been incurred for the defence and protection of the BRITISH possessions in INDIA."—(*hear, hear, hear!*) It was in the face also of the last charter act, passed the 21st of July 1813, which declared that "it is not reasonable that the commercial funds of the said Company should be exposed to embarrassment by payments on account of territorial charges," and which directed them to keep the commercial and territorial debts distinct and separate.—(*hear, hear, hear!*) Notwithstanding this, they were told that unless they submitted to the dictation of Government, their commercial assets might be assigned to the payment of the territorial debt, because the bonds given in India happened to be issued in the name of the East-India Company.—(*hear, hear!*) Oh! fie on this. Did this, or did it not, proclaim the voice, and mark the hand of the spoiler? (*hear, hear!*) He asked the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, many of whom were in that court, what they would think, if they were told, that the exchequer bills must be paid by Lord Grenville, because his name only was attached to them? (*hear, hear!*)

What was it that had made this country the emporium of the world? not the skill and enterprize merely, but the probity of the British merchant. (*hear, hear!*) If Great Britain seek to maintain her rank in the scale of nations, she must trust to her moral influence rather than to her physical strength for that purpose. (*hear, hear!*) But if a minister of the Crown be permitted to breathe a sentiment or utter a doubt which may lay down a law of constructive justice, which has a tendency to reverse the common sense, order, and character of public proceedings,—which seeks to make that which was right, appear wrong, and is at variance with the unerring nature of truth and justice; if this can be permitted without exciting indignant remonstrance on the part of every man who hears and observes him, then he (Mr. Weeding) would say, that the character of this country was on the decline. (*hear, hear, hear!*) There was one point, with respect to which he could not agree with the last speaker. He confessed that, with reference to this question, he had no confidence whatever in the men composing that part of his Majesty's Government which was connected with India. In the papers which had been submitted to them, the right hon. the President of the Board of Control had shewn great commercial tact and talent, but an utter want of sound political judgment. If he were sent back, therefore, to the Board of Trade, he might in his opinion be of greater service to the country, than at the head of the department over which he was now placed. It was not his fault that he was obliged to come to this conclusion, which he did from the evidence before them; it was the fault of those who placed themselves in high situations, from a desire to grasp at any thing which might add to their own power and influence, however inconsistent such a course might be with the welfare of the country, or with the honesty and justice of public measures. It was his decided opinion that Ministers, in proposing that the Company should retire from trade altogether, were desirous of courting popular favour; yet he would do them the justice to say, that public opinion had been so strongly expressed against the continuance of any exclusive privileges of

trade, that they could scarcely be expected, if they were inclined, successfully to support them. But in making this admission, he must at the same time say, that he could not see the equity or reason of asking the Company, in the first place, to make the most serious sacrifices, and then to undertake the government of India without sufficient powers. (*hear, hear!*) This was a proposition gratuitous on the part of the Ministers of the Crown which they had no occasion to make, which tended to their own aggrandizement, and in which they were likely to be opposed, rather than supported, by the country. (*hear, hear!*) How, then, could he trust such men, when he found they were desirous of putting in a claim to the government of India, which, if successful, would prove alike inimical to the interests, and dangerous to the preservation of that empire? This claim had been endeavoured to be supported by the evidence of one gentleman, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, who was supposed to be the friend, and, it was said, was the adviser of the President of the Board of Control. He had been in the civil service of the Company in Bengal. By the papers which were in the hands of the Proprietors, it appeared that this gentleman was examined on the nature of the government of India, in reference to the supply of those able civil servants whom the Company had been in the habit of selecting and sending to that country. Mr. Holt Mackenzie was asked what his opinion was with respect to the supply of these instruments of the future government of India. The question was put to him in the following form: "In the event of the amount of patronage being thus limited, and it being necessary to place that amount in the hands of some persons in England, considering the nature of the whole case with regard to the interests of India as well as with regard to the interests of the public in England, what would you conceive to be the best scheme to adopt under such circumstances?" To this question Mr. Holt Mackenzie made the following answer: "I confess my impression is, that if the government of England and its colonies be administered on principles of strict economy, it will, so far as concerns the immediate interests of this country, be rather a desirable thing to give the

King's government the home patronage of India (*hear, hear!*); for I should rather apprehend that, with a strict economical system of administration, the King's government will scarcely be strong enough without some such addition to its patronage. Supposing, therefore, economy to be enforced, and all improper interference in the patronage of India prevented, I should think the increase of patronage in the King's government, to the extent implied in the question, to be on the whole an advantage. This, I am aware, is not likely to be a popular notion; and if it should be thought objectionable to give the patronage to the King's government, I should imagine it might be easily disposed of otherwise. Civil appointments might be given the universities or other bodies, as has been more than once proposed; the principle of competition being largely, if not exclusively, followed. As to military appointments, I see no reason why they should not be sold; I mean cadetships." The next question was: "You have stated that with respect to the domestic interests of England, you could view without apprehension the Indian patronage vested in the King's government; what effect do you think such an arrangement would have on the good government of India?" To which Mr. Mackenzie replied: "I should imagine, if the system of service and promotion in India be continued unchanged, it would have no immediate effect on the government of India. I see no reason to think that the King's Ministers would appoint better men than the Directors; on the other hand, I see no reason for imagining that they would appoint worse. If, however, the King's government were to be subject to no control in the general administration of India, and could turn it to the purposes of patronage, I should then apprehend greater abuse than I conceive is likely to occur under the present system." Such was the evidence given by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, who had been appointed to India under the present system, having been educated at the college at Hertford. He (Mr. Weeding) remembered a discussion in that court on the subject of the Company's college, when the brother of the right hon. the President of the Board of Control took a leading part in the discussion, and advanced opinions in

favour of that institution, which he, and many other proprietors, deemed most erroneous. Among other reasons cited by that gentleman in its favour, one was, that the college had sent out many clever students to India, and among the rest, Mr. Holt Mackenzie. Now, he (Mr. Weeding), from the experience of the present opinions of that and other gentlemen, concluded, that his example made against, rather than in favour of the college education; for, whatever his talents may be, there was one species of knowledge which every public man ought to possess, with which he seemed to be utterly unacquainted, and that was, the science of good government. (*hear, hear!*) Now, was it not most improper that this gentleman's connection with government was allowed to continue for one moment after his public declaration (though attempted to be qualified by a subsequent answer, which rendered it worse), that *in order to administer economically the government of Britain, it was necessary for the Minister of the Crown to have the patronage of India. The King's government would not be strong enough without it!!* The interests of India then were to be sacrificed, in the opinion of this gentleman, who has derived his fortune and any public merit he possessed from the present mode of choosing public servants for that country, because it is deemed necessary for the welfare of England that her resources should be economized. He would ask, was not the good government of India and of England necessarily connected? (*hear, hear!*) Ought we to sacrifice that country, in order to promote the good government of this? It was reported that great advantage would be conferred on India by the adoption of the proposals of the government; that assertion alone would not satisfy the public, in India or in England. One thing, which did great honour to the Court of Directors, was the disposition which they had shewn to support the interests of the natives of India. He entreated the Directors to endeavour to make this general court a nucleus and rallying point for the friends of India; that their proceedings may go forth to the public, and make that impression on the people of England, which was always produced on them by truth and justice. (*hear, hear!*) It was quite impossible to touch upon this question

without adverting a little to details, which he would do as briefly as possible. According to the Paper of Hints, it was proposed that the East-India Company should retain their political functions; but the Court of Directors had very properly objected to undertake the government of India unless sufficient powers were entrusted to them for that purpose. It was suggested that the power of recalling the governor-general, the governors of the presidencies, and the commanders of the forces, should no longer be retained by the East-India Company. What would be the effect of taking away this power? At present the Company possessed nominally the privilege of appointing the governor-general and others: but as their selection was subject to the approval of the Board of Control, the nomination was virtually in the hands of government. If, then, the power of recall were taken away from the Company, was it to be expected that they could beneficially administer the government of India? He could not contemplate, without feeling serious alarm, the abuse of patronage which must necessarily take place, if the governor-general and others were to be entirely independent of the Company. Under the present system no abuse of such a power could occur, because the Directors were reciprocally checks upon each other: and he was therefore not prepared to enter into any compromise, unless the power of recall was retained by the Court of Directors. (*hear, hear!*) One of the conditions upon which the gallant general who addressed the court yesterday, was willing to accept the government of India was, as expressed in his resolution, "that the sum to be set apart for a guarantee fund be extended to such an amount as, upon reasonable calculation, will be sufficient, with the accumulations during forty years, to redeem the annuity at the expiration of that term; and that in the event of India failing in any one year to remit sufficient funds to pay the dividend, the deficiency shall be supplied out of the guarantee fund; any sums which may be taken for that purpose being made good to the fund by subsequent remittances from India." The annuity received by the Proprietors was at the rate of ten and a-half per cent.; and it would take a great deal more than £12,000,000 to redeem that an-

nuitiy. Consequently, the first part of the proposition of the gallant general, that the guarantee fund should be extended to such an amount as upon reasonable calculation would be sufficient, with the accumulations during forty years, to redeem the annuity at the expiration of that term, was more advantageous and more consistent with their rights, and the amount of their property, than the government plan, and he thought it might be safely approved of by that court. He would readily be satisfied with receiving the money value of the annuity he now possessed, whenever the Company should be called upon to give up the government of India: he therefore thought that this was a proposition to which no gentleman could object. Then came the other part of the proposition: "that in the event of India failing in any one year to remit sufficient funds to pay the dividends, the deficiency shall be supplied out of the guarantee fund; any sums which may be taken for that purpose being made good to the fund by subsequent remittances from India. He was not one of those who entertained apprehensions with regard to the revenues of India. He thought that, looking to the past, at what had already been done to raise the income of India without taxing the people; considering also the augmentation in the public wealth naturally to be expected from an increasing population, and from the correction of those laws which prevented the produce of India being brought to this country (*hear, hear!*), no fear need be felt with respect to the stability of the Indian revenue. He considered he had a right to calculate upon an alteration of those prohibitory enactments, which pressed so severely and unjustly upon India, (*hear, hear!*) There could not be a doubt that we ought to give the preference to one of our own family, rather than to a stranger; and a better child England had never possessed than India, since she had not only fed herself from the cradle, but had largely administered to the wealth and resources of the mother country. She sustained an army of 20,000 British troops, and paid £60,000 annually as pensions and stipends to British soldiers who had been in the service of India. He was sure that, if gentlemen reflected on these things, they would come to the conclusion that this Com-

pany deserved well of their country, and that they had a right to demand that means should be given them to govern India beneficially; among which, one of the most essential was, that no invidious prohibition should be established against the introduction of the produce of that country into England. (*hear, hear!*) Possessed as they were of a vast extent of territory, secure, in his opinion, from foreign aggression, he felt no apprehension with regard to the revenue of India; and in asking for powers to govern the country with benefit to the natives, they would be supported by popular opinion, and might defy the opposition, however powerful, of any Minister of the Crown. (*hear!*) Having, then, no fear to place the annuity of the Company on the security of the territorial revenue of India, provided the Company had power efficiently to administer the government, the next point was, what ought to be the amount of the guarantee fund. This, of course, must be matter of calculation; and, considering the large amount of the Company's assets, he thought they might, without any notice, require that it should be such as would realize the money value of the annuity at the time it was contemplated to be paid off. (*hear, hear!*) He observed, that this had been a matter of discussion among the Directors themselves, some of whom thought that £3,000,000 should be appropriated for that purpose. For his part, he considered it to be only just to the Proprietors that £4,500,000 should be set apart for that object. At the present value of money, a less sum would not suffice to realize the value of the annuity when the capital was paid off. He was content to leave the question of the compromise generally to be settled by the Court of Directors, only begging them to bear in mind, that the Proprietors were not apprehensive on the subject; that fear was the last thing that entered into their minds; and that they regarded the good of India and England, whose interests were indissolubly connected, as superior to all other objects. (*hear, hear!*) Nor would they consent to surrender their rights, except on such terms as should satisfy the Directors that they could conduct the government of India with satisfaction to themselves, and with benefit to that country. (*hear, hear!*) The next proposition of the gallant gene-

ral was, "that the Company, exercising the same powers as they now possess under their charter, shall continue to administer the government of India for a defined period, not less than twenty years." Now, there seemed to him to be some little inconsistency in asking that the government of India should be continued to them for a term of twenty years, when their annuity was to last for forty years. He had no objection to reduce the term of their annuity to the period for which they were to exercise the function of governors, or to increase the term of their political functions to the term of their annuity; and he thought that this would better assort with the intentions of Ministers, who desired, by making their dividends payable out of the territorial revenue, to give them a pecuniary interest in the good government of India. The gallant general's proposition proceeded to the following effect: "and if deprived of it (the government of India) at the expiration of that term, or at any time subsequently thereto, they shall be allowed the option of demanding payment of the principal, at the rate of £100 for each £5. 5s. of annuity; and whenever paid off, they will be entitled, if they shall see fit, with their capital, or any portion thereof, to resume their undoubted right to trade, which it is now proposed by his Majesty's Ministers should be in abeyance." He thought this part of the proposition very inconsistent with the former one. The first resolution called for a guarantee fund, to be accumulating for forty years; and the second resolution required that £200 should be paid for every ten guineas annuity, if the Company should be called upon to give up the government of India at the expiration of twenty years. He did not see how these two resolutions could be reconciled. He did not admit that £200 would be an equivalent for an annuity of ten guineas. Our option ought to be, "at such a rate as would realize the money or value of the annuity." (*hear, hear!*) They were called upon to make large sacrifices to Great Britain, by relinquishing entirely the trade they possessed, for the sake of British interest—they were called upon to make still larger sacrifices to India, to give up all their patrimonial possessions to the territorial government of India, to give up all their commercial property, far more than

sufficient, in the opinion of the Directors themselves, "to provide an amount in consols equal to the dividend." Were they not then entitled to receive the fair value of their property? (*hear, hear!*) He desired to read to the court a document, which would satisfy every man that they could not be deprived of their assets without the commission of the most barefaced act of spoliation. (*hear, hear!*) He did not now allude to the letters written by the Directors, who had scarcely allowed any thing material to escape their notice, or to the evidence of their talented secretary and civil auditor, who were qualified to cope with any of the servants of the government, and who had shewn themselves infinitely superior to them in the present discussion; (*hear, hear!*) but to an Act passed in 1730, the 3d Geo. II, cap. 14, sec. 7. On that occasion the Company lent £3,200,000 to the public, and agreed to accept an interest of four instead of five per cent., and paid a premium of £200,000. [The hon. proprietor here read an extract from the Act of Parliament, for the purpose of shewing that the Company was authorized, at the expiration of its charter, to sell and dispose of any assets, commercial stock, forts, lands, or any other property whatever, of or to which they were then, or might thereafter become possessed or entitled.] Was it in the power of sophistry to rend the seal off this bond? (*hear, hear!*) He had more faith in the justice and wisdom of a British House of Parliament, than to suppose that they would be swayed in their decision on this point by any technical or ingenious statement, which the fallacious reasoning of the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control could place before them. (*hear, hear!*) Such being the facts of the case, he trusted that the Court of Directors would not give way on this point, and as far as he could collect the sentiments of those around him he could state, they were willing to incur the risk of losing their stock in maintaining their rights, rather than submit to be despoiled of them. (*hear, hear!*)

He had already alluded to the threat which had been held out by the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Board of Control to excite their fears, which he must say was an unworthy attempt on the part of a man in his situation, and was in itself a proof of his

unfitness for the office he filled. (*hear!*) That threat was implied in the doubt he threw out whether the Company were not liable to the full extent of their property for the whole territorial debt of India!! There were other doubts, however, raised by persons who pretended to know much of the Company's affairs, but had given a very indifferent specimen of their knowledge, as to the accuracy of the accounts rendered by the Company, and the character of the items which the accounts contained. These doubts, in which the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Board of Control still thought fit to indulge, were set at rest, in his opinion, by the evidence given before the committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1832. That enlightened committee, in order to ascertain whether the Company had given too favourable a view of their own affairs, desired an able and disinterested accountant should be employed specially to examine this point; and the gentleman they selected for the purpose was Mr. James Pennington. All the accounts were handed to him; the Company's accounts, and the statements of Mr. Rickards and Mr. Wilkinson, who had impugned them. After a careful analysis and examination, Mr. Pennington concludes his report in the following words: "But these concessions (certain concessions absurdly and unreasonably assumed by Mr. Wilkinson to substantiate his statement) cannot be made. The payments mentioned, and the necessity of having constantly a floating balance of six to eight crores in the territorial treasuries of India, originated in territorial and political causes, and not in the wants of commerce. These payments, and that necessity, are quite sufficient to account for the increase of the Indian debt since 1793, without supposing that any part of its produce has been applied to the augmentation of the Company's commercial property. The augmentation of that property since 1793, appears to have resulted from the gradual accumulation of commercial profits, together with the increase of subscribed capital at that time authorized."

This testimony, which was rendered in July 1832, puts an end to all disputes on the subject, because it was given by a gentleman who was selected by the government of the country to

assist the committee in their investigations. But suppose that by some sophistry, it should still be attempted to throw doubts on the nature of their claims, he begged, on behalf of the Company, to put in a few items of claim which would return the compliment of *overwhelming* upon the right hon. gentleman. They would give him such a submersion, as would effectually prevent him ever raising his head above water again. (*Hear! and laughter.*)

The first item for which the Company might make a claim, and which some persons were disposed to under-rate, was the value of the patrimonial property belonging to the Company in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, which had been valued by one of the ablest and most intelligent men ever connected with India, the late Lord Melville, at £250,000 a year. But if they were of that value at that period, their value at the present moment must be very materially increased. Take, however, the value which Lord Melville had set upon them, and looking at them as worth thirty years' purchase, the value would be £7,500,000. This was a claim which no fair and honest arbitration could fail to admit as just and fair; but when they heard intimation of claims which might possibly be set up against the assets of the Company, such as the territorial debts, let him remind them, that in any arbitration or settlement where the whole claims at each side might be brought forward, the Company would be bound, in justice to itself, to claim full and fair compensation for all it gave up. Let us see, then, how our claim would stand in that case. I have shewn that, according to the estimate of Lord Melville, than whom no man was a better judge, the value of the possessions, the ground-rents, and other property of the Company in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, at a distant period, when such property was less valuable than at present, was £250,000 a year; which, taken at thirty years' purchase, would amount to £7,500,000. But take the value of this property since 1765, when they first possessed it, and had since lent it to the territory, and see what would be its amount; but if we add to this, the value at the rate of interest in England, it would be an enormous sum; and if at the interest allowed in India, we shall find

that the Company's claim for property which it possessed would exceed two thousand millions. (*hear, hear!*) Let not hon. gentlemen be surprised; the magnitude of the amount would not defeat the justice of the claim, (*hear, hear!*); when arbitration and a final settlement of accounts was talked of, it was only fair that the Company should state what it was that it could claim. That which he had stated would, he thought, be quite sufficient to balance the supposed account which might be brought against them on account of the territorial debt; but that was not all. Suppose they included the land revenue of the conquered countries, a property to which he would admit their claim had not yet been decided, but which nevertheless they had not relinquished, and which must be set forth on their behalf in a question of fair arbitration; were they not, he would ask, in common justice and fairness, to have any compensation for the risks they ran, and the sacrifices they had made, in the acquisition of this conquered territory? Then in the giving up these possessions, and in resigning a trade which they had still an undoubted right to carry on as a private Company, was there nothing to be allowed for what was termed "good-will?" Were they not to take into consideration the advantage which had accrued to the country from the Company's connexion with India? In the surrender of all these advantages from the Company to the hands of government, were they, he would ask, to look for nothing in the way of compensation? The notion was absurd, and repugnant to all idea of justice and fair dealing between man and man. (*Hear, hear!*)

He begged pardon for having trespassed at such length on the indulgence of the Court; but he would not detain them much longer. He was disposed to concur in part of the hon. and gallant officer's motion; but he owned that he could not understand how the first part of that motion could be reconciled with the guarantee fund. There was an inconsistency between these two parts of the motion as it now stood which he found it impossible to reconcile. He would suggest, therefore, to introduce the words that, whenever paid off it should be "at such rate as would be equivalent to the money value of the annuity at

“the time,” and not at the rate of £100 for every £5. 5s. of annuity. Another thing that occurred to him was, that if they gave up, as they must, the exclusive trade to China now, they must prepare themselves to give it up for ever (*no, no*). He did not mean to say that it would be out of their power ever to enter into it again; but he thought it would be impossible for them to continue that trade with any prospect of advantage, against the private competition with which they would have to contend. He knew the many advantages which they now possessed for continuing the trade if they thought proper; but in his opinion, great as these were, they must sink, or be comparatively valueless, before an extensive private competition. Besides, the compromise did not admit of it. His (Mr. Weedling's) object was to secure for both countries, India and Britain, the placing the government of India in safe hands, out of the grasp of the Ministers of the crown, and for this he was disposed to make large sacrifices. He did not object, though from past experience he saw no occasion for it, to that part of the plan by which the expenditure of the Company in all grants exceeding £200 a-year should be under more strict control, nor to some other parts of the arrangement respecting the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors; but the President of the Board of Control had promised an increase of privileges to the Court of Proprietors. He should like to know what those privileges were. But as the Court of Directors were well aware of the valuable aid which they had derived on so many occasions from the co-operation of the Court of Proprietors, he hoped that they would not consent to any legislative measure relating to the Company which did not secure such advantages to the Court of Proprietors as should be found useful to both parties (*applause*).

General Sir C. D'Albiac said that it had not been his intention to address the Court, nor would he now have changed that intention, but for some expressions of an hon. proprietor (Sir C. Forbes) which struck him with some alarm. He was not now about to enter into detail on any part of the important question before the Court. He would leave that to those hon. proprietors who had had the advantage of having spent some time in India—or had de-

voted a large share of their attention to the consideration of Indian affairs. To those proprietors he would leave the task of offering such advice as in their opinion circumstances might demand. To the Hon. the Court of Directors he would leave—as in the most proper hands—the settling, as far as in them lay, the compact between his Majesty's Government, and the Government of India—between the public and the proprietors of India Stock. All these were matters on which he would not touch, knowing that they had been in abler hands; but there was one point on which he would, for a few moments, venture to arrest the attention of the Court. It was stated in the able paper which had been read yesterday by his hon. and gallant friend, who had so long, and with such ability, occupied the attention of the Court, and it was admitted by all who had any accurate knowledge of India, that we stand on very ticklish ground with respect to the disposition of the natives towards us; (*hear!*) and that, therefore, we ought most cautiously to avoid any and every step which might give that disposition an unfriendly turn with regard to us. It had been stated by the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), that this annuity of £630,000 a-year, by which the dividends of the Company were to be paid, would bear directly or indirectly upon the natives of India. Now what he would wish to impress upon the Court was, the consideration of the extremely delicate tenure by which we hold the dominion of India. To suppose that we could hold that dominion by force of arms alone—to imagine that a population of from ninety to one hundred millions should be kept in control by 30,000 Europeans—that was, that each European could hold 3,000 of his fellow men in subjection by force—were things so absurd, that no man who had any knowledge, not merely of India, but of human nature, could for an instant give them any credence. (*hear, hear!*) How, then, was it that we were to preserve our dominion in India? He would say, that it could be maintained only by the integrity of our national character, by our good faith, and by keeping the word of promise once given, whether expressed or implied. (*applause*.) These were the only ties; but if well maintained they were strong ones, by which we might keep

up our connexion, and hold our dominion in India. (*hear, hear!*) Let us then do nothing by which those ties might be weakened. He was not going to follow the hon. and gallant officer (Sir J. Malcolm), or the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), into the lengthened detail into which they had gone. All he would venture to offer to the Directors was a word of caution. It was to be supposed, that in this settlement respecting our charter, new arrangements would be entered into, and the whole of our political, civil, and military establishments, be subject to revision. Now, in the terms which might be promulgated, if it should go out to India that they were to be accompanied by any measures calculated to diminish the confidence of the natives in our government in India, the result would be incalculably ruinous. (*hear, hear!*) He did hope, therefore, that the preservation of that confidence would form one of the main objects in any of the new arrangements; for the preservation of that confidence undiminished, was of more importance to our interests there, and its loss would be infinitely more injurious to them than the hostility of the native princes, or than any chance of external enmity. If the government had not kept this in view, he hoped the Directors would not lose sight of it in their negotiations. But he thought the Government was too wise, too politic, and too liberal, to omit it from the discussion of a question of such importance. Another point which he would venture to press on the consideration of those through whom the negotiations with Government were carried on, was connected with our military establishment in India. He hoped he should not be considered as addressing the Court on this subject from any feelings of wounded vanity or disappointed ambition; any feelings of the kind he disclaimed. During the short time in which he was in command in India, he held a most lucrative appointment—certainly one which was much more than proportioned to his humble services; and so far from repining at not having been adequately rewarded, he had to tender his heart's thanks to the Directors for the great liberality which they had on every occasion shewn to him. In offering them a word in the way of advice, on the subject of our military establish-

ment in India, he had nothing more in view than that which must be dear to them all—the interest of that important establishment. What he would suggest was, that the allowances to the military in India should be more consolidated, and better defined, so as to be more easily understood than at present. He could state for his own part, that with some knowledge of accounts, he could never comprehend the regulations relating to military allowances. He would appeal to those who were acquainted with the subject, whether, on the first orders which went out respecting the military allowances, the local government did not apply home for explanation of their meaning. It was the want of explicitness, and not the want of liberality, which created the misunderstanding which arose with respect to those allowances. Let those regulations, therefore, be in future so clear and explicit as that their meaning might be obvious, and there would be an end of much soreness and anxiety on the subject. He could assure the Court that he spoke on this matter, not from any party feeling, but from his zeal to promote the welfare and comfort of an establishment in which they must all take a common interest. Before he sat down, he should wish to correct an impression that had gone, or might go forth to the public, from a remark of the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Weeding), respecting the employment of the King's troops by the Company. That hon. and learned proprietor had mentioned (and he had by no means overrated the liberality of the Company in the maintenance of so large an establishment of the King's troops in India), and dwelt on the fact of the Company allowing £60,000 a-year for the pensions and allowances to British troops who had served in India. He (Sir C. D'Albiac) did not mean to impeach the liberality of the Company; he would admit that the hon. proprietor had not gone far enough in applauding the liberality of the Company in this respect. The hon. and learned proprietor might recollect, that by the consummate skill of one of the ablest councillors India ever had, an army on the banks of the Ganges had been made to co-operate with an army on the Thames, a distance of 14,000 miles; and that by a combined movement, both armies united under the walls of Alexandria,

where their heroic efforts were crowned with complete victory. (*hear, hear!*) As to the support given by the Company to an army of 20,000 British troops in India, he thought it was very liberal; but, considering the wear and tear of the human frame in India being so much greater than elsewhere, he did not think that £60,000 a-year was more than the Company ought to pay as pensions and allowances to those British troops who served in the Company's territories. He had mentioned this subject to prevent any misapprehension as to the remark of the hon. and learned proprietor. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson began by expressing a wish, that those who had addressed the court, had had the ear of his Majesty's Ministers as much as they had that of the court; he was certain, the able, and most argumentative, and most convincing speeches which they had heard from so many hon. proprietors, would not have been without their just influence if they had been heard elsewhere. If the President of the Board of Control had had the advantage of having heard the opinions of so many of the Proprietors, and could have seen the manner in which those opinions were received by the large body of Proprietors then assembled, he (Mr. Jackson) was convinced that that right hon. gentleman would never have ventured to give such advice to them as they had received in his communications to the Court of Directors. The Court had now before them the whole of the correspondence, and the question arose (and a most important one it was) for their consideration, what course they should take should the Government refuse any other terms than those which they had already proposed. He agreed in many points with the hon. and gallant general who had addressed the Court. He concurred with him in his view of the past history of the Company's connexion with India, and of the great progress that had been made under their government in the condition of its people. These were facts which could not be denied, and relying on those facts, he thought they would be driven to make an appeal to the nation which had commanded the trade to be opened; but which in so doing, would not, he was satisfied, ever sanction spoliation or oppression. (*hear, hear!*)

He had no doubt that Ministers were driven to the course now proposed by the public voice, and all they (the Proprietors) asked was, that in taking that course, they should not press on them more than was necessary. The people of England did not, he was certain, mean to act with injustice towards the Company. They had, he would admit, the undoubted right to renew, or to withhold the privileges which the Company had hitherto exclusively enjoyed; but in the exercise of that right, it would not act with injustice. Was it possible, that they could take even a slight glance at the history of the Company for the last 200 years, and not be struck with the extraordinary progress they had made—not to see how, from a handful of humble adventurers trading in a few small vessels, they had risen to be the powerful body which they now were—how their speculations had prospered—how their few small ships had grown into a navy, military and commercial, which in size, in number, and in efficiency, might vie with those of nations; how, in the same time, they had exchanged a few factories and commercial establishments for the dominion (a responsible one he would admit, but one in which nevertheless they were the masters) of an empire containing one hundred millions of subjects. (*hear, hear!*) And how all these advantages on the part of the Company had been attended with incalculable improvement, in the moral and political condition of those whom they were thus called to govern. Let any man consider these circumstances, and then ask himself, could such important results have been attained if the wisest and most prudent counsels had not been adopted, if energy and enterprise had not gone hand in hand with industrious and inflexible integrity! What a picture of increased wealth and power! Was there any other instance in the progress of commerce through the nations of the earth, where her advances had been attended with such important results, where she had ever distributed so much of industry—of wealth—of happiness—to so many millions of the human race? (*hear, hear!*) And why, he would ask, should all this be changed? Why not let well alone? (*hear, hear!*) One of the greatest benefits which the French minister, Colbert, had con-

ferred on his country was in raising the French East-India Company from the dust and putting it in possession of Pondicherry. Would it redound to the fame of an English minister, that he should be the destroyer of a Company, so long and so flourishingly established in his country, on which its industry and enterprize had conferred so many important benefits? Why, he repeated, change this system? He knew it would be answered, and he could not deny the fact, that the change was called for by the voice of the people. He would not stop to enquire how this feeling had been created in the public mind, how far it had been promoted by itinerant lecturers and addresses in different parts of the kingdom, by representations which were not on all occasions exact statements of the fact, and which, even when facts were given, were never without being highly exaggerated. Into any of these topics he would not stop to inquire, but would at once admit, that the change was desired by the voice of the public; but for that, the Company would never have heard of this plan on the part of the Government. Having made this admission, he would come to the conditions on which the Company was to concede to the public wish, and to surrender its important advantages. Some conditions were offered by the Government: but here, before advertising to the particulars, he would lay it down as a position from which they ought not to recede, that unless the conditions offered were a full and fair equivalent for what they were called on to surrender, they ought never to consent. (*hear, hear!*) The time, however, was now arrived when they must say "aye" or "no," to the proposition before them. The terms of the concession were all they had to consider, for if they did concede, it was against their judgment and their will, it was because they were forced to it, because a power which was above and beyond them, was exercising a control over them from which they could not escape. In one statement which he had heard he fully concurred: it was that they should not stir one step unless their power and dominion in the government of India were fully recognized. (*hear, hear!*) This was essential, and should be made the *sine qua non* of any concession on their part; for, if the natives of India who had been

accustomed to look to no other power than that of the Company, should find that that power was in any degree diminished, it might be productive of the most disastrous consequences to our interests in that country. On this subject he had listened with the deepest attention to the remarks of the hon. and gallant general (Sir J. Malcolm), and he could not but congratulate his brother proprietors on the pleasure of seeing amongst them one, who had during a series of years been, not more distinguished by the splendour of his conquests, than by the consummate wisdom with which he had made those conquests subservient, not alone to the advancement of the Company's interests, but to the welfare and happiness of those who were thus added to our subjects in India. (*hear, hear!*) That hon. and gallant officer had, like another distinguished officer of the Company, (Sir Thomas Munro) proved that he not only had learned to conquer, but had acquired the far more difficult knowledge, how to govern by his wisdom, those territories which had been acquired by his valour. (*hear, hear!*) It was, he repeated, a subject of congratulation to the proprietors to see amongst them one, who after having distinguished himself for forty years in their service in India, should be now left to apply his long experience in advising them as to the best course which they ought to pursue in their future connexion with that country. For his own part, when he saw the hon. and gallant officer on the floor of that court addressing the proprietors, he was disposed to listen to him as to an oracle. What had they heard from the hon. and gallant officer with respect to the natives of India, amongst whom he had so long lived, and whose manners, and customs, and habits, he had so well studied? He told them that the natives were mild and docile, and easily led by mildness and gentle government; but he also told them that they were sensitive, and keenly alive to any feeling of injury or oppression. These were facts from which the Court might derive an important lesson, and draw serious conclusions as to the subject before them. What, he would ask, might be the effect of allowing political emissaries (and there were many of that class in this country whom they could spare),

(*laughter*) to go without control and mix amongst such a people? What might be expected from the excitement created by such men going amongst the natives, and impressing upon them that there was no political happiness or freedom amongst them, and that there could not be any except under the prevalence of such principles and doctrines as they professed! India, under the proposed arrangement, would be open to the constant intrigues of such adventurers. Would British influence or British dominion be safe, if exposed to such attacks? It had been truly said by the hon. and gallant general to whom he had just alluded, that India was different now from what it was in 1784 or 1794. The people of India could now read our newspapers, and what was more, they had newspapers of their own. They had amongst them the power of that most important engine, the press. Intelligence of every kind was more rapidly spread amongst them than heretofore. Under these circumstances, what might they not expect from an influx of strangers amongst so sensitive a population? We had seen the effect, even amongst European states, of the desire to enjoy liberty before they knew its meaning. What might not be the consequences of similar attempts among the natives of India, under the exciting influence of strangers, who would be glad to raise their own fortunes on the corruption of those amongst whom they came? They must all remember what took place in the American revolution. To those who had watched the great events which had preceded and accompanied that revolution, the finger of Providence was obvious, and they who had observed the one, could easily predicate the other. A lesson was taught in those events, which ought to put men on their guard against the danger of similar efforts amongst those to whom they would be ten-fold more dangerous. From the recurrence to these events, he was naturally led to the question of what ought to be the most important consideration with the Company, in any arrangement to be made with the public. To him it appeared, that the first, and greatest, should be the promotion of the happiness of those millions of people in India who had been placed under their care; and

looking at that object, he would ask, how were they to consider that part of the proposition of Government which charged the dividends to the amount of £630,000 a year, on the territorial revenue of India? Could it be made apparent to the people of India that such a charge would be for their benefit? For, if a contrary impression should prevail, it would give a ruinous tendency to the whole plan. But let him look at this charge of £630,000 a year, on the territorial revenue of India in the light of a security to the proprietors themselves; and here let him observe, that in looking to the question of security, he was actuated by no feeling of self-interest. He possessed no greater share of East-India Stock than was barely sufficient to qualify him to sit and vote as a proprietor. But were there not other interests which he was bound to consider? A considerable portion of East-India Stock was held by foreigners, who were absent; but who looked to the resident proprietors in London for the due protection of their interests. There was besides a large portion of the stock vested for the benefit of widows and orphans, and as a matter of justice, the proprietors who took an active share in the business of the Company, were bound to see that those individuals had a full and ample security for the payment of their dividends. Well, then, let him come to the proposition of Government, and see how far it afforded this good security. The proposition was, you must surrender to the country the whole of your capital. What! the whole of our capital, which has been the accumulation of so many years? Yes, every shilling. (*hear, and a laugh!*) Then you must give up all your trade. What! the whole of our trade with India and our exclusive commerce with China? Yes, every part of your trade with India and the whole of your exclusive commerce with China (*laughter*). Then you must give up the whole of your dead stock. What! the whole of our factories, our wharfs, our store-houses, our ports and our settlements? Yes, the whole of your factories, your wharfs, store-houses, warehouses, your forts. (*laughter*.) Then must we surrender to you all that we possess as a corporation, and all our right to trade as private individuals? Yes, you must give up

every thing, without any reservation. (*a laugh.*) But this was not all, for the Company were further told in the letter of the 12th of February, "If you do not give me a decisive answer by the 23d of March, I shall consider it as a refusal. (*hear hear!*) Here certainly was a sweeping demand, which went to the surrender of every thing which the Company possessed as a corporation. This might indeed be considered as an attempt at spoliation, for which there was no precedent in the history of the dealings of Government with corporate bodies. But, fortunately, there was one precedent, and only one for a similar attempt. It was to be found in the attempt of a great statesman, who in the year 1784 brought in a bill for the purpose of taking the whole power of the Company, and investing it in commissioners for the benefit of the proprietors and of the public. He would read to the Court one of the clauses of that bill, which was entitled, "A Bill for investing the Affairs of the East-India Company in the hands of certain Commissioners for the benefit of the Proprietors (an odd mode of benefiting men by depriving them of their property,) and the Public."

By this bill it was declared: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Directors *hereby appointed* shall, and they are hereby authorized and empowered immediately from and after the commencement of this Act, to enter into and upon, and to possess themselves of all lands, tenements, houses, warehouses, and other buildings whatever of or belonging to the said United Company, and also to take into their custody and possession all books, records, documents, charters, acts, instruments, letters, and other papers whatsoever, and also all ships and vessels, goods, wares, merchandizes, money, securities for money, and all other effects whatsoever of or belonging to the said United Company, *in trust for and for the benefit of the proprietors thereof.*" (This, by the way, was rather an odd mode of benefiting men, by depriving them of their property. (*hear, hear!*) "*And to have, hold, and possess the same in like manner as they were held and possessed by the Directors hereby discontinued, subject to such charges, claims, and demands as do or may affect the same*; which Directors so discontinued, and all other officers and

servants of the said United Company, are hereby enjoined, immediately upon the requisition of the said Directors *hereby appointed*, signified under their hands and seals or the hands and seals of any *three* of them, to deliver to them, or to such person or persons as they shall for that purpose appoint, all such lands, tenements, houses, warehouses, buildings, books, records, documents, charters, acts, instruments, papers, ships, vessels, goods, wares and merchandizes, money, securities for money, and all other effects whatsoever." (*hear, hear!*) This bill was introduced by one of the greatest statesmen which England had produced at almost any period of her existence. But what was the result? The measure failed, and was almost fatal to the reputation of its author. The contents of the bill became known through the country; and though the country at that time had called for an opening of the trade, it would not consent to obtain that desirable object by the robbery of the Company. The author of the bill (Mr. Fox) never wholly recovered the popularity which he lost on that occasion; he had indeed, a short time before his death, done something to retrieve his character as a statesman; but he had, up to the latest moment, to struggle against the public recollection of that unjust attempt. It was strange that, with such an example before his eyes, a man of such talent and judgment as Mr. Grant should have put his name to the propositions which had been made to the Company. To him (Mr. Jackson) it was certain, that if the right hon. gentleman had been perfectly the master of his own acts, he would never have consented to connect his name with such a document: but as he had already said, the matter was forced on Mr. Grant, and on the administration of which he formed a part, by a power which they could not resist—by the voice of the public. When he spoke of the present administration, he must in justice to his own opinions say, that he owed them eternal gratitude for restoring the country to its ancient freedom, with perhaps but one exception, which he hoped would be only of temporary duration. But though he felt grateful to them for having made so glorious a stand in the cause of constitutional freedom, that gratitude could not prevent him from raising his voice against

the injustice which they purposed to inflict on the body to which he belonged as a proprietor of East-India stock. Ministers, as he had more than once said, felt bound to make the attempt by the call of the public voice; and being so, they had selected the greatest casuists amongst them to advocate the cause, in which he believed most of them had engaged against their better judgments. It would seem that he who was thus selected gloried in his fetters, and was anxious to paint his bonds in the most showy colours. But to return to the conditions on which these demands were made on the Company, the terms on which they were to surrender all their capital, and the advantages of their trade as a corporation. The Court of Directors, in their letter of the 27th of February, stated their wish—a very natural one it must be admitted—to have such security as would be sufficient to pay the demands of the proprietors, that security being to arise out of the application of a part of their own capital. They state: “In proceeding to the question affecting the property and claims of the Company as a commercial corporation; the Court think it necessary to remove the misapprehension under which you labour, in supposing that the suggestion which the Secret Committee of Correspondence have made on behalf of the Proprietors, could not be met without conceding *all* that the Company claim. What the Secret Committee suggested, *viz.* that the proprietors should be considered entitled to such an amount of the property as, if invested in consols, would be sufficient to produce the annuity of £630,000, might be accomplished by the outlay of £18,000,000 sterling.” Here was a fair and candid proposition. We admit that we must submit to a fate which we cannot avert; but before we surrender capital, stock in trade, warehouses, store-houses, lands, forts, books, and documents of every description—he would not say clerks, for there were many of them too valuable to be spared— but before we made this general surrender, all we asked was, that we should be allowed to invest eighteen millions of our own property as a security for the payment of our dividends. He of course included the security of the Company’s political power in India, for there he grap-

pled with the government at once; that power undiminished, ought not and could not be conceded. In this he differed from the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Weeding) who after an able and convincing speech in favour of the continuance of that power, seemed in his conclusion disposed to give it up. Against any concession, or any arrangement founded upon a concession of that power, he must strongly protest: but after this, all that the Court of Directors very fairly said, “What the Secret Committee suggested, *viz.* that the proprietors should be considered entitled to such an amount of the property as, if invested in consols, would be sufficient to produce the annuity of £630,000, might be accomplished by the outlay of eighteen millions. Now, considering the value of the Company’s landed property as it was estimated by Lord Melville, at £250,000 a year, which at at twenty years’ purchase would be five millions, he thought this proposition most reasonable. He would not go into the more extensive calculations of his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Weeding), who, looking at the exorbitance of the implied claims on the Company, went into much larger claims on the other side, to shew, when such claims were made what a man of figures could do; he would take the property as valued by Lord Melville to be worth five millions; this, with the value of their own capital stock in trade, warehouses, &c., as admitted by Mr. Grant, would show that the Company’s assets were altogether worth twenty-eight millions. Well, out of this all they asked was, that eighteen millions should be invested for the payment of their dividends. On this point he thought they ought to grapple with the Government. To the first part of the proposition made to them he felt they must submit; but on the other, the question of security, they ought to make their stand (*hear, hear!*) But then came another part of the case—a part which he owned he could scarcely advert to in other terms than those of indignation. They were threatened, if they did not accede to those terms,—with what? With being involved in a Chancery suit! And for what? for certain claims which were to be set up against the commercial assets of the Company for the amount of the territorial debt! The right

hon. the President of the Board of Trade threatened to overwhelm them with a law-suit—aye, and with something more: for like a genius who figured in the French revolution, and who, to come at a favourite object at once, would have the immediate repeal of many existing laws, the right hon. gentleman, in order to establish this claim on the commercial assets of the Company, would repeal twenty acts of parliament at one sweep. He would give the Company no credit for their commercial assets since 1794, but would place them all to the account of the territorial debt. Now the right hon. gentleman could not be ignorant, for he himself adverted to those of the Company's claims, though he affected to throw some doubt on the accuracy of some of the Company's statements as to its property, and again, supposing these to be correct, he threw out a doubt as to the legal right of the commercial branch of the Company to some of the items claimed. Upon this the Company stated, in their letter of the 27th of February, "Upon the first of these points, *viz.* the possible inaccuracy of the statements, the Court wish it to be distinctly understood, that they have no desire to avoid the most searching scrutiny into their accounts." What more could be said by men of honour, or what more could be desired by any man who wished to act fairly?" The Court of Directors added: "It may indeed excite some surprise that any such scrutiny should now be deemed necessary. During the last three years, committees of Parliament have been diligently employed in investigating the Company's accounts; information of every kind required for their elucidation has been promptly supplied; evidence tending to impugn their accuracy has been freely received, and has given rise to evidence of an opposite character. A professional accountant has been called upon by the Board to render assistance in this matter, and voluminous details have been furnished sufficient for the completion of any investigation, however minute, which the most scrupulous objector could desire. Besides all which, the amounts of two of the most material of the claims—those for the balance of war expenditure, and with regard to the home bond debt—were long since vouched for by the decision of a Committee of Parliament. Yet now, within six

weeks of the time when his Majesty's Ministers have determined to bring the subject of the Company's affairs under the consideration of Parliament, and to propose a final dissolution of the connexion between the Company and the trade, you suggest that previously to the Company's taking to themselves any part of the property claimed as their own, it will be necessary to apply "a searching scrutiny to their accounts, unless they acquiesce." In what? "in such a compromise as that which you have proposed; and you ask, 'what in the mean time will be the situation of the East-India stockholders? from what funds are the dividends to be paid?'" From what funds? why from the same funds as heretofore, or from any funds rather than by a charge on the natives of India. (*hear, hear!*) The letter of the Directors went on to say, "In proposing to the Company to accept as an equivalent for all their property and claims an annuity of £630,000 payable half-yearly, or in other words, a dividend at the rate of 10½ per cent. secured upon India, the King's Ministers appear to have been guided by the appropriation clauses in the acts of 1793 and 1813; and the Court admit that the intention of Parliament, probably, in both of those enactments, but certainly in the latter, was to secure to the proprietors always the dividend of 10½ per cent. and no more, until certain reductions should have been effected in the territorial debts. It is, however, equally clear, as indeed you seem to allow, that Parliament made that arrangement because the proprietors were entitled to commercial property fully sufficient to provide for such dividend.

The King's Ministers now propose to grant the same annuity, but to secure it upon the Indian territory exclusively. The Court will candidly state their two principal objections to this proposal. They object to it first, because the plan gives to the Board of Commissioners, who alone of the three authorities entrusted with the government of India will have no personal interest in its welfare, a sway almost absolute; so that, whatever the proprietors and directors shall think essential to the security of the dividend, may be opposed and overruled by the controlling Board; and secondly, because, in the event of the finances of

India becoming embarrassed, either through the cessation of the Company's trade, through the occurrences of war, or through any other cause, it may not be possible for India to pay the dividend in addition to all other charges; and although you intend that the dividend shall have precedence of the territorial charges in England, yet the Court feel that it would not be possible, neither would it be proper for the Company, as rulers of India, to receive from the territorial revenues for their own use any thing until all current obligations had been met. What would be said, if India required stores to prosecute a war, and the Company refused to send them because there were not the means to pay for the stores without touching on the dividend? Even under the operation of the act of 1813, the Company have not escaped from imputations (most unjust and unfounded we admit) of receiving dividends to the inconvenience of the territory. We intreat, Sir, your attention, and that of your colleagues, to this fact as strongly confirming the objection which the Court have expressed. You will find, on reference to the financial despatch to Bengal, dated 24th September 1828, that Lord Amherst, when governor of Bengal, adopted as his own view the statement of his secretary, that the consignment of bullion to the Company in repayment of territorial expenditure at home would raise the popular cry that we had looked merely to commercial dividend." The Court would see from this extract, that though the dividends were to have nominally the precedence of all other claims, they could not in effect until all other claims on the territorial revenue were settled. But what guarantee had the proprietors that no circumstances would arise to prevent the remission of the dividends to England—what security had they in case of a recurrence of war? The Company had not a respite of seven years from war from the Rohilla war to the Burmese, and yet they were now to expect that the territorial revenue of India, when deprived of all the aids which it received from the Company's trade, should be found so elastic, so propitious, that, subject to all contingencies, whether of war or peace, it was to be always able to meet this demand of the annuity of 630,000*l*. Let them look at what took place in the time of Lord

Hastings. There was then a surplus revenue of two millions, and there were ten millions in the treasury. But what happened? A war broke out, and the surplus was swallowed up; the ten millions soon vanished, and a debt was contracted. This, then, was the security which the proprietors were to have for their dividends. The proprietors were told that they were to get a preference to all other claims; but if a war were to break out and sweep away all, what was to become of that preference? But this was not all: the government said that they were to draw this 630,000*l*. from the territorial revenues of India, instead of having an investment in their own funds; but this charge would be under a different order of things as related to the government of India. They had already heard from the hon. and gallant officer (Sir C. D'Albiac) that he would not answer for the consequences which might result from any change which might diminish the power of the present government, or which might tend to create a feeling amongst the natives that they were oppressed or injured. Our government in India was, as had been over and over again stated—a government of opinion. The Court had heard men of great practical knowledge of India warn them of the danger of shaking the ground of that opinion. But there was no necessity for that experiment in this instance. The Company had ample assets to secure its dividends by an investment in the funds of this country; where then was the necessity of resorting to funds which were less secure and which, independently of that, were open to so many other objections? If the government would take from them their property, let them at least give them a security on funds to which they could make no objection. Any other course would be a monstrous injustice. (*hear, hear!*) The injustice was so great, that he trusted the proprietors would rather consent to the loss of their whole dividends than submit to it. In either case, they might lose these dividends; but in not assenting to the present proposal, they would at least preserve their honour. They had kept it unstained during two hundred years of a connexion with India; let them now rather risk the loss of the whole amount of their stock than submit to oppression. (*Applause.*) But suppose they declined

this proposal of government, did it follow that they risked all? By no means. The means were now within their reach of being as great and as powerful as ever, and even greater, if they availed themselves of them. Let the Company act on its right to trade—on that right which belonged to it by the charter of William III. to continue its trade in perpetuity, after its exclusive rights as a corporation should terminate. In the charter which the Company obtained under William III. it was set forth: "And our will and pleasure is, and we hereby for us and our heirs and successors, grant, direct and appoint, that the said English Company trading to the East-Indies and their successors, shall and may for ever hereafter, by themselves, or by such factors, agents or servants as they severally shall think fit to entrust, freely traffic and use the trade of merchandize, in such places and by such ways and passages as are already frequented, found out, or discovered, or which shall hereafter be found out or discovered, as they severally shall esteem and take to be the fittest and best for them, unto and from the East-Indies into the countries and parts of Asia, and unto and from the islands, ports, havens, cities, creeks, towns, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, to the Strait of Magellan, where any trade or traffic of merchandize is or may be used or had, and to and from every of them." Why not avail themselves of the power here granted? If they did, riches and honours were still open to them. But it was said by those who could not deny the right of the Company to trade as private merchants, that the private trade would not answer their purpose—that the opening of the China trade would render their attempts to carry it on as private merchants abortive—that even if they were so disposed, the claims which were to be set up, in the Chancery suit to be instituted against them, by which all they had gained by commerce since the award of Lord Godolphin was to be put as a set-off against the territorial debt. To such a threat he hoped the Company would give no heed. It was not only unjust, but absurd; it was even contrary to the formerly recorded opinions of the right hon. gentleman who had brought

it forward. That right hon. gentleman had more than once sent forth his opinions through the press. He would advise him when he next came before the public in print, to give to his work the title of "Every man his own proselyte, or an easy way to reconcile the most opposite opinions." (*hear, hear!*) Why it could scarcely be credited, that the son of a man who was distinguished for his talents in the service of the Company—the brother of one who had been the able advocate of its rights, and who had himself furnished the most able and convincing arguments against the plan now proposed, should be the very author of that plan. But inconsistencies like this were unfortunately not very uncommon amongst public men of the present day. The outcry had been raised against the Company as a monopoly. How could that be called a monopoly which had been thrown open in great part since 1813? It was no grand sign of the times to hear of this outcry against monopoly. One of the first acts of the French revolution was to put down the French East-India Company. The cry of one of the revolutionary leaders was, that having first attacked the aristocracy of birth, they should next put down the aristocracy of wealth. They did so, and how had it answered to the nation? Had the country been benefited by the measure? Let the commercial interest of France answer the question. It had become the fashion to cry out against corporate bodies as encroachments on liberty—but what was the opinion of one of the greatest advocates of liberty (Mr. Fox) of corporations? He looked upon them as the great outworks of liberty, which ought to be; for that where individual interests would be crushed by the hand of power, the united force of corporate bodies would oppose a resistance which could not be borne down. The hon. and gallant officer (Sir J. Malcolm) had not dwelt upon that part of the proposition of government which related to the investment of the Company's property; but that, as it related to the security which they had a right to expect, was a most important consideration. Let the Company have it conceded to them that they had a right to have the best security which their own capital afforded to pay themselves, and they then would negotiate as to the other terms; but if

that security were denied, he would call the whole plan nothing short of a robbery. (*hear, hear, hear!*) What then were they to do in case of a refusal? He would say, let them go on with their trade under the charter of William III. Let them avail themselves of that power, confirmed to them by a proviso of the act of Geo. II. In that Act (17 Geo. II. chap. 17, sec. 14), it was enacted: "Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, that nothing in the above proviso in the said Act (9th of Wm. III.), or in the said charter of the 5th of September, in the tenth year of his said late Majesty's reign, or in any other act or charter contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to determine the corporation of the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies; or to hinder, prevent or exclude the said United Company from carrying on, at all times after such determination of the right to the sole, whole and exclusive trade as aforesaid, a free trade in, to, and from the East-Indies and parts aforesaid, with all or any parts of their own joint stock, in trade, goods, merchandize, estate and effects, in common with other the subjects of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, trading to those parts." Let them take advantage of this power, and trade as private merchants. They could start with advantages which no other body of men possessed. They had ships, and officers, and men; they had cargoes; and if they wanted additional capital to enable them to go on, they could raise it in two hours on the Exchange. They had now incalculably greater advantages at their disposal than they had ever enjoyed. Why, then, should they not avail themselves of those advantages? It might be said that their efforts would be viewed with jealousy by their fellow citizens. No such thing: that could not be looked upon with jealousy or distrust in which all might join; for the trade would be open to all, and any owner of capital could find no difficulty in becoming a holder of stock in the Company. What would be the difference between their condition then and now? Why, that instead of addressing the Directors as he now did as so many "thrones, principalities, and powers," he would have to speak to them as so many

citizen merchants; but would that make any difference in the extent of their profits? They would have the advantage, under a private trade, of dividing the whole of their profits, from which they were now precluded. But it might be said, that in speculating as private traders, they might not be able to realize a profit of ten and a half per cent. Yet even so—if they should not have a return of ten and a half, or nine, or eight, or not more than seven, or six per cent., any of these would be better than the uncertainty which must attend the payment of their dividends under the plan proposed by Government. It was true, that if all the resources of India were brought into operation, there could be little doubt her territorial revenue would, except perhaps in case of war, be able to bear the proposed charge with a certainty of meeting it; but many of those resources were crippled by the predominance of other interests. He had once submitted a motion to the Court on the subject of the introduction of East-India sugars, but the thing was overwhelmed by a greater interest. It was not in that alone that the interests of India were neglected. It was well known that 500,000 of her weavers had been thrown out of employment by our competition. Yet why should we deal thus hardly towards them? They were our fellow subjects, as well as other colonial inhabitants; and yet, while we compelled them to receive our manufactures at a duty so light as to be scarcely felt, we burden their productions with duties which amounted to almost a prohibition. Why should we deny to them the advantages which we gave to the inhabitants of others of our colonies? Under all these circumstances, and feeling, for the reasons he had stated, that the territorial revenue would not afford an adequate security for the payment of the Company's dividends, and that on other grounds that mode of payment would be objectionable, he would propose an amendment as an addition to the motion of the hon. and gallant officer—

"That this Court feel, that to deny the Proprietors permission to invest their own undenialable property in the public funds, with a view to secure the payment of their dividends, and ultimately their capital stock in this country, in preference to drawing £630,000 per annum from the revenues of India (were there even a rational hope of realizing so large a sum from a source liable to such contingencies as have been strongly pointed out by the Directors in the printed correspondence), would be a violation of the principles of

justice, and such as cannot be submitted to without dishonour to the Court, and a desertion of those rights upon which depends the property of every British subject."

Sir H. J. Brydges seconded the amendment, and expressed his concurrence in the arguments urged in the able and eloquent address of his hon. and learned friend.

On the motion and amendment being read,

Captain Gowan moved the adjournment of the debate to Thursday at twelve o'clock.

Dr. Gilchrist seconded the motion, which was agreed to, and the Court adjourned to twelve o'clock on Thursday.



East-India House, Thursday, April 18.

A special general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the papers respecting the Company's Charter, laid before the General Court on the 25th ultimo.

On the motion of Dr. Gilchrist, the dissent of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. with the papers appended to it, was ordered to be printed.

The Chairman (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) having stated the purpose for which the Court was assembled, and the resolution proposed by Sir John Malcolm, on Monday last, having been read,

Captain Gowan, who had moved the adjournment at the close of the last Court, proceeded to address the proprietors. He said that in offering his sentiments, as he proposed to do, on the all-important subject then before that Court, he should premise his observations by declaring, that in what he was about to say, nothing should fall from his lips that was dictated by a desire to inflict pain on any one. His observations should be directed to the system, which he denounced, and not to the men who were connected with it. (*hear, hear!*) Both India and this country had a right to complain of the bad system which prevailed,—a system which he was glad to see tottering to its base. The mischiefs that had been perpetrated under that system, few in that Court, and none who had not been in India, could conceive. He spoke as a practical man; but what he should advance on this occasion,

he could, if a commission were sent out from this country to India, substantiate by evidence. The first point to be considered was the proposition relative to the trade to China. It was, in his opinion, very properly proposed that that monopoly should henceforth cease. England had a right to demand it, and India would be in consequence better governed. The anomaly of mixing together commercial and political functions, was only calculated to produce misgovernment. This could easily be proved by a reference to the conduct of the Dutch. When a government assumed this hermaphrodite character, when it united two very different characters, that of merchant and that of sovereign, one of them must undoubtedly suffer. He had spoken to many men on this subject (not individuals who had profited by the existing system, but who had studied and considered it), and they informed him, that there was no ground for dreading those evil consequences from the change that was meditated, which were so confidently pointed out by men who were attached to the present state of things. Who were the individuals that most strenuously supported the continuance of the monopoly? Why the Hong merchants of Canton. They themselves being monopolists, of course praised a system by which they had hitherto gained so much, for they had certainly made immense sums of money by it. One of the great arguments in favour of the continuance of this monopoly was, that if any other course were adopted, the country could not procure such good or such cheap tea as it was now supplied with. That was a mere fallacy; but it was, of course, the interest of those who gained largely by it, to insist on the preservation of the close system, as the borough-mongers agreed in favour of rotten boroughs. He did not blame those who derived so much benefit from the system, for supporting it: he felt that it would be absurd to expect that they would declare against such a state of things. How did the case now stand? Let them look to Mr. Grant's letter of the 12th of February, a letter in which the question was most admirably reasoned. Were they not there told by Mr. Grant, that the Company now stood in a very different situation from that

in which it was formerly placed? That gentleman said, "we are now placed in very different circumstances. The trade to India is no longer the subject of debate. On that of China, his Majesty's government have seen abundant reason to believe that by being opened, it will be promoted rather than impaired; and ultimately they cannot doubt of its being materially increased." They were truly placed in a different situation from that which they occupied at the renewal of the charter in 1813. At that time all Europe was closed against the China trade, and America had very little to do with it. But now the Company had to carry on the trade against the rivalry of the continental nations, who were rapidly improving in manufactures; and, if the trade were not thrown open the consequence would be, that all Europe would pass this country by in the contest. He was informed, by the last advices which had arrived from China, that there were then 145 vessels loading there; of which forty were British, thirty American, and the remainder Danish and French.

A Proprietor.—"You ought not to mention what you are told, unless you know it positively yourself."

Capt Gowan said, he must take his evidence as he could get it. Surely he was not to be debarred from stating a fact, because he did not see the matter with his own eyes. He had a right to argue from what he heard, from history, and from documents. It was absurd to say, that he should not reason on a question, because he was not an eye-witness of every fact which he adduced; if this principle were insisted on, he should never again be permitted to open his mouth on any subject. His informant was a man of considerable eminence in the City, and he had declared that which he (Captain Gowan) had just stated, to be a fact. He had also told him, that a principal native merchant, at Canton, named, if he recollected rightly, Howqua had given an order for British goods, which were to be sent from this country to China in an American ship. How would those goods be paid for? Why, by bills, which would be afterwards carried out to China to purchase teas with. But, said those who resisted the opening of the trade, "there is no demand for those British goods in China. The

Company's officers, even, no longer carry out investments to that country." But why not? Because, when they sold their goods formerly they were not content with less than 150 or 200 per cent; that was the profit they charged on their hams, raspberry jams, &c. But then the cunning Chinaman said "this wo'n't do. I will not get those things at second-hand, but will buy directly for myself": hence the loss of the officers' investments. The Court of Directors next said, that if the trade were thrown open it would create smuggling. They attempted to frighten people with this bugbear. Now he thought that it would have no such effect. Why had it not increased smuggling in America? The Hong merchants would indeed tell them that the open trade would give rise to much smuggling, and they would be very glad to lead every one to believe them; but it did not follow that all they said was correct. He knew that they would get up stories to serve their own purpose, just as individuals connected with corrupt corporations would cry out, when any attempt was made to reform them, "oh, there will be nothing but confusion, mismanagement, and speculation;" they being the mismanagers and speculators themselves. (*hear, hear!*) It had been said, that the merchants would not deal with any person but the Company. He was sure the merchants of China knew their interests better than to adopt such a course. Jealousies and difficulties might arise, but he was certain that merchants of China would find their own advantage in submitting to the alterations in the trade. There was another difficulty with which the proprietors were to be hoaxed, namely, that the representatives of the King in China would not be so effective as the Company's select committee. It was true the Hong merchants were playing into the hands of the select committee; but in China the sentiments of the people were favourable to royalty, and it was not therefore to be supposed that his Majesty's representative, if he acted fairly in Canton, would not meet with all the respect in that country which the Company's committee would do. The idea was nonsensical. Then another difficulty was, the loss of the patronage of the Court of Directors. In that loss he should rejoice more

than in anything. That patronage had induced some directors to adopt courses which he was sure they never would have pursued as private individuals. It had often fettered their judgment, and made them descend to do things which otherwise they would not have thought of. He, therefore, should be glad to see the Directors purified and expunged of this patronage, and freed from that species of thralldom which was now connected with it. The second point was, that the East-India Company should retain their political functions. He approved of that provision; because if those functions were conferred on the Crown, it would give to Ministers a power perilous and unconstitutional; he was, therefore, opposed to any such change. He was not certain that India would benefit by it. He knew the grievances India had endured, and he trusted that all would be done to alleviate them. In short, he trusted they would do towards India, as they would wish India to do towards them. Let them ask any of those persons in India with whom he had associated, and it would be found that his constant wish was, that all the acts of injustice which under the name of the British authority were perpetrated there, but which unfortunately did not obtain publicity, should be effectually guarded against. What would they think of a youth, only three years in India, who, when placed at the head of a court of justice, refused to decide causes after sunrise because it was too hot? He called on parties to appear before sunrise, when they were performing their ablutions, and he declared, "if you do not come then I will not hear you," in short, he would not hear cases at all, unless it pleased him, and if any informality occurred, he would fly into an intemperate fit of passion. Was that, he would ask, the way to conciliate the people of India? The Company felt not these things—they knew not these things—but he called on them not to be indifferent to the situation of the people of India. He was aware, that when improper conduct had been pursued by any of the Company's servants, the thunder of the Company's displeasure was sent out to India; but the great distance between that country, and England rendered such redress as was sent, of no use to the party complaining.

Was the fact known to them, that a judge at Baugulpore had caused a dungeon to be formed, in which men, under various pretences, some of them having been kidnapped, were imprisoned, until they could purchase their release? Such things did exist in India, and if a commission were sent out there, he would prove the fact which he had stated, as well as many others, which he would not take up their time with relating. If the Company wished to be really the representatives of the people of India, they must strive, with all their might, to make that Court an efficient shield and protection between that country and Ministers. He was of opinion, that unless the Court of Proprietors was rendered an efficient body, with reference both to the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, that India would reap but little benefit from the change of system, which would produce not a real but a nominal good. The judicial system of India was the source of all the grievances of that country. A miserable feeling of jealousy opposed the employment of the natives of India as judges, or even as justices of the peace. Why, he would ask, was not a native of India eligible to fill the situation of justice of the peace in his own country? He thought it was the greatest inconsistency and oversight that could be imagined, to act upon such a principle of exclusion. He repeated, that the judicial system of India was the source of all the grievances of that country. Hitherto the Company had been most jealous of the employment of the natives in the public service, though they in fact did all the work, that they would not give them any considerable office. These were all kept by the Directors for their own children and relatives. If they took a different course, they would possess officers who would perform their duties well, and their appointment would redound to the credit of the Company. They ought not to be so covetous of their patronage; the people of India ought to be considered; they had the first claim on the justice and humanity of the Company. He was not to be told, because the Directors wished to send their relations out to India, that therefore the natives ought not to be employed. Many of those appointments were, he conceived, very injudicious. Was

it a proper system which allowed one man, nay, he might say one boy, to preside over a district 150 miles in length and 200 in breadth, with a population of about 5,000,000 of souls? He himself had known young men who had not been three years in India, appointed to such places. Now, what were the consequences of such appointments? Why, he had recently seen an account in a Serampore paper, in which it was set forth, that on the complaint of a Portuguese writer, one of these young judges had ordered a respectable zemindar, sixty-five years of age, to receive publicly five stripes on the back. He was thus degraded and humiliated in the public eye. The consequence of such punishment in that country was most awful, for never more could that man hold up his head among his countrymen. Yet this happened, because a mere youth was allowed to fill the judgment-seat. Was it giving fair play to the natives of India, when the Directors sent out their youthful sons to India, who were called upon to preside in courts almost the moment they landed? They did not provide for those situations individuals who were skilled in the law, or who had distinguished themselves, but strip-lings who had only just left school. Yet they were called on to administer a law of a threefold character. To fill the office of a judge correctly in India, a man ought to be acquainted with the Hindoo and Mussulman law. But these young men were sent abroad without any such qualification, as if the sons of the Directors must be judges by intuition. (*hear, hear!*)

He had been informed of another most atrocious case of a man who now held a high situation, who, when a magistrate, had inflicted corporal punishment on a most respectable native, whose feelings were so much hurt that he went home and put an end to his life. Hon. proprietors would be ashamed of the system when he told them that the only fault or crime of the old man was, that he would not lend his judge some money.

[This gave rise to loud cries of "Name, Name"—"Put him down," and great confusion.]

Capt. Gowan.—"Put me down! I dare you to put me down!"

Mr. Crawford rose to order. He said, if the hon. proprietor did not

wish to be thought a mere declaimer, he would at once state the authority on which he made such a statement.

Mr. Rigby said, neither that Court, nor any other, had a right to make such a demand. The hon. proprietor was the best judge of what he would do in order to justify any statements that he might make; but no one could call upon him to make such a statement as would make himself liable to the penalties of the law. He trusted that the freedom of debate would never be so much interfered with, as to compel an individual to give up the names of those from whom he received information.

Captain Gowan said, he was now proceeding with the advantage of having the expressed opinion of a professional man, who had declared that if he disclosed names, he would render himself liable to the penalties of the law. He believed that there was no one who knew him but was aware that he was not very anxious, at any time, to depart from what he had said, or to refuse to take its consequences. Neither was he in the habit of concealing names, when it was proper that they should be given up. He should, for the satisfaction of the Court, read the letter which he had received on the subject, but he would not give up the writer's name. The letter ran thus: "A magistrate who now holds a situation in the salt department, publicly flogged a respectable native, because he refused to lend him a sum of money; and this respectable, but unfortunate native, felt so degraded, that he went home and destroyed himself."

The Chairman begged to ask what was the date of the letter.

Captain Gowan said it had no date; the fact was, it had been sent to him anonymously.

This announcement again gave rise to immense uproar, and loud cries of "Shame,"—"Oh, oh!"

A Proprietor spoke to order. Considering the importance of the subject under consideration, he did not think that they ought to be kept sitting there to hear libels uttered on such slight grounds. The hon. proprietor was, he might say, libelling the Court of Directors and the India Government; and when he was called on for an explanation, they were told that the letter was without date, and that it was anonymous.

Dr. Gilchrist said there was a letter read by Mr. Mackinnon on the last court day, and no one got up to ask who was the writer. If a document of that description were allowed to be read by one member, why should a similar indulgence be refused to another? An anonymous letter did not certainly deserve so much attention as one that was regularly authenticated.

The *Chairman* believed that the only way in which to get on, and save time, was to hear the observations of every one who addressed them. He had no doubt the hon. proprietor would not again go so far against the expressed wish of the Court.

Sir C. Forbes begged to say that the impression on his mind was, that the letter referred to by Mr. Mackinnon was one written by himself, and addressed to a friend of his in England.

A *Proprietor* wished to know from the hon. Chairman whether it was in order to read anonymous letters in a speech?

The *Chairman* said it was very unusual.

Captain Gowan was perfectly aware that the Court did not like the truths which he was addressing to them. He began by saying that he did not wish to hurt the feelings of any one; it was the system he complained of, or he might have named many persons. He would not have read the letter had he not been pointedly and bitterly called upon to do so by the hon. proprietor opposite. He would now come to the question of the annuities. He would not proceed further with referring to his papers, although he had a large catalogue of facts, not anonymous, but all within his own knowledge. He merely hoped he had said enough to show that the Government of India was not so perfect as it ought to be. (*Cries of No, no.*) With regard to the sum of £630,000 to be paid by Government to the Company, he thought that it was a very fair compromise. (*hear!*) He could not see that their assets were of the value which some gentlemen attached to them. Where were they? By taking this annuity, they were not imposing an additional *onus* on India. It was a mere substitution of one debt for another. He thought it would be injudicious if the Company rejected the offer, for they would, in fact, be buying up a debt of £30,000 a-year. He had

conversed with a very able and intelligent native, now in England, Rammohun Roy, who was of opinion that the substitution would be a very good one, and productive of great benefit, connected with the other advantages to be expected by the change. They would, in fact, be buying up a debt of £660,000 a-year, and substituting for it a debt of £630,000, with exactly the same security; thus effecting a saving of £30,000 a-year. (*hear!*) As for additional security, he never heard that any one dreaded that the payment of the interest of the Bengal loan was in danger. Rammohun Roy was confident that India could bear even a much larger burden. Gentlemen ought not to sneer at the opinion of that individual, for he was a man of extensive information. Had not the finance committee, appointed by Lord W. Bentinck at Calcutta, reported that the Bengal Government might save £730,000 a-year, and they wanted only £630,000 for their dividend? (*hear, hear!*) He had also the opinion of Mr. Holt Mackenzie (a man who had done more good to India than any other, and who was the best financier India ever had), that India could bear the burden. That gentleman had greatly reduced the Indian debt; and such was the respect entertained of him by a late Chairman, that he proposed to nominate him a member of the Supreme Council. Yes; that was the man whom some gentlemen wished to send from the situation he held at the Board of Control! He wished that gentleman was present, to defend himself against the petty, the splenetic attacks that had been made against his character in that Court. His name was respected by the natives all over India, and that was the true criterion of respectability, with reference to the individuals employed by the Company. Was he to be told that Mr. Holt Mackenzie did not reflect credit upon Haileybury? He would say that he was the pride and honour of that establishment. The integrity of that gentleman rested on the highest pinnacle; and yet he was censured, because he gave the best advice in his power to Mr. Grant. He had no doubt that, by proper management, the revenue of India would be quite sufficient to meet the expenditure, and to afford a large surplus. But then it would be necessary to retrench some of the great expenses that were now

incurred there. He supposed that the Court would not like him to enumerate them, because the subject was an unpleasant one. They would hear with delight the praise of the whole system, but they could not bear to be told of their errors. The time was gone by, however, for attending to such feelings. He knew that the salaries paid to officers of the civil service in India were much too high. Their servants were enormously overpaid, and that system prevented the employment of natives. (*hear!*) The latter could be well employed as collectors (the duties of which situations they, in fact, now did) at 500 rupees per month, while the Company were paying Europeans 2,000 rupees. They must also cut off all that paraphernalia of civil officers—such as silver sticks, spears, and other follies—which were wholly useless, but which took large sums of money out of the pockets of the Proprietors and the natives.—(*hear?*) With regard to the security for the dividend, he thought they had a reasonable claim on Government to add the £800,000 which they had in the funds to the guarantee fund. If they chose to go to war for their own aggrandizement, of course they should take the consequences, and pay for it. But if any thing happened at Canton—if a war took place with China, which they could not control, it was only reasonable that Government should indemnify them, and he had no doubt that Mr. Grant would accede to such a proper claim. He could not, however, agree in the claim for a guarantee for payment of the dividends under every possible circumstance. He knew that India was quite capable of bearing all the burdens on it, if they reduced the expenditure. If they secured a good government for India, that unexplored country, abounding in wealth, he was convinced that they would be able to realize ample funds for every purpose: and he did not think that there was a practical man behind the bar, who was not of the same opinion. As to the qualification of proprietors, and their right of voting, he thought all that was very trumpery stuff (*Laughter.*); they were at present the mere creatures of the great agency houses; but he hoped that another system would be adopted, and that a different order of proprietors, with different privileges, would be established. (*hear, hear!*) They

should have the Indian public represented in Parliament and in that Court (*hear!*), in order to protect Indian interests. Hitherto their elections had been conducted without reference to India at all, and the elections had been like those formerly practised at Old Sarum. (*Laughter, and hear!*) He would cut down the number of Directors, and have only the ablest of them selected—he thought ten would be quite enough—and the system of solicitation, which many eminent men would not stoop to, should be destroyed. Such men as Mr. Elphinstone, and a few others, never would descend to the degradation of begging themselves into the direction. Their great end was, the good of India, and the benefit of the Company; and he trusted that, under the new system, men of honour and virtue would be induced to come forward with the same views. He wished the utmost publicity to be given to all their proceedings; and he was glad to perceive that the Directors began to be of the same opinion. He was anxious that information should be poured on them like a flood of light. Again he said, he blamed no man, but he censured the system. If he were himself placed in the same situation, he would, perhaps (such was the infirmity of human nature), have acted as badly as others in power had done. He had no dislike whatever, personally, to the young men who were sent out to India; on the contrary, many of them were friends of his. He would now advert to the question of patronage. Oh! that patronage! What harm had it not done to India, and what corruption had it not scattered among the Company! (*Hear, hear!*) He knew a Director, who said that that patronage was the bane of his life. (*hear!*) He was certain that the court were embarrassed with numerous applications. He would propose to put it up to auction. The only qualification should be, that the individual purchasing should be properly educated. Individuals should pay for their situations, just as officers did for their commissions, and the money thus raised should go to the liquidation of the debt. (*hear, hear!*) As to Haileybury college, it was a nuisance, and had been so described in the House of Commons, and it ought to be extirpated. They well knew at what a ruinous expense that

establishment was kept up, and what a source of mischief, vice, and profligacy it was also. It was supported solely for patronage. (*hear, hear!*) The Military College, he thought, might be kept up for the education of military men, particularly in the artillery department, if they could not be educated at Woolwich. He approved of that part of the plan which enabled British subjects to go out to any of the three presidencies, and to reside in India. He thought that great benefit would arise from colonizing that country; for, as his friend, Sir C. Metcalfe, said twenty years ago, until it was colonized, the resources of India would never be ascertained. (*hear!*) He should now make a statement which would put this fact in a clear point of view. When he was at Delhi, a merchant came to him and said, "I wish I had an English partner, for as I am situated, I cannot employ my great capital. If I send goods up the Jumna, or to Calcutta, I am directly interrupted by custom-house or other officers, who endeavour to extort money from me; but, if I had an English partner, they would not dare to do so." This wealthy man was counting cowries instead of turning thousands of rupees. The natives, in consequence of this state of things, converted their wealth into ornaments for the legs and arms of their women, instead of sending it into circulation. He would allow British subjects to go here and there and every where in the Indian presidencies; and he was certain that no evil, but much good, would result from it. There was one proposition of Government that he could never agree to. He did not like the attempt to interfere with the power of the Company to recall their Governor-General or their Commander-in-Chief. They ought to insist on the retention of that power. It was necessary for the good government of the country, and more especially now, when they looked to the efficiency of the government to procure the funds necessary for the payment of their dividends. He did not think Mr. Grant could have been wide awake when he made such a proposition. (*a laugh.*) As to the check which the Board of Control had upon the granting of pensions by the Company, he thought the Directors were far too fastidious on that point. The Board had hitherto exercised

that power, and never once in an obnoxious manner, and therefore it ought to be continued. Some objection had been made to allowing their Secretary to sign their dispatches. But what did it signify if the Secretary, using the Company's seal, signed the dispatches? Would it not be the same thing as if every one of the Directors had put their names to the document. He was sorry that he could not agree with the hon. and gallant general (Sir John Malcolm) in imagining that evils would arise from a free press in India. (*hear!*) He was favourably inclined to its being established, and he hoped it would be, because he anticipated no mischief whatever from it. The gallant general had also objected to the sending out Missionaries to India. He had described them as men of heated imaginations, who were in the habit of disseminating dangerous opinions. Now he was acquainted with many Missionaries, and he never knew them to do any thing but good. At Serampore he knew Dr. Marshman personally. He (Capt. Gowan), though no enthusiast, had worked with that individual in promoting the means of education. These men, the missionaries, always co-operated with Sir David Ochterlony, and others, in forwarding that object. They did every thing according to the wishes of the Government, and they obtained the unqualified respect of all who knew them. There were, however, timorous minds in India, who were frightened at shadows. He knew a missionary named Chamberlain, a zealous, and perhaps a somewhat enthusiastic man, who was in the habit of delivering his opinion at the Ghauts, and he was ordered, in consequence of some foolish misapprehension, to be sent from the interior to Calcutta. The Begum of Suah laughed at this proceeding. She said, "Let him come to my territory, he may preach there, I am not afraid of him." But the authorities said, "No, he must be sent away." Such were the feelings of ill-grounded prejudice. In 1815 a proposition was made for establishing schools at Delhi, but the authorities would not accede to it. Lord Hastings afterwards enabled him (Capt. Gowan) to establish the first school at Delhi. To that undertaking the natives subscribed, some giving 100, some 500, and some 1,000 rupees. That school was the nucleus

of those which were now flourishing in the city of Delhi; and, in establishing which, the missionaries took a very active part. They talked in mysterious and cabalistic terms about the difficulty of governing India; but the fact was, that no country in the world was so easy to be governed. The East-Indians were a most tractable race, and he knew that officers complained when they were removed from native to European regiments, on account of the trouble which the latter gave, as compared with the former. They boasted of their conquest, their victories, their achievements in India. But their true boast ought to be, that of civilizing India—of administering its government beneficially—of extending education amongst the people—of making it a country of freedom—of banishing every thing like slavery from their immense possessions. There was, he would aver, no country on earth (and he had been over all parts of the globe, except America) so easily managed as India, if the people were treated with kindness. Why was it that the Company had made such large conquests there? Simply, because the people were with them. In going through villages, not subject to the Company, how often had he heard the people exclaim, "Oh! may the Company's authority and government soon prevail here!" And why did they say this? Because they were more oppressed by the native governments—by their old rulers—than the Company's subjects were by our government; and, of course, they would prefer the smaller evil to the greater. But let not gentlemen imagine that the government of India, as now carried on, must last for ever. No government could last for ever. It must be subject to change and contingencies. India was far advanced in civilization. It was not, as the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) seemed to suppose, unfit for a free system of government. He could assure the learned gentleman that India was capable of enjoying all the liberties that were possessed by the people of this country. Only deal out justice cheaply and easily to the people of India, and they would be perfectly reconciled to the Company's government. The statements that had been made that Ministers were actuated by the same motives in adopting the present measure, as actuated them in

passing the Reform Bill, was most amusing. (*hear!*) He would venture to assert, that nine out of every ten of the inhabitants of this country were anxious for the extirpation of the China monopoly. He insisted that they were. Let them take any part of the country, of England or of Scotland, and they would find the people almost unanimous in calling for an open trade to China. But they were told that some interested towns alone were in favour of the measure, and that the merchants who were so anxious for it, would knock their heads against the wall. That, however, was their affair, and not our's. Still the people would get their tea cheap; and the evil, if any did occur, would soon cure itself. How could it be said, that Ministers had thrown this measure out as a sop to gain popularity? He did not believe it. The Duke of Wellington was the first who had originated the extirpation of the China monopoly. Did he wish to court such popularity? That the trade should be thrown open was the wish of the whole country, and he thought it impossible to resist it. Then it was said, "Recollect Mr. Fox's bill—it was something similar to the present measure; but its introduction occasioned the downfall of the ministry of that day." Very true. But let them look at the House of Commons as it was now constituted. There was no Old Sarum, no Gatton, no Corfe Castle. The system was changed. It was no longer corrupt. It was essentially liberal. He had no doubt that the present Government would be idolized by the country for bringing forward this act of common justice. They deserved well of their country, although they might incur the hatred of some few interested individuals. Doubtless they would excite the ill-will of individuals, who, to use the forcible language of Mr. Bentham, were actuated by "interest-begotten prejudices." Such prejudices, he knew, did exist; and perhaps he would himself feel the same, if he also were interested in this monopoly. The Government was not, however, liable to the accusation—that of introducing this measure for the purpose of courting popularity—that had been advanced against them. He admitted with the hon. baronet, that with respect to cottons, the conduct of the government was extremely hard. They

sent their cotton goods to India duty-free, but they would not take the raw sugars of that country on the same terms. This was a gross injustice to India. Their fiscal regulation, by which those abominable cotton twists (he called them abominable, because it was the means of injuring the native population) were admitted free of duty, was most unfair. The cotton-twists were absolutely forced into India. They ought not to have been allowed to be sent to India without a countervailing duty, similar to that which was placed on East-India sugar here. Well might the people of India complain, "You compel us to take your cottons, but you will not, in return, take our produce." And yet they talked of doing justice to India! Why, "they kept the word of promise to the ear, to break it to the hope." He thought that some of the hon. proprietors who had addressed the Court, particularly the learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson), had pressed too hardly upon the respectable President of the Board of Control. He entertained feelings of respect for Mr. Grant. It was true that, twenty years ago, he saw this question differently. He viewed it in another light now. But it should be remembered that change of position often changed men's sentiments. (*Laughter.*) He thought it did Mr. Grant honour, when he had changed his opinion, openly and honestly to avow it. Why should he obstinately adhere to a particular opinion, if he felt a sincere conviction that it was wrong? He believed that upon the present occasion the right hon. gentleman had been actuated by the good of his country, and not by any sordid motives. Did not the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel change their opinions when they brought forward the Catholic Bill? and why should not the right hon. President of the Board of Control be at liberty to alter his, when circumstances called for that change? He should now touch upon those reductions in the expenditure which would assist greatly in paying their dividend. He was a friend to economy; and he wished that he saw in the Court the great master of economy, the hon. member for Middlesex, who would enlighten them on the subject. Some expenses in India were of so extravagant a character, that a reformed court must, of necessity, with respect

to them, carry retrenchment into effect. He thought that the whole of the civil salaries of India, including the judges of the King's court, and law officers of the Company, ought to be reduced twenty-five per cent. That would enable them to increase the salaries of native officers, and after doing that, the surplus ought to be applied to the reduction of the debt. Many of the appointments of India ought to be pared down. He would not, generally speaking, meddle with the military service; that was already pared down as much as possible. But there were some staff appointments that ought to be lowered. Then, at home, what had the Company been doing with the commissioners for the examination of the Nabob of Arcot's debts? The course that had been pursued by the Company in that respect was a disgrace to them; it was an abuse; it was considered throughout the country a job, and it ought to be got rid of. Next came the Company's volunteers. They cost the proprietors a good penny, but they were not worth much. He objected to the breakfasts, luncheons, and tavern dinners; they were intolerable, and unworthy of the Court of Directors. (*laughter.*) Did Lord Althorp, or the First Lord of the Treasury, procure entertainments thus at the public expense? No; not to the value of a biscuit. Then what did the Company mean to do with their great house? It was a most expensive establishment. The cost for taxes, repairs, &c. was enormous. He had seen one item, where £40,000 was charged for repairs alone. When the Court of Directors was reduced to ten, there would be plenty of room for them in Cannon-street. (*laughter.*) Then there was the establishment, in which the clerks were paid better than in any other establishment in this country, and he could not see for what. He could not avoid noticing also the retiring allowance and pensions to the Company's officers at home, which bore no fair proportion to the retiring allowances and pensions of their officers abroad. That might easily be seen by a reference to the list that had been published. Some of the latter, he was sorry to say, were starving on a scanty pittance. He did not say this because he was himself a military man. He did not depend upon the Company's allowance. He might, however, be allowed to say, that he

was twenty years in the Company's service, and that he retired on an allowance of £125 per annum. If he had been a shoe-black, or exercised any other low calling, he would have been able, in the same time, to have realized as much. Next came the messengers of the Company—there was such a redundancy of them, that he met them in every part of London, carrying about hams, game, and carpet bags. (*laughter.*) Such things ought not to be; they must be done away with; and when a reformation at home was effected, coupled with good government in India, he was sure no proprietor need be under the least apprehension of regularly receiving his dividends. With respect to the abuses in the government of India, he might go much farther than he had done; for he had a list of many persons who had conducted themselves improperly. There was amongst them one case, where a public officer had been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty; he, however, would not mention it. That individual had undoubtedly served the Company; but, by some slip (for he believed it was only a slip) he had fallen afterwards into folly. Under such circumstances, he would not farther allude to his case. They should bear in their minds, that they had a public there; and he was determined to be at his post to perform his duty, actuated by an anxious desire to do unto others as he would be done by—to govern India as he would have England governed. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. D. Salomon thought they could not be accused of drawing too favourable an opinion of the beneficial results of the East-India Company's administration of India, after the testimony which the right hon. the President of the Board of Control had himself given in their favour. In his letter, dated the 12th February 1833, he says, "after a full and anxious deliberation, it appears to his Majesty's Ministers that the system of political administration which has been established in India, and which is exercised through the organ of the Company, although under the control of the natural authority at home, has, notwithstanding too much of past defect and error, and in spite of much remaining imperfection, secured to the inhabitants of India so considerable a measure of those advantages,

which it is the proper object of government to confer, and evinced so much susceptibility of receiving the improvements suggested by experience and reflection, that they would not be justified in lightly proposing to effect any alteration or disturbance of that system in its essential elements." The right hon. gentleman further stated, that "the preservation of the system seems, at the same time, to be collaterally recommended by considerations of some moment to this country in a constitutional point of view." He was quite content to rest satisfied with this evidence in favour of the Company's government of India. (*hear, hear!*) The first consideration that struck him in looking over the Paper of Hints was, how far the propositions of Government were compatible with the good government of that country. He was one of those who thought that unless a renewal of their charter could be obtained on such terms as would enable the directors to administer the government for the good of the natives, it was their bounden duty to reject all compromise. (*hear, hear!*) What these terms should be it was unnecessary for him to suggest to the Court of Directors. It was quite impossible for him not to advert to the question of the China monopoly. It appeared to him from all that he had read in the public newspapers—from what had occurred in the debates in Parliament, and from the evidence given before the committee of the House of Commons, that the country and the government were quite determined that, at all hazards, the exclusive privileges of the Company should cease. Still that Company had a right to demand, inasmuch as a large portion of their capital was invested in the China trade, that a fair and equitable term should be allowed them for the purpose of winding up their accounts. (*hear, hear!*) This was a common-sense and business-like view of the question (*hear, hear!*), and the circumstance he had just mentioned, entitled them to ask for a liberal term; either two or three years, or such time as the Court of Directors might think necessary to enable them to settle their affairs. (*hear hear!*) The next proposition in the Paper of Hints was: "the Company's assets, commercial and territorial, with all their possessions and rights, should be

assigned to the Crown on behalf of the territorial government of India," and that the proprietors should in future derive their dividends from the revenue of India. He considered that matter of very great importance was involved in the whole proposition; but nothing of any moment had escaped the attention of the Court of Directors. In the course of the correspondence that subsequently passed between the Board of Control and the Directors, he saw that the chairs had asked a question, to which he could find no answer. The question was to this effect: whether the whole of the Company's property was to be assigned to the Crown, so that they could have no control over it? He found that no distinct answer was given to this question, and that it was slurred over by the right hon. the President of the Board of Control. If they were to give up £21,000,000 or a larger amount of property, for the purpose of cancelling the Indian debt, what was to become of the balance? (*hear!*) Was it to be presented to Government, or placed at the disposal of the Company for the purpose of enabling them to meet some of the charges to which they were liable? (*hear, hear!*) He ventured to throw this out as matter for the consideration of the Court; but he was not desirous of entering into details, but would rather discuss the general spirit of the propositions of Government. The next suggestion in the Paper of Hints was "that such part of the commercial assets as is convertible into money, to be so converted, and the proceeds, with the cash balance of the commercial department, as exhibited in the account of stock by computation for the 30th of April 1834, appropriated to the discharge of an amount of the present territorial debt, equal to a capital producing £630,000." Knowing as he did that the Right Hon. Chas. Grant had filled two high and honourable offices before he occupied his present situation, he could not avoid feeling great deference for his opinion; but when the right hon. gentleman talked of transferring the Company's assets in this way, it appeared to him more like the opinion of an Irish secretary, than the enlightened President of the Board of Control. (*hear, hear!*) The proposition was so monstrous, that it was almost impossible to understand it. He confessed, however, that he

entertained no desponding views with regard to the Indian revenue. He did believe that when the China trade was opened, that, whether for good or evil, several thousand persons would engage in it; and though many might burn their fingers in the enterprize, a large increase would take place in the Indian trade, which would materially tend to improve the resources of India. (*hear, hear!*) It appeared to him, in looking over the correspondence, that the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control did not act very consistently with his own views. That right hon. gentleman said it was desirable that the government of India should remain in the same hands as those by which it was at present possessed; but that it was necessary to turn over a new leaf, and to give to every individual proprietor an interest in the welfare of that country. Henceforth the proprietors were to become men of vast importance; they would have to reflect how India might be well governed; and in consideration of the important character which they thus gained, they were to give up their property. Mr. Charles Grant said, "if you govern India well, you will be sure to receive the dividends of which you are at present in possession." The Directors then asked, "whether the government of India was to continue with the Company for the term of years during which it is intended that the dividend shall be irredeemable." And they state their opinion, that unless that be the case, "the essence of the whole plan, designated by the right hon. gentleman as a *vital condition of the arrangement*, the linking and binding up of the interests of the proprietors with the country which they are to assist in governing, will be lost." They therefore desired to know whether their administration of India was not to continue for the term that was fixed upon for the payment of their dividends out of the Indian revenue? To this question Mr. Grant replied by saying that "he could fix no time; but he would leave it in the power of the Government of this country to resume the government of India whenever they thought proper to do so, and that then the contract must be considered as at an end." The Directors then asked, "what was to become of the interests of the proprietors? to what were they to look for the payment of their dividends, every far-

thing of their property having been given up to Government in consideration of being allowed a claim on the territory of India, over which their control was to cease at the pleasure of Government?" Now this was a point of great importance, which he desired to have settled. It was their duty not to mince the matter, but to speak out, and tell the Government that if they could satisfy the Court of Directors that the terms they proposed were such as would enable the Company, with satisfaction to themselves and benefit to the natives, to undertake the government of India, the Company were ready to do so; but that if, at the end of any period short of forty years, the Government should resume the administration of India, the Company would look to them for security for the payment of their dividends. (*hear, hear!*) There was one of the resolutions of Sir John Malcolm to which he felt some objection; it was the following: "that the Company exercising the same power as they now possess under their charter, shall continue to administer the government of India for a defined period, not less than twenty years; and if deprived of it at the expiration of that term, or at any time subsequently thereto, they shall be allowed the option of demanding payment of the principal at the rate of £100 for each £5. 5s. of annuity; and whenever paid off they shall be entitled, if they shall see fit, with their capital, to resume their undoubted right to trade, which it is now proposed by his Majesty's Ministers should be in abeyance." He rather objected to the whole of this resolution; and the reason was this, he thought that, after the Directors had heard the different opinions of the proprietors, they would be able to understand the tone of the Court, and they would then be better prepared to enter into further negotiation, than if their hands were tied up by this resolution. The Company had a right to say to the Ministers, "we will not trust you; we will bind you down to some specific agreement; and we tell you, that if at any period you set up a claim to the government of India, you shall take upon yourselves the payment of our annuity." (*hear, hear, hear!*) He should therefore move that, in place of the resolution which he had just read, the following should be substituted:

"That the Company, exercising the same powers as they now possess under their charter, shall continue to administer the Government of India for a defined period, and if deprived of it at the expiration of that term, or at any time previous to the termination of the annuity, the Government shall guarantee to the proprietors the punctual payment of their annuity until the period at which the principal will become payable, at the rate of £100 for each £5. 5s. of annuity, and whenever paid off, they will be entitled, if they shall see fit, with their capital, or any portion thereof, to resume their undoubted right to trade, which it is now proposed by his Majesty's Ministers should be in abeyance."

He thought that the Company, now that they were on the eve of dissolution, and were about to give up their right to trade, and all the property they possessed, had a right to ask that they should be protected. (*hear, hear!*) It appeared to him that Mr. Grant had in the course of this negotiation fallen into an awkward mistake. He could not think that that gentleman desired to drive a harder bargain with the Company than was necessary; but it seemed that, from the fear of being thought too favourable to the Company, he had gone to the other extreme. Or it might be supposed that Mr. Grant gave the Company as little as possible, to enable them to ask for a great deal more. He thought that the couplet of a well-known poet might be fairly applied to Mr. Grant's conduct:—

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But why did you kick me down stairs?"

The hon. proprietor concluded by proposing his resolution as an amendment to the original motion.

The *Chairman* said that a resolution moved by a gallant general, and an amendment to it, were already upon the records of the Court, and therefore it was impossible for him to receive any additional amendment, until the proprietors had come to a decision upon one or both of the previous questions.

Several gentlemen rose to address the Court at the conclusion of Mr. Salomon's speech. The *Chairman* pointed to Mr. Twining as being the first to catch his eye.

Mr. *Carruthers* was aware that, as the *Chairman* had called upon Mr. Twining, he must give way; but he submitted with great respect to the hon. *Chairman* that he was entitled to some indulgence, since he had given way to no fewer than three gentlemen the day before yesterday. (*Loud cries of "Chair," and "order."*) He did not mean to impute any partiality to the *Chairman*, but suffering severely as he did from the effects of

the prevailing epidemic, and fearing, if he were not permitted to speak now, he should not have strength enough to do so at a future period, he ventured to throw himself on the consideration of the Court.

Col. Stanhope also begged to put in his claim for a hearing. He had risen on several occasions, and he wished to have the Chairman's impartial decision as to what person should have the honour of addressing the Court. (*Order! Chair!*)

The *Chairman* said that his object had been to catch the eye successively of those who wished to address the Court. He had no feeling of partiality to gratify; his only desire was to discharge his duty conscientiously. (*Hear, hear!*) The subject under consideration was of the greatest importance, and he was anxious to hear the sentiments of every proprietor upon it. Excitement was the last thing that ought to be got up. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. Salomons asked the Chairman at what time he should be at liberty to move his amendment, according to the practice of the Court?

The *Chairman* replied, that the amendment could not be moved until the Court had selected which of the two questions already before it should be put to the vote.

Mr. Salomons then gave notice of his intention of moving the amendment, when the forms of the Court allowed him to do so.

Mr. Randle Jackson said that the hon. proprietor was quite at liberty to give notice of his intention to move his amendment whenever the proper time arrived. He said this, because he knew that there were several gentlemen prepared to suggest amendments, each of which was worthy of the fullest consideration; and he thought it would be extremely convenient if they, following the example of the hon. proprietor, handed in their notices. Their amendments might then be printed, and the proprietors would have an opportunity of deliberately considering them, and giving their honest opinion upon them without committing themselves as to any one particular point. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining then proceeded to address the Court. He said that he rose in obedience to the call of the Chairman to request the attention of the Court, and of the honourable

gentleman (Mr. Carruthers), with whose convenience he was sorry in any way to have interfered, to a few observations, which he felt it his duty to address to them on the present important occasion. He could assure that hon. gentleman, that he rose the day before yesterday at the conclusion of the debate, with the intention of moving the adjournment, had he not been anticipated by an hon. and gallant captain (Gowan). He trusted, however, that the hon. gentleman would retain his full powers of health so as to be able to favour the Court with his sentiments on the subject under consideration; and he was sure that the Court would derive considerable benefit from his observations. Before proceeding to touch upon the question, he must intreat that indulgence from the Court which he had often experienced on former occasions, but which he had never stood more in need of than at the present momentous crisis. It became them to bring back their attention to the circumstances under which they had met, and to the situation in which they now stood. It appeared to him, in looking back to the past, that the Company had much to pride themselves upon, and in adverting to the present, he conceived that there were many points on which they had a right to found a claim for the fair and dispassionate consideration of their interests on the part of Government; and they had, in his opinion, a claim equally strong on the British public. (*hear, hear!*) He would not for a moment suppose that the India Company, after all the good they had done, had not a large share of popular opinion in their favour. (*hear hear!*) It was very true, that every great establishment had its enemies, but he trusted that amongst the public at large, the standing and importance of the Company had suffered no depreciation. (*hear, hear!*) He regretted that the proprietors had not been afforded, at the present period, that opportunity which they had enjoyed on former occasions, of deliberating on this great question at some distance of time from the period when it would be necessary for them to pronounce an opinion. It was rather painful to consider that they were told, that within a few brief days after the first introduction of this subject to their consideration,

they must come to a decision upon it; for if they did not, his Majesty's Ministers would relieve them from further trouble, and settle the question without their interference. (*hear, hear!*) The ground of discussion had been chalked out and narrowed to them in a variety of instances; indeed, if they were to pay attention to every passage contained in the correspondence, they would scarcely find an inch of ground left them to debate upon. (*hear!*) But the hon. Chairman having declared that he was anxious that every proprietor should give the fullest and most unrestricted opinion on the subject under consideration, encouraged him to proceed. On former occasions, when the charter was the subject of debate, it had been said that they were "fighting for existence." If this had been said formerly, most truly might it be averred now, when they were deprived step by step of all those advantages which they had hitherto enjoyed, and they were asked to undertake functions of great responsibility, which they should be culpable in assuming, unless they secured the means of exercising them with honour to themselves, and advantage to the people over whom they were placed. (*hear, hear!*) It had been remarked, that feelings of interest were mixed up in the discussion of the question of the China trade. He did not mean to deny that this might be the fact; and he was sure that he should not be expected to flinch from avowing, that the question was one which nearly affected his interests. He and his family had been concerned in that trade for upwards of a century, and now he was told that it was to be suddenly stopped. Still he was quite aware that it would ill become him to occupy the attention of the court with any apprehensions or hopes relative to his own particular interest, which he might entertain on that subject; or with the effect which the opening of the tea trade would have on the circumstances of very many respectable persons, who had embarked their capital in the same concern, and under the same sanction and authority as he had done. Great objections were now made to the connexion between a commercial company and a government. There might be inconveniences in that union; but for a considerable time past the united characters of sovereigns and merchants had been

acknowledged, in a great degree, with regard to the Company, and that union was now about to cease altogether. Perhaps, as far as India was concerned, it might be a question whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it would be desirable to continue the union of the two characters; but still they should not be too ready to admit that their disunion was absolutely and imperatively required for the maintenance of the dignity of the Company. They had, in their united capacity, opened so many sources of wealth and emolument to the country at large, that they need not blush at having for so many years appeared in the united character of merchants and sovereigns. (*hear, hear!*) The trade which was now about to be taken from the hands of the Company had been a source of profit to them, and of great benefit to the government, and had proved a double advantage, both to this country and the Company, as a source of safe and sure remittance from India. (*hear, hear!*) It might not be unworthy of consideration to look at the state of that trade when it was about to be taken away, and to contrast its situation then with what it was formerly. At the period of the Commutation Act, the trade of this Company was reduced, he might say, to almost nothing. The quantity of tea imported into this country amounted to 12,000,000 lbs. The Company sold 5,000,000 lbs., and the rest was furnished by the smuggler. At the present time the Company's annual sales were upwards of 32,000,000 lbs. (*hear, hear!*) Such being the facts of the case, he thought it would scarcely be contended that this Company had not paid great attention to the trade consigned to their care. (*hear, hear!*) The exclusive privileges of that trade were not voluntarily, nor without any consideration, consigned to the Company by the Government. The Company always paid a valuable consideration to Government for every advantage conferred on it; and he therefore had a right to ask, if the tea trade was to be taken from them, what compensation were they to get? (*hear, hear!*) Advantage after advantage had been taken from them, and they had now the consolation of being told, that if they made this last sacrifice, they would be the better for it. "Do this," it was said, "and you will find

your condition improved: that privation which you conceive will be your weakness, you will find to be your strength." On referring to the time when former negotiations had taken place between this Company and the government of the country, he recollected with feelings of satisfaction, that circumstance to which Mr. Grant alluded in his correspondence,—that the pretensions of this Company were powerfully supported by individuals who had never been surpassed for intelligence, zeal, and honest feeling; and he confessed, that among the names of those individuals (all of whom he respected, and some of whom he loved), who at that period exerted all the influence, power, and talent they possessed in maintaining the privileges of the Company, there was none he would more readily place in the foremost rank than that of the father of the Right Hon. Charles Grant, (*hear, hear!*)—a man who grew up under the fostering hand of the Company in its proudest days, and who devoted his utmost energies to further the advantage of the India Company. (*hear, hear!*) He knew not what names might have occurred to the mind of the President of the Board of Control, when he referred to the former supporters of the Company, but he confessed, that with the name of Mr. Grant, his own feelings placed that of one (Mr. Twining's father), who had long enjoyed the good opinion of this court, and the powers of whose mind were never more zealously exerted than on those occasions which involved the Company's interests. He was sorry to see at this time, when the Company stood in most need of support, that they could no longer find in the rank of their defenders the same name of Charles Grant. (*hear, hear!*) He meant not to make any allusions that might be considered offensive; but, as he should be proud to have that right hon. gentleman for an ally, he might perhaps be permitted to express his regret that any change of opinion had been effected in the mind of Mr. Charles Grant. (*hear, hear!*) At the same time he was ready to admit that that change might have been effected by a change of circumstances. It ill became him to go into any lengthened discussion on the advantage of preserving the China trade, either entirely or in part. He should have thought that such arrangements might

have been made as would have enabled them gradually to bring a trade, so important to the Company, to a termination, and to prevent their incurring any loss whenever the right to trade should entirely cease. On the manner of winding up their concerns would greatly depend the capability of their meeting the charges to which they might be liable. He was astonished when he heard flattering statements of the many millions that were to be derived from India; when such statements as these were made, it became them to see their way clearly. He appealed to every gentleman present, whether it was not most important that in all negotiations, public and private, every point should be made as clear and concise as possible. Nothing should be left for after consideration—no opportunity should be given for saying, "you have put a wrong interpretation on this or that proposition." If, then, the revenue of India was such as it had been represented to them—if it was capable of meeting all the engagements of the country, the fact ought to be clearly shewn. (*hear, hear!*) There had been a dissent read in that court, which, however it might have differed from the views of many gentlemen, did undoubtedly appear to meet with great attention, as being a document calculated to throw great light on the subject. He mentioned this matter, because the worthy director (Mr. Tucker) who wrote that dissent, had paid great attention to the state of the Indian revenues; and he would recommend all persons, who had such brilliant notions of the revenue of India, to read that document. The difficulty under which he (Mr. Twining) laboured, in addressing the proprietors on the present occasion, did not proceed from the paucity of materials for their consideration, for the multitude of subjects was so great as to require more tact and leisure than he could command, to arrange them in such a way as would prevent their discussion occupying too great a portion of the time of the court. One of the first objects was now to ascertain how far the Court of Directors would feel themselves warranted in recommending to the Court of Proprietors to accept of that charge of the government of India which was now offered to the Company. That charge was of so great and weighty a nature, and in-

volved in its considerations of such moment, as really to make him apprehensive that, unless they were furnished with means to maintain the honour, dignity, and character of the Company in the eyes of their servants abroad, and, above all, in the eyes of the native population of India, they would not find those hopes, which they were taught to expect, of great advantages to be derived from India, realized. (*hear, hear!*) He believed that the general impression in this country was, that the Company's administration of India had been active and useful; and the President of the Board of Control, in the course of his correspondence, had given a description of the state of India which was perfectly gratifying to him (Mr. Twining); and he only hoped it afforded a true picture of the condition of that country, notwithstanding all that that court had heard to the contrary. Mr. Grant said: "With respect to the competency of India to answer all the just demands on her exchequer, no rational doubt can exist. A revenue which, notwithstanding fluctuations, has, during the last twenty years, been steadily progressive; which estimated, according to the parliamentary rates of exchange, has now reached the annual amount of twenty-two millions, and which promises still to increase: a territory almost unlimited in extent—a soil, rich, fertile, and suited to every variety of produce—great resources, not yet explored—a people, generally speaking, patient, frugal, laborious, improving, and evincing both desire and capacity of further improvement; these, I think, are sufficient pledges, that our treasury in the East will, under wise management, be more than adequate to meet the current expenditure." It was gratifying to see such a view taken of Indian affairs; and he should be sorry to see the proprietors too hasty in listening to representations of the depressed state of that country, whether supported by the authority of names, or coming in the shape of that appalling phantom, an anonymous communication, which had been introduced by a gallant proprietor. (*hear, hear!*) This Company was in the habit of corresponding with individuals in India, who were actively engaged in the administration of that empire, and he did not believe that there was to be found in the world a country, where

more active zeal was shewn in disseminating happiness among the people. This was especially remarkable of late years; for more attention had latterly been paid than at any former period to the diffusion of education among the people. A great number of schools had been established; and so long as they were under judicious management—so long as their object was to improve the mind for good and useful purposes, and not to mislead it by pursuits destructive to human happiness—those institutions formed the best foundation for hope of the future. (*hear, hear!*) The President of the Board of Control had said, that there were various points, in the decision of which "time and circumstances" were involved. He knew not what propositions could be made to which the same observation could not be applied. They lived in times when the love of change seemed to be the ruling passion of the day:

"*Druit, edificat, mutat quadrata rotundis;*" but, that which formerly had been, only applied to trifling and unimportant things, was unfortunately at the present day applied to matters of the greatest importance, and to the overthrow of establishments of the highest value; and it became the duty of every wise and good person to oppose alterations dictated only by a spirit of change. He thought that on the present occasion they were bound, not merely to consider their own interest, but to afford every assistance to the country in general, and particularly to the port of London. (*hear, hear!*) They were told that there was a necessity for great changes to take place; but was it possible that they could stand tamely by and see ruinous changes made in the port of London, without attempting to avert them? (*hear, hear!*) He was no advocate for troubling the constituted authorities of the country by petitions, in order to create embarrassment to the Government; but he could not remain quiet when he reflected on the loss which would be inflicted on London by the proposed change. (*hear, hear!*) He would scorn to use the *argumentum ad misrecordiam* in the case of the Company; but he did call upon the Directors to endeavour, as far as they could in their intercourse with Government, to lessen the inconveniences which he anticipated would be felt in London, if the proposed

changes were adopted without modification. (*hear, hear!*) When the commerce of this metropolis should be deprived of the advantages which were derived from the East, he was afraid that very considerable distress would be felt. Let them look at the East-India Company's numerous and extensive warehouses, and the number of poor persons who found employment in them. There were upwards of 2,200 individuals who would, by a dash of the pen, be thrown out of work. (*hear hear!*) This was a state of things that he could not anticipate without regret; and they were bound, as far as possible, to endeavour to mitigate it. He recollected that when, in 1813, they were threatened with having the trade in China taken away, a petition was presented to Parliament on the subject by the Company:

"Your petitioners ask not for an exclusive trade upon the narrow principles of monopoly, for the mere purpose of commercial gain; they have under their care interests of a much more extended and liberal nature, which it is their duty to attend to. Your petitioners are ready to become parties to any arrangement, which shall be consistent with the rights of your petitioners and the security of British India, and which will not deprive your petitioners of the means of fulfilling their pecuniary engagements with the public and individuals, or the performance of the functions, which may be continued or allotted to them."

and he could not help thinking, that it would be desirable to present a petition on the present occasion. It would draw the attention of the House of Commons to the question, and might dispose many gentlemen to take a different view of the situation of the Company from that taken by his Majesty's Ministers. He could not help bearing testimony to the talent and ability with which the present debate had been conducted, and he congratulated the hon. and learned gentleman below him (Mr. R. Jackson,) who had talked of the constitution of the country, that he could himself boast of so good a constitution as he now possessed, after the lapse of a long period of years, in which he had distinguished himself as a powerful and eloquent advocate. In coming to a decision upon the terms to be settled between Government and this Company, it was not to be supposed

that the proprietors would forget their established rights. The tenure by which the Company existed had been called a lease. It was a lease, and he wished that in settling this question, more of the liberal spirit of those who granted leases in this country had been observed. (*hear, hear!*) When a lease expired, was it not customary for the landholder to renew it on the most liberal terms, when the tenant had proved himself a faithful and worthy servant? Such they had proved themselves to be, and they, therefore, had a right to expect from Government that liberal consideration which the common practice of the country secured to a good tenant. (*hear, hear!*) He desired to say one word with respect to the patronage of the Company. He objected to placing the patronage at the disposal of the Government, and he rejoiced to find that it was to be continued in the hands of the Company. The Directors always considered, not how they might dispose of it with the most advantage to themselves, but how they might apply it in the most deserving manner, and make it the means of promoting the most extensive happiness. (*hear, hear!*) He knew of some instances of the disposal of patronage, which afforded a striking confirmation of the correctness of the statement he had just made. He knew that three sons of the widows of clergymen, whose situation was entitled to sympathy, were assisted by some Directors of that Court, in a manner which did them the highest honour, though the persons he alluded to possessed no interest or influence. Mr. Bosanquet, on hearing a statement of one case, gave the last piece of patronage he possessed in favour of one of them; and the other two received appointments in India from one of the late directors (Col. Toone), whose name he hoped to be allowed to mention as a most gallant, independent, and faithful servant of the Company. (*hear, hear!*) He took the liberty of mentioning those facts by way of antidote to that spirit which sometimes influenced men, whose conduct was in other respects candid and honourable, to attack and calumniate persons in authority, without considering whether their charges were founded in justice or not. (*hear!*)

Capt. Gowan.—Can the hon. proprietor state what was the nature of

the patronage disposed of, in the instances he has mentioned?

Mr. Twining replied, that one of the appointments was a writership, and the other two were situations in the army; and he could assure the court, that these cases were not anonymous, for he had the names of the parties in his possession. (*hear, hear!*) In alluding to the Indian revenue, he must observe, notwithstanding all the expectations which had been held out of the vast resources of India, that its amount must depend in a great measure on contingencies, which made the application of any part of it for a fixed object in England a precarious matter. (*hear, hear!*) The Burmese war was an illustration of this observation. They all knew in what a trifling circumstance it had its commencement, and that it was undertaken with the hope that it would be brought to a speedy close; but though it was not of long duration, it terminated with a loss on the part of the government of India of £11,000,000, and with a sacrifice of human life almost exceeding calculation. Under these circumstances, they could not but acknowledge that, flattering as their expectations might be with regard to the resources of India, its revenue was subject to the possibility of adverse contingencies; and they were therefore bound to look narrowly to the guarantee fund, to which they were to fall back, in the event of the failure of the territorial revenue of India. Considerable doubts appeared to prevail as to what was or what was not a sufficient sum for a guarantee fund; and on coming to a decision on this point, they ought to bear in mind, that there were many hundred persons who, from various circumstances, could take no part in their discussions, but whose interests they were bound to take into consideration. The question then was, whether the guarantee fund be such a *bonâ fide* fund, and of such an extent, that they could rely upon it for all they expected? (*hear, hear!*) He was inclined to think that, if the efforts of the directors were not too much restricted, a settlement, satisfactory to all parties, might be come to on this subject. He had no disposition to call in question the honour and liberality of the intentions of Government; but when the Ministers talked of grasping the whole of their assets, the proprietors ought

to come to a clear understanding of the proposition. He confessed he agreed with the hon. proprietor below him, in thinking that it was not put forward in a way to be clearly comprehensible. He had read the question asked by the directors: but a mist of sophistry enveloped the answer, which prevented him from seeing it in any tangible form. He might be wrong; but he hoped that the matter would be made perfectly clear, so that they might know fairly what was meant, and not be misled. It was rather remarkable, that the letter in which this point was alluded to by the directors was so candidly and clearly written, as obviously to show the desire of the parties to come to a fair and just conclusion; while any thing like a plain and straight-forward answer to it might be looked for in vain throughout the whole correspondence. He did hope, however, that a fair answer would still be given to the question so clearly put by the directors, and that it would be, without loss of time, laid before the proprietors. (*hear, hear!*) The great object of a meeting of the present nature ought, in his mind, to be, not to impede, but to forward the negotiations between the Government and the Company. It was quite impossible for them, however clear their judgments might be, assembled in that court, to be prepared with a set of resolutions which should embrace every point under consideration. There had been several propositions submitted to the court; and the mode of dealing with them would, he believed, be found a matter of difficulty, especially if they were to be taken as amendments upon an amendment. But his object was, not to raise difficulties; on the contrary, he trusted that an opportunity would be allowed for the mature consideration of every proposition. They had been called together at the eleventh hour; and let them therefore make the best use of their time, in order to enable their executive body to meet the Government with strengthened hands. (*hear, hear!*) As to the proposition laid before the court, he hoped that every negotiation would be conducted in the spirit of mutual concession. He did not like the term which had been used, of compromise. It seemed to imply that there was something wrong on one side, or perhaps on both; and that the observation of Peachum,

in the *Beggar's Opera*, might be applied to them: "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong." He would rather have the phrase "equitable adjustment" applied to their proceedings, if acted upon, than the term "compromise." But, quitting this discussion on words, he would proceed to another part of the subject under consideration; he meant that which related to the China trade. He was sure he was justified in saying, that the advocates for the opening of that trade were not disinterested persons. Mr. Grant had said, that those who had attacked the Company's rights and privileges, had attacked them most ably. Whether this was the case or not he did not presume to say; all he knew was, that they were not in possession of a single argument on which the pretensions of those individuals were founded. That they had successfully attacked the Company's rights, he would not deny; but he must beg leave to withhold his assent to the assertion that their attacks had been able, until he was made acquainted with the arguments on which they were founded. (*hear, hear!*) It had been stated that there were cogent reasons for proposing to take away this trade from the Company; but it would be satisfactory to him to know the arguments for depriving the Company of their united character of merchants and governors. What had been achieved by them under that character, he need not describe; it was matter of history. The past was a brilliant scene; but the future was clouded. (*hear, hear!*) Still he was not inclined to take a desponding view of their affairs. He trusted that such powers would be given to the Company, as would enable them, with the aid of zealous, active, and intelligent servants, to give the best answer to the calumnies which had been heaped upon them, by diffusing happiness throughout the empire of India. There was one thing, however, of which he was rather apprehensive under the proposed system, and that was the full and punctual payment of their dividends (*hear, hear!*); but he hoped that arrangements would be entered into to remove all fear on that head. (*hear, hear!*) It was most important that the question of the establishment of a sufficient guarantee fund should be settled, for the purpose of meeting all contingencies that might take place in India. He trusted

that the picture which had been drawn of the misery inflicted on the native population of India, by the imposition of laws for the purpose of benefiting England, was exaggerated; but he was afraid that, under the proposed system, fresh burdens would be imposed on the natives, unless a full and sufficient guarantee fund was established. (*hear, hear!*) They ought to bear in mind that their government in India was one of opinion; and it should be the most anxious consideration of the Board of Control and of the Directors to avoid any measure which could have the effect of weakening the confidence of the British and native population of India in government of the Company, and of lowering it in their estimation. On this ground he had strong objections to that part of the proposed arrangement which authorized such constant interference by the Board of Control with the proceedings of the Court of Directors. (*hear, hear!*) They should recollect, that nothing occurred which did not find its way to the whole population of India. The British population, and the natives, among whom an acquaintance with the English language was making great progress, possessed opportunities of knowing every thing that passed in this country; and he should therefore think it most desirable that the Board of Control should manifest no solicitude which might appear distrustful of that confidence which ought to exist between high-minded individuals, whatever their relative situations might be. He was afraid, that if nothing was to be done by the Court of Directors without communication with the Board of Control, an impression would be created very prejudicial to the due discharge of their duties. (*hear, hear!*) But what surprised him greatly in the course of the communications was, that nothing had been said of the Court of Proprietors. The gallant proprietor on his right said, that they only looked to their own interest. Taking the proprietors as a body, he was inclined to differ from the gallant proprietor; and he should be sorry to see the day when the Court of Proprietors should consist of persons who merely looked to the income they derived from the Company. He was not in a condition to say that the dividend he received was a matter of indifference to him; but he was not ignorant, that he had also an important trust to

perform as a proprietor of East-India Stock. (*hear, hear!*) Many important questions were often discussed in that court; and the more the body of proprietors assumed the character—not for pecuniary objects, but for much higher purposes, of what had been called an Indian public,—the better. (*hear, hear!*) He did hope that a disposition would be shewn to uphold the consequence and influence of that court, and to discountenance the unjust aspersions which were too often cast upon its character.—There was one point, to which allusion had been made by the President of the Board of Control in the correspondence, and in the “Paper of Hints,” which he (Mr. Twining) did not fully understand. It was stated that, as part of the proposed arrangement, the ports of India were to be open to the British public. He should wish to know whether it was intended that this should be without any limitation. Was it meant that after the expiration of the Company’s charter, any man who should choose to take his passage on board a ship for India, might, without any restriction, proceed to any part of the country which he pleased, subject to no other control than the authority of the local governors? From the manner in which the subject was adverted to in the papers before the Court, it would seem as if the Company were to have no authority over the party, but that he was to be left altogether at the disposal of the local authority. This would be placing a great responsibility on the local authorities, and, in his opinion, would lead to great inconvenience. He thought that no person ought to be allowed to proceed to India as a settler, unless with an understanding with the Company, as to the privileges which that party was to enjoy, and how far he was to be at the future disposal of the Company. This would be a much safer course than to allow of unlimited access to India, which, in his opinion, would be attended with very serious consequences. There was one imputation in the language of the President of the Board of Control, or, as had been said by the hon. Bart. (Sir C. Forbes), the language of some person for him,—against which, he thought they ought to be allowed to protest. They were charged with having indulged in unnecessary expenditure, from the aid which the profits of

the China trade afforded to the Indian territory. He had reason to believe, from every thing he knew of the Company’s proceedings, that such a charge was wholly without foundation. It did not follow that, because they had large means at their disposal, that they must abuse them. As well might they retaliate upon Government, and say, that because they had large patronage and great means at their command, that *they* must, therefore, abuse them. In his opinion, the Company was altogether free from any just ground of charge on this head. But he owned that he would rather hear such a charge made, than have it imputed to them that *they* had been negligent of those who had served them with zeal, ability, and fidelity. The present was the age of retrenchment, and he, for one, had no objection to see a retrenchment of all expenditure that could be shown to be unnecessary; but he hoped he should not see retrenchment carried to such lengths as would be injurious to the Company’s service, by neglecting those who had deserved well at their hands. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped, that in the further steps which might be taken in the affairs of the Company, they would have the effect of strengthening the hands of the Company’s executive; and that the Company would do what in them lay to remunerate those who had displayed such talent and such energy in their service; for he conscientiously believed, that no establishment in the world could show, amongst those in their employment, men of greater ability or fidelity. (*Hear, hear!*) He did hope, therefore, that they should not be so fettered in their future proceedings as not to reward their meritorious servants according to a just estimate of their services. They were now on the eve of a decision on the important question which had been submitted for their consideration, and he hoped that that decision would be such as might be wisest and best for their future interests. No one was better calculated than their chairman to give valuable advice and assistance on this occasion, for he had the advantage of an intimate knowledge of our connexion with China. And here he could not but remark, that the place of the Company’s agents in China would be badly supplied by the substitution of a political chief who had no connexion

with commerce, the only thing that brought us to that country; for we had no territorial object in China. The arrangements of the Company at Canton, their operations in the selection and purchase of teas, were without a parallel in the commercial world, and he was sure could not be supplied by the utmost exertions of private traders. If the trade with China had been one of profit to the Company, let it be recollected that in its progress they had to struggle through immense difficulties. Since the commutation of the duties on tea, they had been called on to pay increased duties of from 12½ to 25, 30, and 50 per cent.; and at last, by a bold stroke, during the war, the duties were raised to 100 per cent.; but to all these deductions from their profits, the high duty operating upon and lowering the prices of their sales, they submitted without a murmur. This participation by the Government, or rather the public, in the profits of the Company, had pressed on them to a degree that few persons were aware of; yet they had submitted without complaining, for which they deserved at least great credit with the country. It was now said that the voice of the country was generally against the Company. He did not believe it. He was sure that if the friends of the Company were to assemble in the different towns of England, they would be found much more numerous than many persons imagined; and could it be fairly expected to be otherwise. The people of England were not ignorant of the immense benefits which the country had derived from the Company. They saw wealth flowing through every part of the community, by the stimulus which the Company's trade gave to the national industry. The people could not be insensible to such blessings. They saw the benefits which had resulted to many thousands by the Company's trade, and it was impossible to believe that they could sincerely wish for its annihilation. (*hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor, in conclusion, expressed his thanks to the court for the attention with which it had heard him. Referring to the propositions of Government, he would again observe, that he would have been glad if the court had less taken from them, and would have rejoiced if more had been given to them, but he still hoped that suffi-

cient means would be left to them, to discharge with effect the high duties which still might devolve upon them. He still hoped that the result of the negotiations with Government might be such, as would be best for the interests of all parties. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. D. Carruthers said that he had pressed himself on the attention of the court at an earlier period though with some reluctance, but labouring under indisposition he was anxious to take an early opportunity of offering the few remarks he had to make, lest he should not be able to remain in court. Other proprietors who had been more fortunate in catching the eye of the chairman had preceded him, but he was far from believing that the selection of any of the proprietors who offered themselves to the court, was made without any reference whatever to their supposed opinions at one side or the other. It had been truly remarked by the hon. chairman, in opening the question to the court, that it was one most important, extensive, and serious in all its parts and consequences. If, however, he did not intend to enter as widely into the question as its importance demanded, it was not because he, in any degree, undervalued that importance, but because he found that in the able comments of those who had preceded him, there was scarcely any part of the question in which invention had not been weakened, and reason nearly exhausted. He was disposed to look at the question not alone as holder of East-India Stock, but as a member of the British community; in this character then, he would view the subject in three points of view;—first, as it affected the interest, happiness, and well-being of the people of India; secondly, as it would affect the rights, claims, and pretensions of the people of England; and thirdly, as an equitable arrangement between the proprietors of East-India Stock and the public. With respect to the first point, he was ready to admit everything which had been so ably urged in favour of the people of India by the hon. and gallant general (Sir J. Malcolm), by the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes), by the hon. proprietor (Sir H. J. Brydges), by the gallant general (Sir C. D'Albiac), and in short, by every speaker who had preceded him in the debate. He was prepared to admit

that these feelings and views were the basis of all the reasoning and arguments advanced by the Court of Directors, in their correspondence with the president of the Board of Control. In fact, all the fears and alarms pointed out by the various speakers, should be considered as so many arguments to any Government, whether whig, or tory, or otherwise, to proceed with caution, and prudence, and discretion, in the management of the affairs of India. Though he admitted that the Court of Directors were fully entitled to all the praise which they had got, for the talent displayed in the correspondence, and for the zeal they had displayed in protecting the rights of East-India Stock, he thought they were entitled to still greater credit for the pains they had taken to advance the interests of the people of India. (*hear, hear!*) They had in their management of Indian affairs, proved the great wisdom and prudence of having such a power as that which they possessed, placed between the Crown and the people of India; for, independently of the many grand results which had already flowed from the existence of such a power, it would be of still greater value in case at any future time an ambitious minister should attempt to sacrifice the interests of India to his own political views, the power of the Court of Directors would afford an effectual check to his measures; or if at any time disputes should arise between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, the influence of the Court would be found powerful in making an appeal to the British nation, and to its Parliament, as the natural guardians of all his Majesty's subjects whether in England or in India. Before he proceeded to the other points on which he intended to touch, he was anxious to disabuse hon. members of that court, as well as the public out of doors, of an error into which an hon. proprietor, (Captain Gowan) had fallen, on one important part of the question before them, because he felt that an error of that kind, if allowed to go abroad uncontradicted, might be productive of very serious consequences. The point to which he alluded was this, and he admitted the great ability with which it had also been dwelt upon by the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) whose

intimate knowledge of Indian affairs gave such effect to every thing he said connected with that country. The hon. baronet, as well as the hon. proprietor (Capt. Gowan), wished to impress on the court, that the arrangement, by which £630,000 a-year was to be made chargeable on the territorial revenue of India, would be equal to a tax on the people of India to that amount. He begged to say that it would be no such thing, and that the people of England, or of India, ought not to be told that any such tax was ever intended. The arrangement was simply this: the government, in the communications with the Directors, urged, and he agreed with them; that an arrangement might be made, by which much labour, time, and expense, might be saved in the payment of the dividends. They proposed that the Company should cease from trading, and should at the same time give up all their assets; but what did they propose to give in return?—They proposed that so much of the assets should be invested in the debt of India, as should be sufficient to pay the annuity of £630,000. Now, he would ask, what was there more in this than the substitution of one creditor for another? (*hear, hear!*) The interest of the debt was at present paid to the holders of the debt in India. By the proposed arrangement, it would henceforward be paid to the holder of the debt in England. How could this be called a tax on the people of India? As well might the hon. baronet, if he sold £100,000 of his consols, and that it was purchased by the Chairman, say, that this would be laying a new tax on the people of England. In each case the purchaser would receive the dividend, but the debt would still remain the same as before. (*hear, hear!*) Let it not be said then, that the proposition had any thing to do with a tax on the people of India. India, which had never been a burthen to England, would pay the interest of her debt, if this arrangement had never been thought of. Her resources were fully adequate to meet all her engagements, and this should afford another ground of confidence in the security of this part of the plan. Another point on which he would briefly touch was, that which had been urged by the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson), who, by the great mildness, and at the same

time the eloquence and skill with which he placed his views before the court, had always established the strongest claims on its attention. That hon. and learned gentleman had said, and the thought was echoed by other hon. proprietors, that we forced the people of India to take our manufactures, whilst we almost wholly excluded theirs from our markets, so as to ruin them in many branches of their trade. With every respect for the opinions of those by whom this statement was made, he begged strongly to deny its accuracy. The productions of England were not forced on the people of India. That they found their way thither was perfectly true, but it was not the result of force. It was the result of competition. At one time England took the fabrics of India, and found a market for them in her home consumption, as well as in the supply of other nations: and why? Because they could not get them any where else. But now England could supply herself with those articles, and at so cheap a rate, that she in her turn supplied India and other countries, which took our goods, because they were cheaper than they could obtain them from others. This, however, was not the result of any arbitrary law, it arose from the arbitrary nature of commerce itself. It was said that we had been the means of throwing 500,000 weavers in India out of employment. He denied that we were to blame in any respect for this. Independently of the cause to which he had alluded of the competition which arose out of our own manufactures, there was a great competition for labour in India amongst millions, and it could not be a matter of surprise, that where the competition was so great, there should be many out of employment. Suppose the manufacturers of Manchester were to make silks cheaper than those of Spitalfields, what would be the result? Either the manufacturers of Spitalfields must go to some other mode of employment, or they must remove to Manchester; but no blame in either case would attach to Manchester for the successful competition. If, he repeated, the loss to the weavers of India were an evil, it was one over which we had no control. It arose out of the nature of commerce itself. Having thus shown how far this plan bore on the interest, happiness, and well-being of the people

of India, he would now come to the second point, namely, the rights, claims, and pretensions of the people of England. On this point he should have to broach doctrines which he apprehended would not be very palatable to those around him; but he had, on mature consideration, formed a strong and decided opinion on this part of the question, and he felt bound to state honestly and fairly what that opinion was. To him it appeared quite certain, that Mr. Grant was fully borne out in what he had stated in the correspondence, page 52. He there said, "Whatever may be the decision of the Company, I must repeat that it is not the intention of government to recommend to parliament the renewal of the Company's exclusive privilege of trade with China." Now, why did Mr. Grant say this? Could any man, who took an impartial view of the subject, say that it was from any private views and feelings of his own, distinct from the high and responsible situation which he held? No; but because the voice of the English nation, from one end to the other, has declared that this exclusive trade shall cease—and the general voice of the nation must inevitably become the law of the land. In this case, as in all others where such decided determination was exhibited, most laws of a general tendency, and bearing with them the appearance of general benefit to the whole people, or affecting their feelings, are first adopted out of doors, and then find their way into parliament, only to have the legal semblance and stamp put upon them. (*hear, hear!*) If any doubt existed as to the general determination of the people, that the exclusive privileges of the China trade should be abolished, would it not be at once removed by the fact, that from every port and province of this country where commerce, shipping, or manufactures prevailed or were carried on, the table of the House of Commons had groaned with the burden of petitions against this exclusive trade with China? Was it not equally notorious, that not one solitary instance whatever had found its way to parliament in favour of the retention of those exclusive privileges—not one even from those great establishments in the metropolis, which it was supposed would be so seriously and detrimentally affected by the destruction of those privileges? Was it to be sup-

posed that those great interests, such as the owners of docks, ship-yards, iron-work works, mast manufactories, and extensive water-side premises—could it be asked, he believed that persons in London engaged in the trades or business he had mentioned, were so indifferent to their own interests, as not to know that the loss of the Company's exclusive privileges would be to them a serious injury, if the fact really were so? How then came it that not one of those interests had petitioned against the abolition of those privileges? How was this apathy to be accounted for, except from a general conviction on their minds that the capital, the zeal, the energy, and enterprize of the British ship-owner, the British merchant, and the British manufacturer would, if this exclusive trade were abolished, be employed in sharing the profits now enjoyed by the Dane, the Swede, the Hans-towns' traders, and the American, in supplying the markets of Europe, but from which the British merchants alone were hitherto excluded? (*hear, hear!*) The people of Liverpool might, and no doubt would furnish the consumers of the west of England, and those on the waters of the Humber would supply those of the eastern parts; but still London would become the great emporium for supplying a great portion of Europe with the produce of the China trade. When he considered these circumstances, could he for a moment doubt that the people of England were determined that the Company's monopoly should cease? and though some hon. members had invoked protection against what they called this robbery, there could he thought be no doubt in the mind of any man who attended to what was passing round him, that Mr. Grant was perfectly borne out in what he said—"Whatever may be the decision of the Company, I must repeat that it is not the intention of the government to recommend to parliament the renewal of the Company's exclusive privilege of trade with China." One word more on this point: the court should not forget that the question was yet to be brought before the great council of the nation; that it was to be sifted and examined in all its parts and bearings, by men of great wisdom and experience, who would not shut their eyes to the advantages which were to be derived from throwing the

trade open to the public. Now, as to the difficulties with respect to the China trade, which would arise from the Chinese themselves: on this subject they were told by the hon. and gallant officer (Sir J. Malcolm), and the honourable proprietor (Sir H. J. Brydges), that the Chinese were a shrewd and clever people, masters of their trade, and who would be unwilling to lose the excellent customers they now had in the Company, and that they would be cautious in dealing with new customers; and they were moreover told by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Mackinnon), whose practical knowledge of much that related to India and China made him at all times a respectable authority, that the free trader would soon find to his cost that he had imported trash instead of tea, and that they would not take our goods in exchange for their tea. Now, in opposition to these statements, he would contend, that so far from being an injury, the opening of the trade would present advantages to the Chinese, as well as to the British trader. The wants of each would be the best foundation of the interchange which was to be kept up between them. The English people were fond of tea—they did not eat opium—but the Chinese who did would take it in exchange for their articles. Now as to the difficulties which oppose themselves to the new traders with China, he presumed it would not be denied that every man who entered upon dealings and commercial transactions, did so with the view of bettering his fortune and condition in life, and the rule in all cases would be, though there might be some exceptions, that a man would use his best judgment and discretion in conforming to the municipal rules and regulations of those with whom he dealt. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Mackinnon), had made his fortune by his great knowledge and experience; looking to him, and knowing the country from which he came, he would ask why might it not be expected that others would take the same course, and with similar successful results? But it was said that we should not get tea from China of the same good quality as the Company got. To this he must answer by quoting the words of Adam Smith, "give me the market, and I will find you the article." If a market for tea were found, tea would instantly find

its way to that market. Was the general rule to be united in one case? Were the Chinese to shut their markets against our ships of 400 tons, while they threw them open to the Dane, the Swede, the American? It was impossible to think that they could be so absurd. He contended that whether the drag-net which we might use in taking tea from China, were the dollars of Mexico or the broad-cloths of Yorkshire, or the products of India, in any and every case, we should find no difficulty in getting as much of the article as we might require; and in any case, India and England would be benefitted by extending the demand of tea from China, and by increasing its consumption. If the great article of exchange for tea should be the products of India, she would increase in riches and revenue, and thus be the more enabled to become a customer for British manufactures and a freighter of British ships. (*hear hear!*) And let it be observed, that if the Chinese were so shrewd and so dexterous as they were represented, instead of lamenting the loss of the Company as a customer, she may rejoice at finding that she had to deal with the foolish customer, until his losses had taught him wisdom, and until the trade had adjusted itself, as all trades did and must do in the course of time. But we had in this new source of trade and new impulse to general industry, to look not alone to our intercourse with China, we might also hope to carry on an extensive trade with the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, where we might obtain a ready market for the articles of our own produce in exchange for many of their valuable productions. Looking at all these circumstances, he must repeat that the exclusive trade to China was decided by the voice of the nation. It was undoubtedly most galling to us to see an American ship load a cargo in our ports for China, while our own ships were lying idle, because they were not allowed the same privilege. (*hear, hear!*) We now come to the last point on which he intended to claim the attention of the court, namely, the question of an equitable compromise between the proprietors of East-India stock and the public. The basis of Mr. Grant's proposition was that a compromise should be made between

the parties, and the reasons for it were sufficiently ample. If such a compromise were not made—litigation would be endless—expense would be frightful—party matters would be exceedingly violent, and delay, before a final adjustment could take place, would be beyond conception. The people said that they ought to have this trade; but they were willing to give certain conditions—as far as the conditions were meant to be conveyed by the resolutions of the hon. and gallant general, he did not like them—neither could he say that he approved of the amendment of the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson). What he should have preferred to either would have been a simple resolution, declaring, that after all the court had heard on the subject of the proposition of Government, they were willing to leave the decision of the matter to the Court of Directors. They were the most competent to give a decision on the matter. In any arrangement between the proprietors and the public, it should not be forgotten that England owed much to the Company for its fostering care of India. It should not be forgotten, that when America was lost to this country—a country greater in extent, population, and resources, was found through the instrumentality of the Company. The people of England admitted that the Company had acted most fairly and honourably in the discharge of the trust reposed in it; but they (the people of England) said, “your time is now expired—you must give back your trust; but we will give you most liberal treatment.” If they could prevail on the Government to allow a guarantee fund of two millions five hundred thousand, instead of that which they had proposed, he thought that it would remove much of the difficulty in the way of final and amicable negotiation. In his opinion £2,500,000 ought to be the *minimum*. As to the duration of the Company's political dominion in India, so convinced was he of the advantages which must accrue from it to the people of India, that he should wish to see it continued even beyond the period of forty years assigned for the duration of the annuity. But he thought there would not, and certainly there ought not to be any objection on the part of the Government to grant the political

power of the Company for a period of twenty-five years. He did not despair of seeing equitable and just terms brought about by a renewal of negotiations between the Court and the Board, in the spirit of the paragraph at the close of Mr. Grant's letter of the 12th of February, which ran thus: "It appeared to his Majesty's Ministers that, under all the circumstances of the present occasion, an unreserved disclosure of their views and opinions, to whatever partial inconvenience it might expose them, was due to the subject, to this country, to India, and to those to whom the present observations are addressed; and I cannot doubt that the Court of Directors will apply themselves to the discussion in a corresponding spirit of candour and courtesy." While the correspondence was conducted in that spirit, as he firmly believed that it was so meant to be conducted, he hoped for the most satisfactory results. And here, availing himself of his right as a proprietor, he must say a word as to a right hon. gentleman, against whom he perceived that a strong prejudice had arisen on the subject of part of the correspondence carried on on this subject. He did not appear there as the advocate or apologist of Mr. Grant. He had not the honour of any acquaintance with him, and did not know him even by sight; and he must add a better reason, that the right hon. gentleman did not require his advocacy. He must also say, that if he were now in the House of Commons, he should, it was well known, be found voting with those who were politically opposed to the right hon. gentleman; but he was bound to look at this matter free from all politics, and to give an opinion fairly and impartially, gathered from the documents placed before him. The extract he had already read, shewed that the right hon. gentleman was influenced by no sinister motive, and had no feeling in this matter but the faithful discharge of the important duties of his high station. He had however become unpopular with some proprietors; and on examining the documents, he found that the right hon. gentleman's great sin was a paragraph contained in his letter of the 12th of February, in which he referred to the eventual liability of the Company's

commercial property for the territorial debt, even if the Company should cease to have their exclusive privileges. The paragraph to which he alluded was this: "But it is urged that the act of 1793 is no less pre-emptory than that of 1813, in setting apart the surplus profits of commerce for territorial purposes; and good opinions hold it to be seriously questionable, whether, at least, at the expiration of the act of 1793, the Company were not bound to replace to the credit of the territory all that accession to their capital which had been formed out of the intermediate profits of their commerce, and whether that obligation on them does not remain in force up to the present moment. The opinions to which I have alluded, I must be distinctly understood neither to impugn nor to support, others of equal weight may perhaps be cited in opposition to them. But the very circumstances that a question so seriously affecting a claim founded on a matter of account divides authorities entitled to respect, would form a strong reason why the parties concerned should resort to a compromise, rather than contend for rights, the mere discussion of which must occasion great injury to both themselves and to the public. The liability to which I have now referred, supposing it really to attach to the commercial assets, so called, of the Company, would deeply affect the value of their property. A doubt however has been raised, and is indeed sufficiently familiar to the Company themselves, whether that property be not liable to another demand which would be absolutely overwhelming. The question which I have in view is this, whether the whole of the Company's commercial property be not legally responsible for those debts and engagements which have been contracted in the Company's name for political and territorial purposes, and whether it will not continue so responsible, even although the Company should be wholly deprived of their political powers and functions." The right hon. gentleman having thus thrown this doubt on a question involving the most important interests, but without assigning any reasons for such an opinion, he (Mr. Carruthers) naturally sought for them, in quarters which perhaps might have had a strong influence on the right

hon. gentleman's mind. He must repeat, that he was not here seeking to defend or to apologize for Mr. Grant. He was not one of those who

"Bend the pliant hinges of the knee,
That thrift might come."

All he sought was to do justice, and he thought the right hon. gentleman to whom he referred, was entitled to it at the hands of the Court. In searching, then, for some foundation for the objectionable opinion expressed by the right hon. gentleman, he thought he had found it in an appendix (No. 11) to a Report from a Select Committee of the House of Commons, dated 5th of May 1810, and appointed to inquire into a petition presented by the Company for pecuniary relief: the question before that committee being, as to the best mode of affording them relief, whether, by loan from the public, or by adding to their capital stock. The late Mr. Grant, father of the present right hon. gentleman, was then a Director of the Company, and a member of the House of Commons, and was also a member of the committee in question. He was examined, and the question which he (Mr. Carruthers) found put to him, was this: "*In what manner would it be highly advantageous to the Company to raise money by increasing their capital stock?*" The answer was to this effect: "*The Directors do not believe that the Proprietors would consent to increase their capital stock to pay the territorial debt.*" But Mr. Grant added (and this it was which opened his (Mr. Carruthers') eyes on the subject of the odious paragraph of the present Mr. Grant): "*I do not by this (the objection) mean to imply that the Company's whole property, commercial and territorial, is not liable for the debt.*" This was the opinion, not extorted, but voluntarily given by Mr. Grant. Could it be a matter of surprise, that when the father was found deliberately entertaining such an opinion, his wisdom and experience should have had a powerful influence on the adoption of the same opinion by the son? (*hear, hear!*) Let him also add, on this subject, that Mr. Dundas, in a letter to the Court of Directors in the year 1801 (which may be seen in the Asiatic Annual Register of that year), proposed, and strongly urged, the expediency of raising a loan in this country for the purpose of paying off the Indian territo-

rial debt. One word more, before he sat down. If any thing escaped him in the course of his remarks, which might for a moment be construed as being meant in a personally offensive sense, he would only say, that it was not so intended. His practice was, on every occasion, to address his arguments, as much as possible, *ad rem*, and as little as possible, *ad hominem*. (*hear, hear!*) An hon. proprietor (Mr. Twining) had made some allusion to the patronage of the Court of Directors, and to its distribution. On this point let him say, that he had had a share of that patronage in the person of his son, on whom an hon. Director now present (Mr. Astell) had, without any solicitation, and illustrating the remark, that *his dat qui cito dat*, bestowed a writership on his son. Of the kind and generous way in which that was done he should always retain a grateful recollection; but at the same time let him, in justice to the hon. Director, express his firm belief that by him (Mr. Astell) it was not remembered, so as to found upon it any expectation that it would in any degree influence his future votes. The hon. Director was himself too honourable and independent to expect that the recollection of his kindness should induce him to abstain from stating his honest opinion, however much it might be in opposition to his own. But for himself he would say, that if it was supposed that such a favour conferred on him ought to influence his vote on any occasion, he would require his son to resign; and he was sure that his spirit of independence would instantly prompt him to do so. He would now, in conclusion, express his thanks to the court for the patient attention they had given to him, in remarks which he feared had been found much longer than he had intended at first. (*hear, hear!*)

The Hon. Col. L. Stanhope said, the great point which they had to consider was not so much the continuance of the exclusive trade with China, or the security which they should obtain for their dividends, not their own selfish interests, but the interests and happiness of the people of India. They were to consider in whose hands the government of that country could be best administered—his Majesty's Government or the Court of Directors. Considering the character of those two parties well, and also considering

the character of the present reformed parliament, he was most decidedly of opinion that the affairs of British India would be best administered by the Court of Directors (*hear!*); but he was inimical to their exercising the patronage which to sordid minds was so peculiarly agreeable. The patronage which had hitherto been exercised by the Directors might be converted into a source of large profit to the Company. By putting the writerships and cadetships up to sale, at least half a million annually might be realized. One of the best servants the Company possessed agreed with him in the propriety of adopting this plan, which, according to his calculations, would produce £600,000 annually, and which might be rendered available for the payment of their dividends (*hear!*); or if that plan were objectionable, each county in England might elect a certain number of youths, out of whom the Directors, after rigid examination, should appoint their officers. (*A laugh.*) By this means he thought virtue and talent would prove the chief recommendations. As to the opening of the China trade, it was useless to discuss the question, which was already settled. Whigs and Tories, Earl Grey and the Duke of Wellington, agreed on this point, and the Directors themselves tacitly admitted the overruling necessity of the case. (*hear!*) It was rather singular, however, that the gallant general (Sir John Malcolm), who at the beginning of his speech declared that ten years back he was in favour of opening the trade with China, should, by his subsequent arguments, have sought to destroy the principle which he himself had raised up. (*hear!*) The hon. and gallant general had asked who, in the event of a war, was to pay? Why, England, to be sure. There could be no doubt on that question. (*hear, hear!*) With regard to the statements made respecting the difficulties in the way of sending a resident consul, who should be efficient, he admitted there was much force in the statements which had been made, but they were not sufficient to carry conviction to his mind. This sort of commercial ambassador would have a double power—a power over trade, and, what the Company's resident had not, a power over our armaments—a power which it was to be hoped would not be rashly exer-

cised. It was then said that there was another consent to be obtained, that of the Chinese government; but would the gentleman who made this notable objection, recommend us to send an embassy to China to obtain the consent of the celestial empire to our commercial arrangements? (*hear, hear!*) The people of China were far from being insensible to the value of commerce; and the Emperor of China dared not put a stop to that which his subjects carried on with this country. Great as his authority might be considered, his head would not be safe if he made the attempt. All we wanted was to be on the same footing with the Americans, who, as his gallant friend (Captain Gowan) had correctly stated, did employ thirty ships in that trade. He said so, not on his hon. friend's authority, but because he knew his informant, and he knew his authority to be correct, and indeed indisputable. (*hear!*) Much had been talked in deprecation of the doctrines of political economy and free trade; and it was said that Mr. Babbage's scientific machinery was as applicable to the government of India, as was the science of political economy to its trade. Such sneers would prove nothing against the principles of free trade, nor the propriety of their application even to India. But then they were told that the free trade which had been already opened with India had proved rather a source of loss than of benefit. Let facts decide that question. Let them refer to figures, and compare the figures under the monopoly with those under the free-trade system. (*hear!*) Under the monopoly system, our exports did not exceed £1,000,000 annually; under the free-trade system, they exceeded £4,000,000. Under the first, the number of tons of shipping employed was 28,000; under the latter, 150,000. (*hear!*) Under the first, we employed 2,975 marines; under the last, no less than 12,000. The cotton exported under the reign of monopoly was £90,000 annually; now it was full £2,000,000. Opium also: of this article the exportation from India amounted, under the old system, to £646,875; now that also exceeded £2,000,000. The trade in indigo, which scarcely produced any thing, now realized £3,000,000 per annum; whilst out of 309 manufactories, thirty-seven only were conducted by natives.

(*hear, hear!*) The others were carried on by that "tag-rag and bobtail," as they were called, who had gone out to settle in India. (*hear, hear!*) If such were the effects of partial free trade, what might not be anticipated from the measure now proposed—what might not be expected from a country such as India was described to be, where its resources were developed by the energy, industry, and skill which generally accompanied colonization. But the grand objection seemed to be against the introduction and application of the odious doctrine of political economy. He did not know what they meant, when they said that the law of expediency was so strong in India, that the application of political economy could not be allowed there. The political economists wanted nothing which could put any thing to hazard in India. They would not interfere with the religious principles or settled customs of the natives. Those principles and customs might be very absurd in our eyes; but they must not be disturbed, or in any way interfered with, even where they were most strongly opposed to the principles of political economy. It was absurd, then, to talk of any danger to India as likely to arise from that source. The hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had said, that the free trade in cotton had put hundreds of thousands out of employment in India. But that was still no argument against the principles of free trade. Such must always be the effect of changes in commerce and manufactures, the result of increased industry operating by means of new discoveries in the power of machinery. If the free trade to India was an injury to one class of persons there, it was an advantage to others, for it could not be denied that the people of India got now as much for £2,000 as they had for £6,000. The hon. and gallant general was in favour of settling in India: but it was a very singular kind of settlement; he wished that no one but respectable people might go out—he might be assured that no other class would go out, from the great expense attendant on the going out, and the low rate of wages in that country. The learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) had expressed much fear of the consequences resulting to our India possessions, and had anticipated the worst consequences, if permission for a free

settlement were given. Such a fear showed that the learned gentleman had studied history to very little advantage, or he would have known that the possessions of almost every nation were secured by means of settlement. This country was successively secured to the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, by means of settlement. British India had for five hundred years been secured to the Mahomedans by the same means. Turkey, and China itself, in the instance of the Tartars, afforded the same lesson; and Russia ruled her sixty tributary nations by the same means, and amongst others, had settled within her half a million of Germans. The learned gentleman had also thought proper to declaim much against a free press: but his arguments totally failed, for he did not seem to be aware that a free press was fostered by Lord W. Bentinck; that it existed in Madras, Canton, and Ceylon, without any ill effects. The gallant general had, throughout his speech, enforced the necessity of having a strong intermediate body between the Crown and the people of British India. He agreed with him; but there would be a strong intermediate power formed, which he never contemplated. The free-traders to China—the whole commercial world—the manufacturing and the agricultural interests, the press and the parliament—all would unite to form a mighty power, which would prove a barrier against any unwise or tyrannical encroachment. (*hear!*) He did not approve of the government plan as regarded dispatches; they had enough of power before: neither could he agree with them in taking from the Directors the power of recalling officers who did not please them. This attempt on the part of the Crown he considered as a most improper interference with the Court of Directors. Sir John Malcolm, and several of those who followed him, had made some strong observations upon public opinion. Why, certainly, if public opinion was what Sir John appeared to think it, he would be ready to join with him. But public opinion was not the opinion of chimney-sweepers, nor of the unthinking rabble. Public opinion was that which was created in the nation as a result of the conflict of opinions of learned men; it derived its origin from the press and the parliament, and its general and extended

sway was owing to the influence of derivative judgment. (*hear, hear!*) He would give an instance of derivative judgment. Ask any boor in England who was the greatest general of the day? He would answer immediately—Wellington; and though his own individual judgment might be contemptible, yet his derivative judgment was worthy of respect. (*hear!*) It had been said, what right had we to tax the natives of India with an annuity of £630,000? The fact had been denied; but even if it were so, it might be answered by asking what right had Parliament to pass the Commutation Act, and what right had the Company to inflict on the people of this country a monopoly tax of £2,000,000 for tea? (*expressions of dissent.*) He knew the fact was denied, but he maintained that such was the case. With regard to the question of security, he considered that the Court had a decided right to make use of their assets to the best advantage (*cheers*); and anything short of securing to them their dividends and capital was not justice, according to his notions of the subject. Mr. Grant talked of his proposition linking them with India. This part of the letter was, in his opinion, most casuistical—it was even jesuitical. Yes, he said he wished to link their interests with those of the people of India. He (Colonel Stanhope) would say, he wished no such thing. He wished that the Court, in governing India, should be perfectly independent—that they should not be looking to their dividends—in short, that they should be placed beyond the reach of paltry selfish feelings. (*hear!*) What would they say if Ministers were to draw their incomes from the people of this country without check or control? The union proposed, so far from being beneficial, would be most detrimental both to the proprietors and to the people of British India. The hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) appeared to indulge in a golden dream of the advantages which might ensue to the Company by carrying on trade as a joint stock company; but, in his opinion, the prospects held out were as wild, and as little likely to be realized as those entertained by Raleigh, or by the South Sea Company. (*hear, hear!*) The probable end of such a scheme would be a long and lingering law-suit—they would get

into the meshes of the lawyers, the fee-gatherers, as Bentham called them. (*a laugh.*) All the dividends and capital would go into the pockets of those gentlemen, whilst they would have nothing but broad grins and bankruptcies for their reward. (*hear, hear!*) He would conclude by giving notice of some resolutions which he thought would prove palatable to the Court—a circumstance which would afford him great gratification, since it was rather an unusual one. (*a laugh.*) The hon. and gallant proprietor then concluded by reading the following amendment:—

“That this Court approve of the abolition of the China monopoly, as calculated to promote the general interests of the British empire.

“That this Court consider the assets of the East-India Company are more than sufficient to secure the due payment of their dividends, or, if desirable, of their capital; that they are, therefore, in justice entitled to a compensation that will ensure this end.

“That the annuity offered by his Majesty's Government on the territorial revenues of British India is *insecure* on account of wars and disturbances that may ensue, and the dividends are consequently insufficient; that so far from this mode of payment uniting the interests of the governor and the governed, it has a tendency to render the money interest predominant, and to increase the burdens of taxation on the people of British India.

“That this Court, satisfied that the Court of Directors will not sanction the sacrifice of their property contrary to all principles of justice, leave the further negotiation and settlement of this great question in their hands, and to their wisdom. (*cheers.*)

The *Chairman* said that a motion and amendment being already before the Court, there was not room for the hon. and gallant officer's resolution. It must stand as a notice of motion, which would be disposed of hereafter.

Col. *L. Stanhope* said he would therefore hand it in as a notice of motion.

Captain *Shepherd* rose and proposed an adjournment; but the feeling of the Court being in favour of proceeding with the debate, the hon. proprietor commenced by observing, that as the idea of *exclusive* trade to China remaining with the Company was not even to be thought of, he would not occupy the time of the Court in arguing the question with reference to the Company's *exclusive* privileges, but would confine himself to the question as to the right which the Company undoubtedly possessed to participate in the trade along with the public. He complained of the vague and unsatisfactory manner in which this part of the question had been treated by the right hon. the President of the Board of Control. It

appeared by the correspondence now before the Court, that the propriety of the Company continuing to participate in the trade with China had not been treated as a vital part of the question, but that such an arrangement had been merely the effect of a predetermined resolution on the part of the Board of Control to strip the Company of their commercial assets. The £22,000,000 had been the great attraction, and when the Board in the course of their plan had disposed of this sum, they found they had virtually decided the question of the Company's trade; they had appropriated their commercial capital, and without capital of course there could be no trade. This, the hon. proprietor called, beginning at the wrong end. He would examine into the reasons which the Right Hon. President of the Board of Control gave for propounding this part of his plan; the first of these was, that it would not be profitable to the Company. This the hon. proprietor conceived was for the Company to determine; if they did not find the trade answer, of course they could withdraw from it when they chose; but he apprehended, that as long as the Company found that their trade with China continued to afford a safe channel of remittance for the large annual payments in England on account of the Indian territory, so long would it be for the interest of the Company to continue the trade with China. The next reason which the Right Hon. President of the Board of Control gave for the entire withdrawal of the Company's free trade was, the incompatibility of their trade with their duties as sovereigns. This argument might stand good as applied to commercial dealings with their own subjects in India, but it could have no reference to the Company's trade with an independent people like the Chinese. The hon. proprietor had searched all the evidence taken before the committees in Parliament, and he found abundant evidence shewing the vast importance the trade with China had been to the Indian territory, and little or none of a contrary tendency. The Right Hon. Robert Grant had formerly designated the trade with China, the very heart's blood which animated the frame of the Indian government, and it was so still; you would not disturb

the China trade, without injuring the revenue arising from the numerous articles of Indian commerce with China, such as opium, cotton, &c; and if the China trade were seriously affected, the channel for the necessary remittances from India would be dried up, and it must paralyse every action of the Indian government. He maintained that the Board of Control, in calling upon the Company to relinquish entirely their trade with China, were actuated by a blind and short-sighted policy, dangerous alike to England as to India; and if the court would bear with him, he would endeavour to prove this position. First, he would premise that he had no desire to see the Company established at Canton as the jealous rival of the private merchants, but as the friend and protector. The Company's influence ought to be maintained unimpaired as much as possible, even for the sake of the free-trader. It was universally admitted that the manner in which the Company selected and purchased their teas was such as gave general satisfaction, such as ensured the British consumer the choice of the best tea, at a fair and moderate advance on the invoice cost. He would ask what was likely to be the result, if the Company was removed from the field of trade at Canton, and instead of them, twenty merchants from Greenock, forty from Liverpool, as many from Hull, and the other outports—all with varied and diversified interests—how could they cope with the close monopoly which they had to encounter on the part of four or five Hong merchants, whose interests were all one way? The result would be, that they would purchase their teas at a much higher price, and get a very inferior quality. The Company, notwithstanding all their exertions, had not completely succeeded in maintaining the quality of souchong teas to the same extent as in former years: this appeared by the evidence taken before Parliament. It was well known that from time to time quantities of a deleterious stuff resembling tea had been imported from China into this country, in the private trade; some of which had been destroyed, and considerable quantities returned to China. The hon. proprietor asserted, that we shall have our shops inundated with such stuff,

under the new proposed system. And then he would ask, was there no danger of loss to the revenue from this? The consumption of tea might not only be much lessened, but there would be a danger of the general taste for tea throughout the country being affected. We had seen that a great deterioration in the quality of Madeira had driven that wine out of use; might not a similar result be expected in the article of tea? He might be asked by the hon. proprietor (Capt. Gowan) how the Americans and others managed to purchase their teas at fair prices; and he would answer this in few words. It was well known that every private merchant, who purchased a chest of tea at Canton, derived indirectly advantage from the influence of the Company: the Select Committee, in fact, regulated the price of teas in Canton; they fixed, at the commencement of the season, the price of the Company's staple teas, which, as a matter of course, tended to regulate the price of other teas; and thus a much higher price could not well be demanded from individual purchasers. The great mistake that hon. proprietors had fallen into, and which was natural enough for those who had never been in China, or had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the trade, was, applying the general principles of commerce to a trade which was analogous with no other trade in the world. No person could estimate more highly than he did the enterprize of British merchants; but then these merchants would arrive at Canton under great disadvantages; the odds were immensely against them; they had to compete with a close monopoly on the part of the Hong merchants, who knew well how to make the most of their customers. There would be no counterpoise to this strict monopoly, when the East-India Company were removed from the trade at Canton. He argued therefore that the Company's influence ought to be continued there, for who were to be the guardians of this country from these evils? A chief and council could not resist the combinations of the Hong merchants, if they were not large purchasers themselves; nor could they maintain the wholesome quality of the tea brought into the market; consequently private merchants would be wholly at the mercy of the Hong. The hon. pro-

prietor further begged to remind the court, that they had mighty and important interests to look after at Canton as sovereigns of India. The trade betwixt India and China had been shewn to be three times that of the trade between China and England: the former, thirty-two millions of dollars; the other, only eleven millions. Now the court must remember, that this immense trade depended upon a continuance of an amicable intercourse with China; yet, in the face of all these facts, they were called upon to withdraw entirely from the trade with China; to break up their influence at Canton, and to stake every thing on the chapter of accidents under the new system! And all this for what? Not because there had been any demand for this by the people of England, for he had not heard of a single petition praying that the Company should be *excluded*; the public only asked leave to share the trade; therefore it was no concession to their wishes, but merely because this new arrangement accorded with the theoretical notions of political economy entertained by some of the members of the Board of Control. He came now to that part of the question which more immediately referred to the resolution which he intended to submit to the court; he meant the necessity of maintaining a certain and safe channel of remittance for the large annual payments in England on account of the Indian territory. This was part of the question which had been entirely overlooked by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding), and the Right Hon. President of the Board of Control had treated it very lightly. The hon. proprietor thought it however, very important. He would ask, how were the Company to get this annual remittance effected, which with the proposed annuity of £630,000 would amount to 3½ millions? He apprehended that no one would tell him that the Company could remit at this moment even one million by private bills from India. If they advanced money on goods that was tantamount to trade; these goods might and would often fall into the hands of the Company. We had seen indigo fall from 12s. to 4s. 6d., and cotton from 1s. to 4d. Such great changes might occur again: in a country like this, always exposed to war, articles of commerce coming

from a great distance would be always liable to great fluctuation in price.—Then there was another mode of remittance, *viz.* the importation of bullion; but could they go on from year to year draining India of bullion, without causing the greatest distress? Such a proceeding would, indeed, drive the most peaceable people in the world to revolt. Then there was one other mode of raising money in England, by drawing bills on India; but this would not produce a large amount unless at an exchange very unfavourable to the Company. Merchants who generally traded to India, seldom went into the markets with large sums of ready money for the purchase of bills; they looked more to investing in goods, on which they received advances from the houses of agency. But he would ask some of the hon. directors behind the bar, who could at once answer this part of the question, how much the Company had received into their treasury for the last two years for bills on India? The exchange offered was fair and moderate, calculated, he believed, by the price of bullion, and this year was below the exchange given by the most respectable agency houses. Now he would ask, how much had the Company received? He would venture to assert, a very trifling amount. But the Hon. President of the Board of Control says in few words, that these remittances will be easily effected, “through the different modes usual in the commercial world.” These were general terms very convenient for getting rid of the question; but he he, the hon. proprietor, saw no way of effecting this necessary and paramount object, if the Company were prevented from participating in the trade with China to a certain extent. He therefore entreated his Majesty’s Ministers not to withdraw the Company from the trade suddenly, but, if at all, to do it by degrees, to engraft, as it were, the new system upon the old: by so doing, they would consult the interests of England, of India, and of the East-India Company. By a sudden change, they would endanger the interests of all parties. The hon. proprietor could not sit down without advertng to one part of the correspondence now before the Court; he alluded to that part of it which conveyed threats of law to the Company. Such a mode of proceeding betrayed

a great lack of argument. He thought it behoved a British statesman to uphold the *justice* of the law, and not to propound doctrines such as tend to shake the confidence of the public, and to weaken their attachment to the laws of their country. It was extraordinary to observe the manner in which the Right Hon. President of the Board of Control addressed the Company in their various characters. First, he told them, as a commercial body, that this plan of his gave them all that they ever had, and all that they could have, and all that they ought to ask for; that their commercial assets were beset by countless claims on the part of the territory. Then he tells the Company, as a territorial company, that it is a most favourable arrangement for them, for they were getting more than they had a right to, and that their claims are surrounded with doubts and difficulties. Then he turns round to the territorial fundholder: they also may thank their stars for this blessed measure, for, although their claims are forned on strict justice and equity, yet, forsooth, they have never been acknowledged by the Legislature; they had grown up under an anomalous system, and if tried by the technicalities of law, it was impossible to say how they might bear the test. What miserable diplomacy was this! holding out, again and again, that British justice was one thing, but British law something very different. Was this language calculated to induce the Company to confide in the Board of Control? The hon. proprietor entreated, that some hon. gentleman would take up this question, more capable than himself. He entreated the hon. and learned member for Kirkcudbright to apply his master-mind to the subject; if he would give it his attention in his place in Parliament, he felt assured that the new India Bill must be amended, or else that it would be read this day six months.

The Court then adjourned to the following day.

East-India House, Friday, April 19.

The court met at the usual hour this morning, to continue the discussion.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman*, as usual, informed

the court of the object for which they had assembled; he then called on

Mr. *Rigby* (who moved the adjournment yesterday), but that gentleman gave way to

Mr. *Jackson*, who begged to be allowed to say a few words as to the order of these proceedings. The amendment which he had moved on Tuesday last was, and he so intended it, very strong; for he thought that the Court of Proprietors should interpose to prevent themselves and the Court of Directors from being committed with the Government until the discussion was closed; but, at the same time, it was not his intention, nor that of any of those hon. friends who concurred with him, to shut the door on all future negotiation, as his amendment had a tendency to do, he therefore now wished, with the leave of the court, to withdraw his first amendment, and to be allowed to substitute another, which he should now read, in its stead, if the court should be of opinion that the amendment which he had to propose was better than that which he had already moved.

Mr. *Weeding* said, the only question was, whether the court would permit the hon. and learned proprietor to withdraw his former amendment and put another in its stead. If he had another amendment to propose instead of the former, he might put it as a notice of motion; but in the way in which he now put it, he was calling on the court to pronounce an opinion upon this amendment. (*hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, that the hon. and learned proprietor had expressed so much better than he could the view which he took of this question, that he did not feel it necessary to say a word on the subject beyond what he had said with respect to former amendments—that there was no vacancy for that which he now proposed: it must, therefore, stand as a notice of motion, to be proposed hereafter.

Mr. *Jackson* hoped he might be allowed to read his motion by way of notice, in order to put the court in possession of it. The hon. and learned proprietor then said it was his intention to move, that all the words after the word “that” in the original motion be omitted for the purpose of substituting the following:

“That this court have well considered the papers submitted to their inspection, containing proposals from his Majesty’s Ministers for the assigning over

to the Crown all their rights and all their property, of whatever description, upon their receiving an annuity of £630,000 per annum, equal to their present dividend of 101 per cent., chargeable upon the territorial revenue of India.

“That this court strongly and gratefully feel the zeal and talent with which the Directors have sustained the cause of the Proprietors.

“That this court continue to hold the opinion which they have so often and so solemnly expressed, viz. that a too free and indiscriminate access of Europeans into British India cannot but prove dangerous to the Government of those parts.

“That the court regard the throwing open of the trade to China, in the manner proposed, as a perilous experiment, whether considered as relating to an unlimited access to Canton, to a defalcation of the duties on tea paid into the Exchequer to the extent of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 per annum, with no other expense to Government than that of receiving the same, or to the deterioration of the article, which will probably arise from great and emulative purchase; yet if such be the will of Parliament, bends to its decision, trusting to an upright Legislature not to take from the proprietors their assets, commercial and territorial, without just and due compensation.

“That the proprietors hope they may at last be allowed to apply their own property to their security, by investing in the public funds a sum sufficient to cover their capital and defray this dividend; or else, that Government, on taking from them the whole of their means, will guarantee the payment of the same.

“That this court, looking to the contingencies and casualties so strongly pointed out by the Directors, and to which the territorial revenues of India must ever be subject, do not regard the proposed security for this dividend a good and sufficient or a just equivalent for the immense amount of assets which they are called upon to surrender to the Crown; and were it otherwise, they would beg to submit their doubts how far it would be either just or wise to draw £630,000 per annum from the natives of India, for the purpose of paying the Proprietors their dividends. Their opinion, therefore, is, that unless Government will consent that the Proprietors shall be at liberty to secure their dividends, and ultimately their capital, by investing a part of their assets for that purpose, or by some other mode equally satisfactory, it will not be advisable to agree to the proposed arrangement.

“That should a refusal on the part of the Government oblige the Company to decline a scheme to which their Directors have said, ‘it will be impossible for them at any time to lend their sanction,’ this court are aware that their future trade must be that of a joint-stock company, carried on in common with their fellow-subjects; but to that they look with sanguine expectations of success, considering the ample and almost perfect means which they possess of trading to an extent considerably beyond that to which they are confined by their present charter; and that their dividend being then unrestrained by law, may be increased according to their success; and in this case they flatter themselves with still retaining a very considerable proportion of the China trade, owing to their skill and experience, and to the character which they have uniformly maintained throughout transactions of such immense magnitude, and during so many years.”

The court would see, from this part of the resolution, that he had left it open, if the Government were disposed to come forward in a fair and manly way, to the Directors to continue the negotiation which his first amendment would preclude. The resolution then went on to propose that, if the government of India should be continued to them, the authority of the Directors should be undiminished:

“That in case of the Company undertaking the government of India, this court are of opinion, that upon the undiminished authority of the Directors, the publicity of their proceedings, and

their right at all times to submit any difference of opinion between the Board of Control and themselves to the decision of Parliament, will depend the efficiency of the Company's government, and consequently its performance in India.

"That this court cordially participate in the sentiments so earnestly expressed by their Directors, and by the Right Hon. Charles Grant, on behalf of their commercial servants, whose fair prospects in life, and whose domestic happiness, must be deeply affected by dismission from employments to which they have long been exclusively devoted.

"That the Court of Directors will be pleased to lay these sentiments before his Majesty's Ministers with all due respect, and to contrive their negotiation, in the hope that the just pretension of the Company will meet their favourable consideration."

In this way the door would be left open to future negotiation. One word as to a mistake into which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. C. Grant) had fallen. The right hon. gentleman had said—

The *Chairman* here suggested that it was not regular to continue to address the court after he had been already heard, and while another hon. proprietor was in possession of the court.

Mr. *Jackson* then resumed his seat.

The *Chairman*.—Does the hon. and learned proprietor mean to withdraw his first amendment?

Mr. *Jackson*.—I do not at present, for I am afraid of putting my former amendment in peril until I know what course the court will take with that which I have now given in. I am disposed to let the latter stand at present also as a notice.

The *Chairman*.—I regret that the hon. and learned proprietor did not inform the Court of this before, as it would have saved the interruption he had given to the hon. and learned gentleman, who was about to address the court on the motion before it.

Mr. *Mackinnon* hoped before his hon. friend (Mr. Rigby) proceeded to address the court, he might, as he had his (Mr. Rigby's) permission, be allowed to say a few words in explanation of an allusion made to him in some of the reports of their proceedings contained in the public papers, and which he wished to correct. The letter which he had read in the course of his speech, had been described as anonymous. That letter had been written by himself, and the facts were known to many behind that bar, on whom, he was glad to say, it had made an impression, and on some points had changed their opinions on the subject of the trade with China. His hon. friend (Mr. Carruthers) had alluded to him, and intimated that his fortune had been made in the trade

between India and China. In reply to that he must say, that not one farthing of whatever property he possessed had been made in that trade, and he would defy his hon. friend to name any single article which could be imported to China by which a fortune could be made. The hon. proprietor was proceeding, when he was interrupted by loud cries of "spoke," "spoke," on which he resumed his seat.

Dr. *Gilchrist* next addressed the court, and wished to know the name of the writer who had been alluded to as anonymous.

The *Chairman* asked what the hon. proprietor wanted.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he would let him know if he would permit him to proceed. It sometimes happened that anonymous information, or information circulated as such—

A *Proprietor* here rose to order. The hon. gentleman was making a reply, and not an explanation.

The *Deputy Chairman* rose to order. It was quite irregular that the hon. proprietor should claim a right to reply to remarks made by other proprietors. If there was any thing which he wished to explain, in consequence of what had fallen from any previous speaker, the court would hear him; but beyond that, he had no right to address the court a second time on the same question. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Rigby* then proceeded to address the court. He observed that on his coming into court that morning his hon. and learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) had intimated to him his intention of addressing the court, and of getting permission, if he could, to withdraw his original amendment, and to substitute that which he had just read, and therefore he had courteously asked him to give to him a few moments. He had done so, not alone from that courtesy to which he thought his hon. and learned friend entitled, and from his wish to oblige him, but also from the feeling, that, concurring with him in the view which he (Mr. Jackson) took, he found it difficult, indeed altogether impossible, with all his respect for the hon. and gallant general (Sir J. Malcolm), to support his motion as it now stood. He gave full credit to the hon. and gallant general for his good intentions, but he must say, that his resolution was not framed

with that degree of precision and accuracy which would place it on a proper footing with the other papers before the court: those papers, he must say—the letters and answers before the court—were admirable specimens of good logic, sound reasoning, and great scholastic acquirements, which did much credit to all parties; and, with all his high respect for his Majesty's Ministers, he was in expectation (which however had not been realised) of seeing something emanate from this court worthy of the communications of the Government and the Court of Directors. When he recollected what had been said by those who had preceded him in addressing the court, he felt all the difficulty of the task he had undertaken. He felt that in occupying the time and attention of the court he was doing much: but he could not help it, for the subject was one which required deep and mature consideration; and as the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control had requested that his correspondence should be submitted for the opinion of the Court of Proprietors, he felt it incumbent on each individual member of the court to present himself to its attention if he thought he had any thing to offer worthy of notice. It was worthy of remark, that the correspondence with the Board of Control as representing the Government, and the Directors as representing the Company, had commenced as far back as October 1830, and notwithstanding the importance of the subject, nothing was done till July 1832; (*hear, hear!*) and now in April 1833 the Company was strongly pressed to come to a decision. (*hear, hear!*) How or why this delay had occurred the court had not been informed. Before he proceeded farther, he must say that he could have wished that before any of the proprietors had addressed the court they had been addressed by some of the Directors. It would have been of great importance to the proprietors to know what were the opinions entertained by those to whom they were in the habit of looking up with deserved confidence. That they had not offered any opinion as to the course which should be taken with respect to the correspondence, was a sufficient record that that correspondence contained their fixed opinions, and that they had nothing more to offer.

Looking at this he must refer to the first impression made on him by those papers. It appeared to him that the President of the Board of Control, acting on behalf of the people of England, had made his first proposal to the Company. The usual course on the expiration of the charter, was that the Company should petition Parliament:—but both the Duke of Wellington and Lord Grey seemed, in their propositions, to be of opinion, that it was not intended to renew the Company's charter. As some remarks had been made on the right hon. the President of the Board of Control, he would say one or two words on that point, for he did not think that justice had been done to the right hon. gentleman on this occasion, and it was important as these debates will go before the public, that they should guard against any erroneous impression. They were bound to act fairly to all parties. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Grant as the President of the Board of Control, was the representative of the people of England. The Secret Committee of the Directors represented the Company. Mr. Grant, as the advocate as well as representative of the people of England, put forth his scheme. Why should he have been attacked for having done so? It was unjust on this ground to attack him, even if his proposal were less favourable to the Company than it had been. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had not only attacked Mr. Grant, but also Mr. Mackenzie, but on referring to the evidence of that gentleman, he could not discover any cause for such attack; there was nothing in his evidence either unconstitutional or unbecoming a gentleman, or one who was educated in one of their colleges, and who did credit to the Company of which he was an able officer. The evidence of Mr. Mackenzie on the subject of patronage begun in question 684. It was (in page 113 of the evidence) to this effect:—

Mr. Weeding said he would repeat the exact words he had used, if the hon. and learned proprietor thought it necessary.

Mr. Rigby said it was unnecessary to trouble his hon. friend. The substance of what Mr. Mackenzie had said, was this:—that under a government more economically adminis-

tered, a part of the patronage of the Company exercised by it would not be injurious. He did not think the Company's patronage would be injurious, or that Government should have it; that would not do—what he suggested was, that a part of it should be given to the Universities; and that cadetships should be sold just as commissions in the army were disposed of. This was all that Mr. Mackenzie had said, and he certainly did not think that it was deserving the high censure which the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had passed upon him. But to return: his impression on reading the correspondence was, that the first proposition of the Government must have been received with astonishment by the Court of Directors. "Are you going to annihilate us?" they might well have asked; "we do not think that you so intend, but such certainly is the tendency of your proposition." We are called upon to give up the whole of our China trade which is so profitable that it is one of the great supports of our Indian government. The language of the Directors was certainly strong and energetic; the letters of the 27th of February, and those which followed it were excellent specimens of reasoning on the subject. But after this, he must say that, as it appeared to him, the tone of the Directors became changed. After insisting on their rights, after settling for their property, and demanding that out of it they should have a guarantee for the payment of the dividends by the investment of eighteen millions in British funds, they added—

"We fear from your saying nothing in reply to our suggestion as to the rate at which the capital is to be redeemable, that we must conclude that the ministers are not disposed to fix a higher rate than £100 for every £5. 5s. of annuity as specified in the Paper of Hints, but we rely upon the assurance given to us in your letter of the 19th ultimo, that the term of the annuity will be of considerable length. It remains for us upon this part of the subject, only to express the thanks of the court for the intention which you have manifested of providing, by a legislative enactment, for the payment of the dividend with the same punctuality as is observed towards the territorial bondholders; an arrangement which combined with the security of the guarantee fund,

when made applicable to the dividend, cannot fail of being very satisfactory to the general court."

This he (Mr. Rigby) must call a great falling off from the firm tone which the Directors had held in former letters. It was going back from those assertions of the rights of the Company which they had so justly and so confidently made. What was it that they had heretofore insisted on, as to the value of the Company's property? Why, if any reliance was to be placed on the fidelity of their officers, which had been so justly eulogised, they had been led to believe, from the calculations made, that they were entitled to £21,102,182, besides £2,186,129, cash at home and abroad, and money in the public funds. Mr. Grant himself, in his letter of the 12th of February, admitted that the commercial property claimed by the Company, exclusively of property in India, might be thus rated:

The commercial capital, as computed by the Company, on the 1st of May 1829. . .	£21,102,182
Previous to 1765 . .	£3,616,000
Less by Home Bond Debt,	
at that time outstanding . .	1,616,000
	<hr/>
	£2,000,000
Total . .	<hr/> £23,102,182 <hr/>

Now, with this property, exceeding £23,000,000, and nearly £5,000,000 of debts due to commerce from the territorial revenue, amounting in the whole to more than £28,000,000, what, he would ask, were the just rights of the Company? If, as seemed now to be the general belief, the privileges of exclusive trade were to be taken away, what would be the result; why, for all the purposes of commerce, would they not still remain a corporate body? they could carry on trade, make settlements, build forts, administer justice, as they at present did in their several presidencies. Now, if they had all this property, and if, by former charters and acts of parliament, all these rights would still belong to them as a corporate body; if, he repeated, they possessed all this capital, and all those privileges, besides the still undefined right to territory—were they, he would ask, to surrender all those rights and privileges, and possessions—and for what? for, in the first instance, an annuity of £630,000, redeemable at a fixed period, at the rate of £100 for every

£5. 5s. of annuity. Why, either all their accounts as to the amount of their property were wrong, or surely they were entitled to much more than this. The sum which they were said to be entitled to sounded great in the estimation of the country; but certainly it appeared to him that it was very small in comparison with the amount of property to which they had a just claim. While on this part of the subject, he owned that he could not but regret, that some statement had not been put forth to the country on the subject of the Company's just claims. The second resolutions of the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) had gone near it, but not far enough. Our countrymen had a strong sense of justice, and however much clamour might be raised against the Company's claims and pretensions, he was certain that no clamour could induce them to do that which was unjust, (*hear, hear!*) If such a statement, containing the full particulars of the Company's rights and assets, and claims, of the benefits which they had been the means of conferring on India—if, he repeated, some such statement had been sent forth to the public, couched in the strong, energetic, and scholastic language, such as distinguished the correspondence of the Directors with the President of the Board of Control, it would have produced a powerful effect, and would, he was quite certain, have neutralized much of the opposition now raised against the Company. His hon. and learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) had alluded to the clamour which had been raised in the country against the Company, and added that the Government had been urged by it to take the course which they now did, in the propositions made to the Court. He admitted the fact, and on that ground it was, principally, that he regretted that the Company had not sent forth such a statement as he had spoken of. It was to be lamented, that corporate bodies, in this country, were on the decline; but when we saw, in any of those bodies, a disposition to individual wrong, when we saw injustice done and persevered in, we might, without even that spirit of prophecy for which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lowndes) claimed credit, predicted that the downfall of such a corporation was near at hand. When he saw men departing from the straight path

of justice, and persevering in wrong, he was not surprised at their downfall. To return, however, he must repeat his regret, that the Directors had not made a forcible appeal to the public, in a full and fair statement of their case. It would, he was certain it would, have produced a powerful impression in their favour. Why had not—as the hon. proprietor, Mr. Carruthers said yesterday) why had not the shipping interest come forward on this occasion? In 1813 nearly all London rose in behalf of the Company. Remonstrances, memorials, and petitions came in from every quarter, many of them shewing that if the charter of the Company were not renewed, 30,000 persons would be thrown out of employment. Now, all was silent; there was no remonstrance or representation made on the part of the Company. But why should there not be? Was the country wholly unmindful of what it owed to the Company? From whom were they descended as a Company? From a few adventurers, who, with a few small vessels had risked their all, and often lost it too, in search of new outlets for the commerce of the country. From such small beginnings they had grown up to be the owners of powerful navies, to have whole armies in their pay—in a word, to be the governors of a mighty empire. The country now viewed them as such governors, and many looked on their wealth and their power with jealousy; but they considered not the risks, the losses, the sacrifices of liberty, and not unfrequently of life, by which that wealth and power were obtained. Those who now coveted a part of the Company's wealth and profits were, or affected to be, ignorant of the valuable aid, which they had given to the country from the moment that their trade and their possessions began to extend in India—the constant stimulus which they gave to the national industry—the employment they give to the miners in Cornwall, whom they set to work by the demand created for tin, which they contributed to raise from £70 to £160 per ton—the employment provided by their trade for so many of our artizans at home—the immense traffic opened by them in the trade with China, which no private adventurers could ever have attempted—all these advantages which the country derived from the Com-

pany were forgotten. If, however, the public had been reminded of them by a powerful statement, such as he had alluded to, it would have done much in their favour. But still there were, he would admit, other and paramount interests to which the Government were bound to attend. But, surely, in attending to them, injustice was not to be done to those to whom the country owed so much. He would admit that their strict right to the exclusive trade with China would expire with their charter. Their lease was expired; but what, then, if they had been good tenants, and had greatly improved the premises, let the same liberal treatment be given to them as would be given by any just landlord to a deserv- ing tenant. What was the justice of the case? Mr. Grant thought that the trade with China might be increased, if it were opened to the public; and he declares it unjust that other nations should be allowed to have a large share of the trade, from which our own merchants were excluded. Undoubtedly, it must be admitted that this was hard. He remembered, on a former occasion, having heard an eloquent address to the court on this subject, pointing out the short-sighted policy of the English Government in allowing to the merchants of America privileges which they denied to those of their own country. Other individuals, also members of that court, had more than once remarked the absurdity of allowing foreigners to derive those benefits from which our own skill, industry, and enterprise were excluded. One gentleman, a friend of his, on one occasion stated, that he had under- written a policy of insurance for an American ship sailing from England to China, to partake of a trade from which our own merchants were prohibited. The very natural remark of his friend on the subject was, that it was too bad—and undoubtedly so it was; for no man who had an impar- tial judgment on the subject could do otherwise than condemn the policy, which could leave British ships and British capital lying idle, which might be most profitably employed where the merchants of every country had access, except those of England. He had listened with great attention to what had been said by the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), by the hon. proprie- tor (Mr. Mackinnon), on the danger of throwing open the trade with China,

and the little prospect of advantage which it held out to private traders; but with great respect for those hon. gentlemen, he must say, that the ar- guments which had been advanced by the hon. and gallant officers (Captain Gowan and Col. L. Stanhope) were, in his opinion, quite conclusive as to the advantages which would be de- rived to the public from throwing open the trade. This brought him to a most important point of the subject before the court. The papers in part of the correspondence laid great stress on the extinction of the Company's trade with China, and went so far as to say, that the Company could not go on with the government of India without it; but he observed that, in the papers after the 18th of March, they spoke in a different tone. Their language was in effect: "We cannot help it—the people will have the trade thrown open—and we must do the best we can." They (the Directors) first stated that they could not under- take the government of India with any degree of satisfaction if deprived of the aid of the China trade. They said, that if they gave up the trade with India and also that with China, what would then be left? Why, they would cease to exist as a commercial company; and then what was to be- come of their political functions in India? This was the language held to Mr. Grant. That gentleman in his reply told them, to let the trade be in abeyance. In abeyance? Why should it be so? Surely there must be some delusion on this subject, or a great change had taken place in the opinions of the court respecting it. Why, with the well-equipped fleets, and expe- rienced officers which belonged to them, and with the undoubted right which they had to trade as private merchants, should they allow their trade to be in abeyance? He was astonished that a man with Mr. Grant's great knowledge and experience should make such a proposition. The thing was absurd on the face of it. Sup- pose they did consent that it should be in abeyance—what, he would ask, would become of the trade if they left it off for three or four years? Was it likely that it would come back to them at will, after having given it up for so long a period? The supposi- tion was an absurdity. The question then was come to this, either the Company must make arrangement on

the best terms they could with the Government, or they must at once say, we stand on our rights, granted by the charter of William III., and confirmed by several acts of the Legislature passed on our behalf; which acts not only recognised our rights, but had settled our accounts, setting forth the balances as they stand on each side—why, then, should we give up all these advantages? This, he thought, should be the language which the Company should hold to the Government. He did not expect that they could get the whole of their bond—that all the rights which belonged to them would be recognized; and here he must say, with his hon. and learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), that their own personal rights and interests were not the only things for which they had to contend. They stood there the representatives of many proprietors who could not attend—of many widows and orphans, whose rights and privileges they ought not to give away. He did not look upon this as a mere money question—it went beyond that: it was, whether they were to surrender all those rights and privileges, which were as well secured to them as the property of the Duke of Bedford, or any other peer of the realm. (*hear, hear!*) Indeed, it was impossible to put their rights to hazard, without giving just cause of alarm to all men as to the security of property. (*hear, hear!*) They held their property by the same tenure as any Englishman held his property—on the faith of ancient tenure and on the security of chartered rights; and, as was well said, they had a parliament of a country essentially commercial to which they might appeal, and which he trusted would respect their just rights. (*hear, hear!*) As to driving a bargain, he must say, that he would go to Capel Court, to Smithfield, or the Corn Exchange, and would say, “Here is a statement of our claims—what are they worth?” There could, he thought, be no great difficulty in ascertaining what was their real value: why then not leave the matter to the Directors and the President of the Board of Control? The same figures admitted by Mr. Grant in his letter, and the accounts at both sides, could be arranged without any great delay or trouble. One thing must be taken for granted, as it was recognized in various acts of

parliament, that the territorial debt belonged to India, and not to the Company. Much stress was laid on the proposition of securing to the Company a dividend of ten and a-half per cent.; but if the whole of their capital were taken into the account, the dividend would not exceed £2.18s. per cent. Let it not go forth to the country that the Company was realizing such large profits, when, with a capital of between twenty and thirty millions, they were receiving only at the rate of £2.18s. per cent. He was opposed to the transfer of the dividend to the territorial revenue of India, though he was prepared to admit, that even if that tax were made, it could not be fairly considered in the light of a tax on India; but he objected to this sort of security on other grounds. It was admitted that, in the year 1794, the Company was rich enough in consols to pay their own dividend; and what happened? We had since then acquired an increase of territory—we had been engaged in wars (and by the way the Court of Directors attributed those wars to the conduct of persons over whom they had no effectual control)—they had met with losses; and he would now ask, were they to be put in a worse situation than they had been in 1794, when they had enough in consols to secure their dividends? Why should they be left to all the contingencies to which the territorial revenue was liable? As a pecuniary question, what had they to look to but their money? (*hear, hear!*) and in any arrangement on that subject, they ought to have perfect security. Let the Company have its just rights;—why should the Company be called upon—they who had gained an empire whilst England lost her colonies—to surrender up all they had gained, and all they possessed—and for what? for certain payments to be secured on the territorial revenue, with all its uncertainties. The proposition was monstrously unjust. (*hear, hear, hear!*) Was there any advocate for this proposition who was himself a merchant? If there were, he would ask him, suppose he was about to retire from business, and that a proposal should be made to him of this kind: will you give your whole business, your stock in trade, warehouses, &c. to A.B., who already owes you a great sum of money, and he will give you

in exchange a certain sum secured upon his estate, which is already declared to be insolvent. (*hear, hear!*) Was there any man so great a fool as to accept a proposition of this kind? Was there any man in his senses who would for an instant deliberate what answer he should give. He did not, by the illustration, mean to infer that the territorial revenue of India was insolvent; he believed it was secure enough at present, but the court had already heard from an hon. proprietor that that revenue had been in a much more flourishing condition a few years ago, that it had not only a surplus revenue of two millions, but that there were ten millions in the treasury of India. Well, and what had become of this handsome accumulation? It all vanished: one of those contingencies from which India, under the most favourable circumstances, would never be wholly free, had occurred, and in a short time swept it all away. The Burmese war absorbed it in a few years; and not only did that, but made an addition to the territorial debt. This question, then, of effectual security, was one of vast importance to the proprietors. He was aware that there were many whose amount of East-India stock, compared with the bulk of their private fortune, was very small; but there were some to whom their share of that stock was their all, and therefore they were fully justified in demanding as a right the best security which the circumstances of the country afforded for the payment of their dividends. The proposition of his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) would go far to give the security; and when the proper time came for submitting it to the proprietors, it should have his support. The discussion had hitherto been conducted with great calmness and good temper; yet he thought that men might well be excused if they shewed a little warmth when they were called upon to deliver up the whole of their property without getting a fair and full equivalent, and secured so as to be put beyond all risk. It had been contended that the Company was a monopoly. How could that be called a monopoly which any man could come into the market and purchase. He would not go to the question of teas, though it might be observed that the Company was bound to keep an immense stock on hand,

which it did without ever taking advantage of any scarcity; and it was also bound, when it brought those teas into the market, to put them up to auction at the cost price. This, then, could not be called a monopoly; what he understood by a monopoly, was something like the course pursued by some former servants of the Company, who purchased up on one occasion all the rice and betel-nut they could get, in order to create a scarcity, that they might take advantage of it and raise the price, which they did to such an extent that many perished in the streets of want. That, indeed, was a monopoly; but this was nothing of the kind. Another ground of their claim to good security was, that on all former occasions of the renewal of their charter, the proprietors asked for an increase of their dividends; but now they only asked that they should have as good a security for the payment of their dividends as they possessed in 1794. Now for the other alternative: the Company had a right to its capital and its trade; but looking at its power in the political government of India, he must say, that if thrown into the hands of government, it would tend to destroy the equilibrium of the constitution. The proposed bill would in effect come up to the celebrated India Bill. If it should pass into a law, what would be the situation of Ministers? They would be paramount in England; but what would become of the power of the Directors: it was indefinite at present. The period of fifteen years was named; but suppose that it was to be given up at that time, to whom were they to look up for that management to secure the payment of the dividends. There was an ambiguous expression on this subject in the letter of Mr. Grant of the 21st of March; he said, "If the arrangement be adopted, I shall of course be happy to be favoured with your views on the propriety of fixing any, and if any, what period to the political authority of the Company, as well as on all other questions which regard the administration of our Indian dominions. It is the more necessary to reserve this point at present, as I conceive that it will hereafter be a matter for grave consideration, whether the interests of India, and of the empire at large, will not be better consulted; and whether the

Company will not, in every respect, be more strongly and advantageously placed if the duration of these political functions is left indefinite, than if they are put under the invidious, and perhaps delusive, protection of a specified period." Now certainly this did place the good faith of the whole arrangements, as proposed by Ministers, in a very doubtful point of view. What were they to understand from Mr. Grant, or what were they to suppose of the faith of Parliament, when they were addressed in such language as this: "That it will hereafter be a matter for grave consideration, whether the interests of India, and of the empire at large, will not be better consulted, and whether the Company in every respect will not be more strongly and advantageously placed, if the duration of these political functions is left indefinite, than if they are put under the invidious, and *perhaps delusive*, protection of a *specified period*." Would the Directors, after this, trust those men farther than they could see the direct and positive tendency of their acts? It was better to leave it indefinite! But how long would that last? Why, the very next budget, they might be told of the increasing exigencies of the country—of the great expenses of commissioners and boards, &c., and the necessity of reduction of expenditure. How long might they last, with an indefinite term? Why, the Ministers might soon persuade the nation to throw the Company overboard. (*hear, hear!*) But it was said that they were to be linked to the people of India, by the payment of their dividend being charged upon the territorial revenue; but who were to take care and provide for the dividends? If he wished to injure a man, or a body of men, he would begin by weakening him or them—by drawing their teeth. The trade of the Company was first to be destroyed—then the power of their Directors was to be taken away—and then they should be told that they were a set of vulgar fellows, caring only for their dividends. The Government would first separate the Company, and then ruin them. Why, the whole of this, coupled with certain promises, was so much delusion, that no man could trust it. They were not to rely on delusive promises; they should have full security for the payment of their dividends, and for the

duration of the political power of their Directors. It would be recollected that in the origin of the Company, the Court of Proprietors had the power of electing their Directors annually, the power of managing the trade, and many other privileges, which had since been taken away. When the flourishing state of the Company's finances was so much talked of in 1793, the Proprietors very naturally asked for an increase of their dividends. But the Directors of that day complained of the demand; they accused the Proprietors as a sordid set of men, who looked only to the amount of their dividends. The government of the day listened to those complaints, and the proprietors were shorn of their privileges. If the Directors of the present day were to be put down by the Government, he hoped they would regret that they had once deprived the Court of Proprietors of their's, and had put it out of their power to render them that assistance on the present occasion which they otherwise might. He was sure that the Directors themselves would admit the great assistance which they had frequently derived from the wisdom, talent, character, and integrity of the Court of Proprietors, and he hoped that the latter would be ready to uphold the Directors. (*hear, hear!*) He wished that the Directors had, as the House of Commons had, a grand committee of justice, where complaints could be made; for if there were any charge of malfeasance, such meetings as the present were not the time or the place for them. They had heard some statements coming from anonymous sources. However apparently important any such statements might be, there was great danger in receiving them. If you once listen to anonymous slander, you point the dagger of the assassin, and you do not know how soon it may be turned against yourself. He would say then, that in that court, as well as in the House of Commons, there ought to be some mode of making complaints, and before competent authorities, who could enquire fully into them. He would confidently assert, that if there had been a committee of justice appointed by the Court of Directors years ago, it would have rounded greatly to the benefit and advantage of the Company. That Committee would then have received

the complaints of individuals who conceived themselves aggrieved, and not have dismissed their suppliants' memorials, as had hitherto been the case, with the contemptuous declaration, "that they could not be attended to." This would have saved the loss, both of much character and money to the Company. They would not, then, have had those unpleasant discussions which had occasionally taken place in the House of Commons; nor that prejudice against the Company which had been excited by representations in the newspapers, and by statements made before the Committee of the House of Commons. A channel for complaint might have been scooped out without the intervention of the fee-gatherer; and the tribunals of the Company, than which he knew nothing requiring more amendment, might have been placed on a much better foundation than at present they could boast of. What, let him ask, had the Company done in India? An hon. proprietor (Sir C. D'Albiac), had said that he viewed with alarm the precarious tenure which they held of that country, and it appeared from the papers, that their empire there depended not on the affections of the people, but was maintained by the sword alone. On many occasions their servants had violated the principles of justice, and upon others they had pronounced decisions entirely at variance with the feelings of the natives. They had had a wrong interpretation placed on the ordinances of their governors; and they were accused of having violated the hereditary rights of the natives, and trampled on the ancient laws of the country. (*cries of question!*) He maintained that what he was saying was strictly to the question. It appeared from the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, that a high-minded race in India, whose name he did not recollect, were so disgusted by the improper interference of the courts of justice there, that they actually destroyed themselves. The feelings and prejudices of the natives had been grossly offended. They had sent out judges with the laws of England to administer to a people, whose habits, and nature, were opposed to them; and they had compelled the zemindars of the country, the descendants of the Mo-

guls, to submit to be judged by British customs. (*hear, hear!*) They had made men subject to this jurisdiction who had been accustomed to be exempted from all courts except their own; and in this way they had acted, instead of endeavouring to conciliate the affections of the people of India. He therefore thought that they had yet much to amend in the administration of the government of India. Notwithstanding all the Acts of Parliament which had been passed, professing to open the courts of justice to every complaint against delinquency in India, they had constructed such a system as effectually deterred any person from applying for redress of wrong. A man might come home from India gorged with wealth, the product of his own rapacity—they might know this to be the fact—they might know it to be impossible for him, in the situation he filled, honestly to have acquired that wealth—yet who is there that will bring that man to justice? He knew no means of instituting an investigation into the conduct of any individual who had so acted except by public impeachment, and the expense of such a mode of proceeding was enormous. Let them look to the national accounts, and see what the impeachment of Hastings cost the nation; and he was sure they would come to the conclusion that that was an example not to be followed. He, therefore, extremely regretted the want of any proper court or tribunal, to take cognizance of the complaints of individuals in India. The courts in England did not understand the feelings of the natives of India; and, however eminent for talent and honest in intention the English judges might be, it was utterly impossible for them to administer justice satisfactorily to the native population. (*hear, hear!*) These things all wanted correction, and it was not an unimportant consideration, in the present situation of their affairs, to reflect that they had tended to generate those feelings of prejudice against the Company which had swayed the mind of the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control, perhaps against his better judgment. If the Company had possessed a proper tribunal for receiving complaints, those statements which had been circulated through the country by the press of

London, Glasgow, Liverpool, and by various other provincial papers, would never have appeared; and it was a matter of extreme regret to him, that though the directors knew some of those statements to be perfectly true, they had no means of redressing the grievances complained of. The press had been justly designated the tongue of the country; it was the organ through which the feelings of the nation were made manifest, and it was not wise in them to disregard "the signs of the times." In that paper which deservedly possessed such great circulation, the following sentence appeared on the 26th of March:—"there can be no faith reposed in general principles, there can be no reliance placed on the soundest maxims of enlightened policy, if a more general participation in the benefits of both trades do not lead to a great increase of our national prosperity, and a considerable addition to the general comforts of the people." That was only one among many paragraphs of a similar nature, with which the press now teemed, calling on the ministers for a great and serious interference, not only with the exclusive privileges, but likewise with the chartered rights of the Company, and he was therefore disposed to make great allowance for their conduct on the present occasion. He trusted that the proposed arrangement would not take place; but if it did, he sincerely wished that the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control, if he was successful in his attempt to acquire the government of India—for that seemed to be the aim of the present administration—would rule that empire in a manner equally beneficial to it and to this country. It was his most fervent aspiration, that the result of the course pursued by the right hon. gentleman, whether dictated by ambition, natural to a statesman, by vanity, generated by a consciousness of the great acquisitions he undoubtedly possessed; or by patriotic and philosophical principles—might be not only to benefit the commercial, manufacturing, and mercantile interests of this country; to give employment to all our people; to scoop out new channels of trade for the capital and industry of the nation, by which some alleviation might be afforded to the existing distress; but also to bring home prosperity and

comfort to all the inhabitants of India. It was likewise his earnest wish that these advantages might be accompanied by an improvement in the moral condition of the people of that great empire; that their habits and manners might be ameliorated; that the beneficent influence of the christian religion might be extended among them, not by means of the sword, but by the wholesome effect of good example; that the conduct of christian men resorting to that country might be such as to induce the inhabitants, from admiration of their principles, to become willing proselytes to their opinions, and to leave the baneful and wretched idols they at present worshipped; that the religion of Brahma might yield to the religion of Christ; that the Company might cease to have the odious stigma attached to it of participating in the unholy gains derived from an idolatrous worship; and thus happiness, content, and prosperity might be spread throughout the land. (*hear, hear!*) It would then be the province of history to record how much that Company had merited at the hands of their country; how much, in the space of a few years, it had done to improve the laws, manners, and religion of the natives of India; and how much they had benefited that country by laying down just and fixed regulations, in the place of the arbitrary and unjust impositions of her old savage conquerors! (*hear, hear!*) They had scarcely had their footing firm in India for more than half a century: yet in that brief space of time they had done much on which to pride themselves. Let any man compare the history of India, during the period the Company had possessed it, with the history of England, and he could not avoid striking the balance in their favour. At the expiration of upwards of eight centuries since the Norman conquest, we were even now revising our laws, and modifying our institutions. (*question, question!*) He apologized to the court for having detained them so long, and he would now conclude by expressing a hope that the rights of the Company would be asserted by the Court of Directors; that they would stand firmly to the cause of the proprietors, and he had then no doubt that those resolutions which had been proposed to them, would be complied with in the fullest sense. (*hear, hear!*)

Capt. Gowan said, that having been charged with bringing forward a case on anonymous authority, he begged to state that he had the names of the parties in his possession, but he did not think it right to state them, because his resolution was to attack the system, and not persons. He was also under a promise of secrecy not to divulge the names; but he would undertake to engage, that if a commission of inquiry was sent out to India, the case he had mentioned should be brought forward.

Mr. D. Salmons wished the Chairman to inform the court at what time he thought it probable that the debate would come to a termination. There were several proprietors who had resolutions to propose, and it was very desirable that they should be in the way when the proper period arrived for submitting them to the court.

The Chairman said it would be highly satisfactory to him if he were able to answer the question put by the hon. proprietor. It was not in his power to say when the debate would conclude; that was a point which must be decided by the feeling of the proprietors themselves.

Mr. Weeding was aware that the practice of making explanations had the effect of detaining the court from coming to a decision on the question before it, and he would therefore not trespass on the time of the proprietors long, as he believed he would have another opportunity of offering an explanation with reference to some observations which had fallen from the hon. proprietor who last addressed the court. All he would say at present was, that he thought he need not trouble himself to allude to the hon. gentleman's observations respecting Mr. Charles Grant, as the hon. gentleman had answered himself on that point, by declaring that the intentions and good faith of the right hon. gentleman were not to be trusted. (*hear, hear!*) He would reserve the right of defending what he had said respecting Mr. Holt Mackenzie until another opportunity.

Mr. Goldsmid confessed that he was not so good a christian, that if he were smote on one cheek, he would offer the other; on the contrary, he would try to ward off the blow, and to get the better of his opponent. (*hear, and laughter.*) Such would be the rule by which he should be guided

on considering the question under the consideration of the court. The subject of patronage had been mentioned, and he hoped to be allowed to state one or two instances which had fallen under his personal observation; of the manner in which the directors disposed of their patronage, not because he thought it bore materially on the question before them, but because he considered that the "sin of ingratitude was worse than witchcraft." He had been a proprietor of East-India stock for more than forty years, and he had never but once asked a favour from a director, and that was for the son of a colonel who had been killed in India, leaving his mother with a large family unprovided for. Being acquainted with these circumstances, he went immediately to an hon. director with whom he was acquainted, and having mentioned the state of the case to him, that hon. director at once said, "I will assist them immediately." This was an act of kindness that he (Mr. Goldsmid) should never forget. (*hear, hear!*) The next instance related to a son of his own, who had been promised a situation in the army. He was asked by Mr. Campbell [as we understood], whether he would not prefer a writership; his son replied that he would, if his father would give his consent. He (Mr. Goldsmid) accepted the offer with thanks, and Mr. Campbell told him that his only wish was to have gentlemen placed in those situations as a security to the natives of India. (*hear, hear!*) With respect to the question immediately before the court he would begin by observing, that the correspondence had done honour to the Court of Directors; it was conducted on their part with candour and manliness; while Mr. Grant's answers, on the contrary, were full of ingenuity and sophistry. He should have looked upon Mr. Grant's correspondence as bearing a diplomatic character if it had finished with "high consideration;" but he was sorry to say that that right hon. gentleman appeared to have no consideration for them. What did he propose to do? To take every thing from the Company, and to give them ten and a-half per cent. out of the territorial revenue of India. A friend of his had asked him what could have induced him to invest so large a capital in East-India stock? He replied, because he thought it was

good security for his money, and because the Company possessed warehouses to which he might send his children. "But," said his friend, "suppose you lose India, what becomes of your security?" He said, that in that case the Company possessed assets enough to pay the proprietors the value of their stock. If, however, those assets were to be taken away from them, he could not help saying that their situation was a very serious one. He thought it desirable, in the state of their affairs, for the proprietors to place every confidence in the Court of Directors, and he, for one, promised to give them his support as long as he could. He confessed he was not inclined to go so far from home as to look to the natives of India. He had a family of his own, which he found quite sufficient to manage, and many friends who might apply to him for assistance: he could not, therefore, be blamed if the great object with him was to obtain full security for his property. Besides, of this he was sure, that as long as sufficient power remained with the directors, the natives of India would not be unprotected. (*hear, hear!*) Then how stood the case with regard to their property? The directors told them, that they had assets enough to secure the payment of ten and a-half per cent.; and he admitted, that he could not help feeling some degree of indignation at the answer which Mr. Grant had given to this statement. The right hon. gentleman said, "that the question must be decided in a court of equity, and God knew how many years would elapse before it was settled; and in the mean time the proprietors would not get one shilling." This was a threat that could only frighten old women. (*hear, hear!*) He was sure that there was not a proprietor in that court who would not run the risk of losing the whole of his property, rather than be thus frightened out of his rights. (*cheers.*) He confided in the justice and liberality of the Parliament of England. He felt no distrust of the present reformed House of Commons, for he was sure there was not a radical in that house, who would not raise up his hand against their being plundered of their property. (*hear, hear!*) He advised them to throw themselves on the consideration of Parliament; and he was sure that, as long as they had the power of ap-

plying to the Legislature, they need stand in no fear of any President of the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped and trusted that none of the resolutions which had been brought forward would be persevered in; because he had such confidence in the Court of Directors, as to believe that, after collecting the sentiments of the proprietors, they would draw up a set of resolutions which would meet the feelings of the proprietary body. He was certain that they were in good hands; that the Court of Directors would be true to them; and he was no less sure that they would be staunch to the Court of Directors. They had £17,000,000 of property, and that was quite sufficient for their purpose; and, having full confidence in the directors, he was willing to leave the matter to their settlement. He placed the fullest reliance in the Court of Directors, and by them he pinned his faith. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder said he was unwilling to obtrude on the attention of the court, after the display of eloquence which had been exhibited by different proprietors since the opening of the present debate; but he felt it to be his duty, as a proprietor of East-India stock and as an Englishman, to stand up there and call upon his brother proprietors to prevent a minister of William IV. from depriving them of all that they possessed in India or in this country. He meant those rights and privileges which had been conferred on them by William III., and had proved not only of advantage to this Company, but a blessing and an ocean of wealth to the British nation. He trusted that the rope which that monarch had begun to twist in 1698, tying India and England, 14,000 miles apart, faster together, and which, year after year for upwards of a century, had been increasing in strength and durability, would not be severed or cut asunder by the ministers of the succeeding William (IV). He hoped, that in commenting upon the proposals of Ministers, nothing would fall from him that might be considered disrespectful to any person. He had no desire to make personal attacks; and if any observations approaching in the slightest degree to that character should escape from him, he trusted they would be attributed not to intention, but to the warmth of debate. When first he looked at the propositions of

Government, he began to be alarmed for the state of the East-India Company. He was almost inclined to believe that they were reduced to beggary; that they had acted like Algerine corsairs, and that they had abused their trust for the last 150 years; he had begun to think that every thing that had been said against the Company by its enemies must be true. But this impression did not long remain on his mind; for he was convinced, on reading the whole correspondence and particularly the able letter of the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, that Mr. Grant had not the slightest justification for his propositions. In advocating the character of the Court of Directors, he begged to state that he supported them from no interested motives. Though he had known many of the directors for several years he had never asked a favour from either of them but once, and that was, when he requested an hon. director, the chairman of the court at that time, not to urge him on behalf of one of his friends, because he had promised his vote to another person. But adverting to the question before the court, he must say, that such a string of propositions, or such a set of Algerine hints, had never before emanated from a British ministry. (*hear, hear!*) He had carefully examined the evidence adduced before the committee of the House of Commons; and he believed that witnesses more distinguished for high honour, talent, and integrity, had never been brought before a British Parliament. He looked in vain among the authentic documents which had been placed in their hands, to find any thing that could warrant the Government to make such propositions as they had submitted to the proprietors. (*hear, hear!*) He learned from the printed evidence that the Company were undoubtedly in the possession of a large capital; that they were not in a state of insolvency or beggary, but that they were, on the contrary, perfectly solvent; and according to the best calculation he was able to make (and he could assure the court that he had taken the pains to look into every document that could throw light on the subject), he found (without going so far as to make their assets £30,000,000, for he was willing to admit, that on winding up their concerns, some loss would be experienced) that the

Company's property amounted to £24,000,000 sterling, taking the whole of their effects together. But he did not come there merely to look after his property; there was a more important point to be considered by the proprietors, and that was, whether the proposed arrangement would or would not be to the advantage of the natives of India, and of the people of this country. He meant to contend, that no colony had ever continued linked to the mother country for any length of time, or had been productive of advantage to her, unless managed by an intervening power. (*hear, hear!*) All history proved that but one fate had attended colonies, governed without the aid of an intervening power to protect the absent, to settle disputes, and to secure justice to all. He need not remind the court of the fate of Spanish America, of Portuguese America, and of French St. Domingo. Those colonies were at one time sources of prosperity to the mother countries; but they were now lost to them for ever, and St. Domingo was not lost till deluged with French and native blood. He need not direct their attention to the history of English America. They all knew the stream of wealth which flowed from that country into this, as long as it was managed as between merchant and merchant (*hear, hear!*); but the moment our commercial character with America ended, that moment we had recourse to taxation; and what was the consequence? (*hear, hear!*) America, though well able to meet the demands made upon her, refused to comply with them, and the result of our imposing taxes on her, which taxes, let it be borne in mind, related to the article of tea, was, that that crisis was hurried on which led to the separation of America from England. (*hear, hear!*) Such were the conflicting interests between the nation at home and the nation abroad! The colonists were, in his opinion, as much entitled to the consideration and protection of the British Parliament as the freemen of the city of London. In reply to those hon. proprietors who had urged that through free trade the interests of India would be better represented at home than under the present system, he contended that the Company were the best guardians of India and its interests, not only for the Company but the natives of India, and the English

nation at large. And this, beyond all doubt, was proved by the experience of two centuries. The result of their government of that vast empire during this period, had been not only honourable and beneficial to England, but satisfactory to all India. He demanded of those hon. proprietors whether India, at the distance of 14,000 miles, did not require such a distinct and protecting representative as the Company, who never would allow any thing to interfere or clash with the real and immediate interests of the natives of India. He would ask, had it not been considered necessary, even at home, to confer the elective franchise on the large manufacturing towns of England, indeed on the English metropolis itself, that their immediate interests should be represented, to counterbalance the power and influence of the landed interest, which was opposed to them. And who was there to protect the absent Indian, except that commercial company? (*hear, hear!*) He would venture to say that there was no other country on the face of the earth, of the extent and value of the Indian empire, which had ever been so strongly attached to the mother country as that colony. (*hear, hear!*) The trade with China was a secondary consideration. It was to India that they must look, if they wished to derive any benefit from China. (*hear, hear!*) It had been asserted by the gallant Generals Malcolm and D'Albiac, that the Company stood on the edge of a crater: he admitted they did, unless the Company possessed the affections, indeed the hearts and souls, of the natives of India. He meant not to lessen the high standing of the gallant generals, nor of the brave English troops, but he would tell those gallant officers that the quiet and peaceable possession of India did not depend on the European troops but on the 200,000 native troops. He fearlessly asserted that the Company did possess the affections, not only of the native troops, but of the other natives also. He begged to add that the evidence before the British Parliament warranted the assertion, that it was upon the native troops alone that they must depend to keep that empire subject. (*hear, hear!*) This being the case, he could hardly believe his senses when he was told of a system of mismanagement, spoliation, and cruelty, being pursued in

India. He looked upon the Hindoo character as being essentially different from the African; they are not similar beings; they are as different as it is possible for two human creatures to be. The Hindoo is temperate, mild, patient, affectionate, industry itself, and faithful, possessing strong intellectual faculties, and, in fact, fit for every station in life; indeed, there is no difference between the Hindoo and the European except in the colour of the skin; and he boldly asserted, that though the Hindoo did not possess so white a skin, yet he was equally sensitive with the most sensitive European, and quite alive to a sense of affection or injustice. He had had conversation on this subject with men of all classes, naval, military, and civil. He had learned from Sir Wm. Burrows and others, that no man on the face of the earth was more affectionate and faithful towards those who were placed over him than the Hindoo, provided his religious feelings were not offended, nor his comforts and habits interfered with, and he was allowed to live a life, as he thought, of virtue. (*hear, hear!*) So long as that Company possessed the affections of the natives, they need stand in no fear of their empire in the East. He did not go so far as to say that no mismanagement of any kind or degree was to be discovered in that empire; but where was the country in which mismanagement did not exist? He would tell those who showed so much anxiety to cast blame on the Company, to look at home, and the state of other British colonies (*hear, hear!*) The gallant captain (Gowan) had stated a number of cases of oppression in India; and he was very glad that the gallant captain had done so. The best testimony that could be given in favour of the Company was that afforded by the gallant captain himself, namely, that during the government of 100,000,000 of inhabitants for a period of one hundred years, not one hundred cases of oppression could be discovered. (*hear!*) He contended that if there had been such a denial of justice, and such a system of cruelty in India, as had been represented, that volumes after volumes on the subject would have reached England, and it would have been impossible for the British parliament and the British nation to have allowed such tyranny to continue; and

it was equally impossible that charter after charter should have been presented to that Company. (*hear, hear!*) It was not for him to say what was the value of India with China to this country; he left that question to be settled by those who were qualified by local knowledge to give an opinion on the subject; yet he must be permitted to say, that China ought to be regarded as a secondary consideration, their first object being to retain the affections, good opinion, and the hearts of the Hindoos. If they succeeded in that object, as he contended they had done, instead of being on the edge of a crater, they would stand on the solid foundation of a rock. (*hear!*) If it should ever happen that they lost India, they might depend upon it that they would lose China. He did not object to free trade, but he would caution the Company not to give up that which had been a positive good to both countries, unless they were sure of having something equally good in its place. (*hear, hear!*) He wished to make one or two observations with respect to their accounts, upon the accuracy of which Mr. Grant had attempted to cast some suspicion. The right hon. gentleman first said that this item was wrong; then that another item must be deducted; and at last he affected to doubt whether the Company had any property at all. (*hear, hear!*) Now he would ask Mr. Grant, as an honest man (for so he believed him to be, though mistaken)—as an Englishman, wishing to do every thing that was right and just towards his fellow subjects in India, whether he would dare—he did not mean to use the word offensively—to impose on the natives of India the payment of an annuity of £630,000, unless he believed the Company to be entitled to it? (*hear, hear!*) He looked upon the proposition of Mr. Grant, to place their annuity on the territorial revenue of India, as a virtual admission that the Company had sufficient property to discharge their debts and to pay their dividends. (*hear, hear!*) They were then in a situation to continue their trade as merchants; but if his Majesty's ministers thought it advisable that they should retain their political functions, he had no objection to do so, provided the Company had such powers conferred on them as would enable them to govern India to the advantage of the natives, and to the

satisfaction of themselves. He thought that the Company were entitled to some little consideration from the Government of this country. Had they not sunk their own individual interests for the benefit of the nation at large? Had they not encouraged British manufacturers at the expense of the cultivators of the soil in India? (*hear, hear, hear!*) Had not free labour in the East been discouraged, for the growth of slavery in the West? (*hear, hear, hear!*) Yet the Company possessed one hundred million of free and happy subjects, who would sacrifice their lives for them, and about 200,000 native troops who were ready to keep India in subjection. The British army was like a bucket of water in the ocean, if they could not rely on the affections of the natives of India. The Company could not, then, be justly blamed for their government of that country. But while they had been doing every thing in their power to encourage British manufactures, what had the British Government done for the natives of India? (*hear, hear!*) Had it, at any one period, encouraged the manufactures of India? Had it done any thing to extend the trade in sugar? (*hear, hear!*) On the contrary, had it not imposed,—he would not call it a tax, but a prohibitory duty, against the cultivation of the sugar cane? (*hear, hear, hear!*) Were it not for that prohibitory law, they might import sugar from India in sufficient quantity to convert the Thames into a syrup. (*hear, and laughter.*) In looking at the statues of the great men which adorned their walls, he could not but advert to the liberality which had always distinguished the conduct of the Company. He begged to be understood that in doing so, he did not mean to reflect on those great men or on the Company, for he considered those great men well entitled to all they had received from the Company. How had they acted towards the judges, the governors, and the naval, military, and civil officers who had been sent out to India? He found, on examining the published list, that the Company had paid, since the last charter, upwards of two millions of money in pensions; and let it be borne in mind that those pensions were not added to the civil list of this country, but that the whole money was spent here among the people, enabling them, in so far, to pay the English taxes and contribute to the civil

list. Let it be borne in mind, too, that that Company allowed none of the men in their employ to receive parish relief. It appeared from their accounts that the money which they paid for supporting their common day labourers in sickness and in health, was not less than £200,000 a year. Was that conferring no benefit on the country? (*hear, hear!*) And what, too, was done with the immense fortunes realized in India? Were they not brought to this country, and spent here in the consumption of British produce, and the payment of British taxes? (*hear, hear!*) From the period of the charter of 1698, India had never been the nursed child of England, but a support and source of prosperity to her. The Company collected the revenue which the Government derived from both India and China, at the small expense of £10,000 or less. And what had the Government done in return for them? Did the Government, when riots occurred in this country protect their warehouses and their goods?—No. They maintained a force of their own, not only to protect their own property, but to assist in preserving the general order and peace of society. (*hear, hear!*) And yet the Company were now told that they must deliver up their twenty-four millions of property and be treated as bankrupts,—as cormorants,—as people who had deluged India with blood! They were called on to deliver up every thing they possessed, and in return to be content with receiving their dividends of £630,000 on uncertain security. He would put a case to illustrate the injustice of such a proposition. Supposing that he were to solicit from Mr. Grant the loan of £5,000, Mr. Grant would naturally look for good security for the payment of the capital as well as the interest of his money. Now, if he were to say to Mr. Grant, “I have landed and leasehold property in England which I might offer you, but I will give you better security,—I have a portion of new land on the coast of Africa; it is the most fertile part of the world, and the nearest point to the continent of South America; there, you may have elephants for the catching; there the sugar-cane and the cotton tree grow wild, and you shall be at liberty to tax the natives, to get the interest of your money.” To all this Mr.

Grant would naturally reply, “it does not depend upon you but on the inhabitants, whether they will be taxed or not.” He agreed with Mr. Grant in thinking that the Indian empire was capable of raising money to any amount under proper management; but if they were to attempt to tax the natives of India, *volentes volentes*, it was reasonable to suppose that the result would be the same as would attend any attempt to levy a tax on the inhabitants of his piece of new land on the coast of Africa. He contended that they had conducted the government of India honourably to themselves, advantageously to the natives, and beneficially to the nation at large, and that they were in a condition to demand of the Legislature that they might be allowed to continue to trade as merchants. They had done nothing for which they ought to be compelled to surrender their right to trade. Yet, if it should be the pleasure of the nation and parliament that it should be open to others and shut to them, they ought at least to be permitted to dispose of their property in a fair and equitable manner. If the country were not in a condition to advance them the £24,000,000 which their property was worth, he then had a right to demand that good security should be given to them for their money. He only wished to be placed in the same situation as members of the Stock Exchange, who advanced their five millions, ten millions, and twenty millions to the Government. If it were for the public good that the arrangements proposed by Ministers should be carried into effect, then let the proprietors have public security for their property. (*hear, hear, hear!*) Their property was sufficient for every purpose;—their conduct, as British merchants, was fair and honourable; in short, “there was nothing rotten in the state of Denmark.” They had ships well freighted; they had good men and officers to work them; they might sail to any part of the globe and carry on trade. But they possessed something still more valuable than these—the honour and integrity of British merchants. He did contend that they had done nothing that would cast a stain upon England, or upon their own character as British merchants. He hoped that no point debated in the correspondence would be considered too trivial to be insisted

on. He confessed he was not very much pleased with the tone assumed by Mr. Grant, and, to his mind, the statements of the right hon. gentleman appeared to be very inconsistent with each other. Yet he thought it but fair to defend him against the attack made upon him by an hon. and learned proprietor, who said that the ministry were borne along upon this question of the East-India Company's affairs by the torrent of public opinion, and that they acted against their own judgment. He entertained no such opinion of Mr. Grant, or the ministry; nor did he believe that the British Parliament would allow itself to be improperly swayed by popular opinion. If the British Parliament should be so influenced, and should seize upon private property without giving to the owners proper and sufficient security, that, indeed, would be the first revolutionary step ever taken by a monarchical government; and who could tell how far the course of spoliation would extend? (*hear, hear!*) Would not the holders of title deeds, of bank stock, of three per cent. consols, of equitable shares, from which the widow and the orphan derived the means of subsistence, would not they be involved in the same system of confiscation? (*hear, hear!*) He did not stand up there merely for the purpose of protecting his dividend; he had a much higher object, and that was the protection of the good faith of his country, of the happiness of his fellow-subjects in India, and of the character and honour of that Company. Mr. Grant, in his letter of the 12th of February 1833, a letter which did that right hon. gentleman great credit, and which convinced him that if they went before Parliament they would have full justice done them, says, "These successive modifications of the privileges of the Company have naturally created an expectation that, on the expiration of their subsisting lease, a further relaxation would take place. I admit that it would be equally weak and culpable in the government to yield to this expectation, merely because it exists; still more criminal would be their conduct if they proposed to surrender any just principle of commercial policy to ignorant or interested clamour." Under all these circumstances, he did hope that the claims of the Company would meet with due

consideration from government and from Parliament. (*hear, hear!*) He stood there as an Englishman, and as an Englishman he said, "we have rights which we will give up, if the public good requires the surrender; but let us have common justice done us. If the Government has no money,—if they are paupers (thank God, we are not)—if they cannot give the value of our property in money, at least let them give us national security." (*Cheers.*) He apologized for having trespassed so long on the attention of the court; but, in conclusion, he would venture to recommend the proprietors to leave the whole subject to be managed by the Court of Directors. They had conducted the whole correspondence with so much ability and talent as to shew that they had the interest of the proprietors at heart. He really did think that the proprietors could not do better than to leave the whole subject entirely in the Directors' hands; and he was sure that they would do nothing but what would redound to the credit and honour of the Company and of the British nation at large. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. Marriot was almost ashamed to address the court, weary as it now was with this protracted debate. He admitted the prejudice which existed in the public mind; but it was not the public of Liverpool, Bristol, or Hull only, or any other interested place, but the Christian public also, whom he was bound to respect. They had a right to ask, what the Company had done to improve the moral condition of the natives of India. Nearly forty years had elapsed since the late Mr. Grant brought this subject under the consideration of the Directors, in his "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain;" and which he hoped every Director had read. He would ask, was it possible that, up to the present time, the Company were still in receipt of that cursed pelf, those ungodly gains derived from the Pilgrim Taxes. (*hear!*) Was there, he would ask, any disposition to abolish the horrible practice of suttees until goaded to it by the cry of a British public, so powerfully urged upon them by an honourable proprietor (Mr. Poynder). Again, he would ask, had the Company afforded every facility to Missionaries proceeding to India. He thought not; for it appeared by

documents before the court, that of the hundred and ninety-two Missionaries who applied for licences, six had been refused by the Court of Directors, five of whom obtained that permission subsequently from the Board of Control. He had no objection to leave the pecuniary matters in the hands of the Directors; but he depended on Parliament to legislate for the moral objects, trusting that "all things would be so ordered and settled by their endeavours, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, would be established" in our Eastern possessions "for all generations."

Mr. Buller, M.P., said, if it was necessary for him to make an apology for trespassing on the attention of the court, he should find one in the pressing urgency of the question they had met to consider, which involved the pecuniary interests of the proprietors, and the welfare of this country and of India. He confessed that it was his most anxious wish that they should close as speedily as possible with the propositions of Government, as being the best bargain they could obtain as far as regarded their own interest, and the welfare of their Indian subjects. He was astonished at the turn which the debate seemed to have taken, and at the opinions expressed, and the claims advanced, by gentlemen who had on successive days addressed that court. He was surprised that any gentleman who mixed in the world, and was acquainted with the opinions of the people of England, should for a moment dream of advancing a claim to the exclusive monopoly of the China trade. However, the opinion of the court on this, the fourth day of the debate, appeared to have experienced a great improvement on this point, and one or two gentlemen had abandoned all idea of continuing that monopoly; he was therefore not without hopes that, if the debate continued for another month, the sentiments of the proprietors would get into unison with those of the British people. (*hear! and laughter.*) He could not imagine with what portion of the English public that proprietor could have mixed, who fancied that it was possible for the Company to retain that monopoly, which they had so long enjoyed. It was useless to blame the Directors for

not standing up for this monopoly;—it was useless to charge the Ministers with possessing an encroaching spirit, or with manifesting a culpable yielding to popular clamour, because they proposed to take this monopoly from them. The universal desire of the nation had forced them to take that step; and no arrangement which did not include the throwing open of the China trade, however necessary that trade might be to the existence of the Company, or however advantageous to the natives themselves, would be palatable to the public. They must start with the proposition that the British people would not be taxed for them; that they would not be excluded from the benefits of a participation in the China trade. This feeling was universally expressed, and it was embodied in the legislature; and it would therefore be the height of folly in them to make a battle for the exclusive monopoly of that trade. Then, if they gave it up, three different courses would open to them. One was, that they should continue their trade with the competition of the public against them: another was, that they should sell their assets, and endeavour to pay the proprietors their full amount of stock. These plans were, however, incompatible with the government of India. The third way was to keep the government, and accept the propositions made by Ministers. The two first plans were incompatible with the government of India, because Ministers had declared the entire abandonment of their mercantile character as a *sine qua non*, and he did not think that Ministers were wrong in that point; because he could not suppose that it would be either wise or becoming in the Company. With respect to the other proposition, that of selling their assets, and still continuing to govern India, he thought it was too absurd to be entertained for one moment, for in that case they would come in collision with themselves; and they would, in their commercial character, be litigating with themselves in the territorial capacity, respecting the amount, and even the very existence of their assets. (*hear, and laughter.*) The only question then was whether, giving up the territorial government of India, they should retain their commercial character, and continue to trade; or sell their assets, and divide the amount.

among them. After all that has been said, he for one, looking to his pecuniary interest, would not wish to continue to trade to China against the competition of the public. They had been told of the reckless manner in which private merchants would enter into this trade, that they would carry it on with a loss, and that the result would be ruin to themselves: that might be the case; but if the Company engage in a competition with them, let them be assured that, though they might ruin themselves, they would ruin the Company first. The plan which, apparently, had found most favour with the Court of Proprietors was, that, feeling themselves ill-treated as a body, by the proposition of Government, they should sell their property and divide it amongst them. The only objection he had to this was, that it did not appear to be so beneficial a plan as that which was proposed by Government. He must confess that he attached some importance to making new arrangements with as little loss as possible. He was not so magnanimous as some gentlemen, who talked of carrying on the trade with six per cent. or eight per cent. profit; and their scheme might probably end in producing no profit at all. For his part, he would confess a preference for ten and a-half per cent.; and he did not believe that their commercial assets would produce any such amount: first, because he was convinced that they were not very available at that moment, and next, because their value was greatly disputed by the Government of the country. Moreover, they should remember, that those who disputed the value of their assets, were the very persons who, ultimately, would have to decide the dispute. The question was, therefore, whether they ought not to take the amount which was offered to them. He did not pretend to say that he had so fully examined the nature of their claims, as to point out decidedly what were just, and what, in his opinion, could not be maintained; he only said that, on the other side, much was advanced that was plausible, and was calculated to meet with much favour in other places, if not there. Now he thought that prudent men, in winding up their affairs, ought to be prepared for some deductions from accounts which were swelled up to the highest amount, rather than submit to the possibility

of their being disputed *in toto*. One portion of the Company's assets was stated to amount to £21,000,000. Now by the charter of 1813, two millions must be deducted, because under that charter the property of the Company was not to be raised beyond nineteen millions. Then by the charter of 1793 it was also provided, that the Proprietors should make no profit beyond their ten and a half per cent. That they had certainly very carefully divided amongst themselves. But, said the government, you have, in addition to this interest, raised your capital stock from eight millions, or, as the Company alleged, from eleven millions to its present amount. By what means had this been raised, but by the accumulation of profits beyond the ten and a half per cent., which, under the charter, the Company had no right to make. They evidently had no right to possess a larger capital stock than they were possessed of in 1793. Such was the language of government; and if it were correct, their capital stock would have to be reduced, first of all, to nineteen millions, and afterwards to eleven millions, or eight millions, as the case might be. (*hear!*) He did not assert that this objection of the government could be substantiated; but he said that it ought to induce them to acquiesce readily with the ministerial proposition, if they could get a sufficient guarantee for that which they claimed. (*that's the principal question.*) He certainly meant a sufficient guarantee, and such he considered the guarantee offered. It would be unwise in them to stand up for the little more that they were likely to realize by the sale of the commercial property. He saw that five millions was charged for forts and buildings in India. In the year 1793, these were valued at two hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum. It would be said that a large amount of money had since been expended upon them. But out of what fund did that money come? Why, out of the territorial revenues. Then, if the Company claimed on the one hand compensation to the full value of these forts and buildings at the present time, were they not, on the other hand, liable to pay back to the territorial revenue all the sums which had been advanced by it, and which constituted part of this claim? (*hear, hear!*) He mentioned

this as a specimen of the similar claims that might be set up if they insisted upon resorting to their commercial assets. As to the other claim, of which a possibility had been hinted, whether the Company's commercial assets ought not to be held liable for all the territorial obligations, that was a claim of so overwhelming a nature, that it would, if decided against the Company, at once and for ever settle the whole question of their existence. He did not say that it would be so decided; but even the possibility of such a claim being raised was a matter so startling, that it ought to render every prudent man extremely cautious how he closed the door of compromise. The value of their buildings, he saw, had been charged at £1,467,967. Some of their warmest advocates had agreed, however, that this sum was very much overstated; and he much doubted if the available value was more than a third of that amount. How soon, too, could this be converted into money? For his part, he should be sorry to wait for the receipt of his dividends till they had found a purchaser for the East-India House. (*hear, hear!*) This, however, after all, was far from being the most important part of the question. The question about which the public were concerned was not whether the Proprietors of East-India stock should or should not get ten and a-half per cent., but whether India should be well or ill governed. (*hear, hear!*) This had been made a plea against the Government proposition. Those who contended that the guarantee was insufficient, had with great eloquence lamented that the £630,000 per annum would be exacted from the blood and tears of the natives of India. Certainly, blood and tears might be rather an objectionable mode of remittance; but as he presumed those gentlemen spoke only metaphorically, he would ask them whether there was any absolute necessity that this sum should be produced by the oppression of India? (*hear, hear!*) If there were any truth in the statements of the Company and of those gentlemen as to the value of their assets, then those assets were much more than equal to the payment of their annuity of £630,000; consequently, if these assets were transferred in liquidation of the territorial debt of India, that debt would be reduced, *pro tanto*, and the natives of India would be gainers by

the difference between the £630,000 per annum and the interest of the territorial debt so reduced. (*hear!*) He was not, however, so inconsistent as to argue against the Company on their own statements, as true, when for another part of his argument he contended that they were false. (*hear!*) He believed that the Company had overstated their estimates; but still the assets of the Company, if they were not quite adequate to the liquidation of a portion of the territorial debt equal to £630,000 per annum, would be at least adequate to the liquidation of a very large part of it. (*hear!*) But they were to act as the sovereigns of India—they were to execute a high and important office—and the difference could be regarded only in the light of their civil list—a civil list, on the smallness of which the natives of India would have reason to congratulate themselves, when compared with the swollen lists of some European countries. (*hear!*) Complaints had been made of the fluctuating and uncertain nature of such a security. (*hear, hear!*) They were told there was already a deficit in the revenues of India. The question, however, was whether it was necessary such a deficit should continue, or whether the expenditure of the Indian government could not be brought within the requisite limitation. (*hear, hear!*) When the Court of Directors were enabled to supply the deficit out of the profits of the China trade, or, in other words, out of the pockets of the people of England, they were far from being so sensitive to exaction as they had recently become. This great advantage, therefore, would result to the people of India, that it would give the Court of Directors, and all connected with the government of India, the strongest stimulus to economy in the administration of its revenues. (*hear, hear!*) They could not keep up useless establishments for the sake of corruption and jobbing; not, however, that he had any ground to accuse that Company of corruption and jobbing, but it was desirable to prevent even the possibility of such an occurrence. According to every theory of government, there never could have been a more objectionable form of administration devised than that of the Company; but he was convinced that no Government had ever done more to ensure the welfare and happiness of

its subjects (*hear !*)—a circumstance which taught him that all the theories of government should be distrusted. Considering the nature of human governments, and the smallness of responsibility attached to the Indian government, it had proved itself most honest and able; but it had the fault of all governments, that of not being so careful of its subjects' money as men generally were of their own. Much unnecessary alarm prevailed as to the danger which might result from economy in India; he thought, on the contrary, it would be particularly advantageous, by bringing the natives more into employment than heretofore, and consequently giving them the stronger interest in the stability of the government, by which they were so much benefited. (*hear !*) The impossibility of giving large salaries to Europeans would thus be the means of securing the affections of the Hindoos, and elevating the penurious and easily contented native from a slave of the soil to a subordinate ruler of the land in which God had placed him. (*hear, hear !*) For these reasons—for their own interests, and for the interests of the people of India, he was anxious that the Court of Proprietors should, as soon as possible close with the proposals of Government; he should therefore give his vote for the resolution of the gallant general (Sir J. Malcolm), although in some points he thought it dissented too much from the proposition of Government. But he would vote for it, because it admitted of negotiation. As to the amendments of the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson), the first of them put a stop to negotiation with the Government in terms, and the latter in fact. If they rejected the propositions of the Government, in what situation would they be placed? It was in vain to conceal it—they would be at the mercy of the people of England, and would be compelled to accept the terms which the people might offer them. He did not pretend to speak in the name of the people, but, generally, he was well acquainted with their opinions, and those opinions were against the Company, to an extent, perhaps, much greater than they deserved. He really should not be surprised if the Ministry were to be blamed in the House of Commons for offering them too favourable terms. (*oh, oh !*) He did not,

of course, come there unprepared for these expressions of disapprobation. To persons who contended for the preservation of the China monopoly (*no, no ! not so !*), and to those who flattered themselves that they had established a claim to £22,000,000 of assets, he could not be surprised that such language was disagreeable. (*hear !*) He would refer them to the universal expression of opinion, by whatever modes opinions were expressed, whether by candidates at elections, by electoral bodies themselves, by members of the House of Commons, or by that still more powerful organ of public opinion—the Press of England; each and all of these condemned them, and he felt he was justified in asserting, that the greatest difficulty the Ministry would have to encounter would be, to convince the people that the terms offered had not been too favourable. It was futile to talk about throwing a new light on this subject. If any such light could be shed, the public eye was closed against it; the time was gone by for exciting the public mind in favour of the Company's pretensions. The scholastic eloquence, as it had been described, of the Committee of Correspondence, and the impassioned argument of the learned proprietor (Mr. Rigby), would now be exerted in vain to alter the general feeling which pervaded the public mind. It was useless to reflect on what might have been done—it was now too late to attempt to change public opinion, and they had better accept those terms which were offered, lest worst should be proposed. Did they think his Majesty's Ministers would consider it so great a hardship to be compelled to take the government of India on themselves? It was, of course, decent and proper that they should express some reluctance, but did the proprietors think the minister would be so much horrified at accepting the patronage of India. (*hear, and a laugh !*) Did they think Government would be so much annoyed by the prospect of carrying on the government of India, without the embarrassing interference of that Court. (*hear, hear !*) Oh, no ! they would not be so delicate. Let not then the Court give the temptation—let them not hold out the prospect till at last a sense of wounded honour or of injured pride (*hear, hear !*), might induce them, if the proprietors ad-

hered to their objections, to resolve to carry on the government of India alone. Let them remember that the decision they were now coming to was one that could not be very well recalled, and that by adopting the hon. and learned gentleman's amendment they would at once put a stop to further negotiations. The result would be that Ministers would reply, "make what you can of your commercial property, and we will carry on the government of India." And though he believed it most desirable that the government of India should be administered by the Company, yet such he knew was not the opinion of a large number of intelligent men out of doors. But, so far from agreeing in what had been said about a strong or an absolute government in India, he thought the great advantage of the Company's government was, that it was a weak government; it was too weak to be tyrannical—not strong enough to be dishonest or unjust. If they accepted the proposition of the English government, they could, when the payment of their dividends depended on the territorial revenues of India, demand with greater justice those alterations in the administration of Indian affairs which it was so absolutely necessary to carry into effect. Why, for instance, should the goods of England go duty free to India, whilst the produce of India was so heavily taxed? Why should the labour of the Hindoos be destroyed? (*cheers.*) Why should East-India sugars be kept out of the market? Why should the Hindoos be kept out of employment in order to keep up slavery, and the profits of slavery, in the West-Indies? (*hear, hear!*) They had a right to demand, and they would then be able to demand with effect, that the administration of India should be carried on for the benefit of India, and not for the profit of the English people. (*hear!*) If a certain number of residents in Calcutta wished to have the expensive luxury of English law, let them at least pay the expense attendant on the gratification of their caprice. (*hear, hear!*) He trusted that the Supreme Court, the curse of India, would soon be abolished; and that they would no longer be shocked by the anomaly of two distinct tribunals in India, one of which was obnoxious

to the feelings of the whole people, and the proceedings of which were the most expensive and vexatious that the tyranny of conqueror ever imposed upon a nation. (*hear, hear!*) He did not object to the efforts made to christianize India; but he objected to the appointment of Bishops, and the inflicting upon its inhabitants the expenses of ecclesiastical establishments. He considered that those who were so anxious to make proselytes in our eastern possessions, would exhibit much more of the spirit of Christianity, and much less of the spirit of worldlings, if they came forward to pay the expense necessarily attendant upon the prosecution of their schemes. (*hear!*) He thanked the court for the attention with which they had heard him; his great object was to urge upon them the necessity of adopting the gallant general's resolution, on the ground that it would keep open the negotiation with the Government instead of bringing it to a sudden and violent end. (*hear!*) In doing so, he sought not only to promote the interests of the proprietors, but also that of the people of India. It had always been the pride of that Court that, unlike other corporations, it had not acted in defiance of public opinion, but had ever evinced the highest consideration for the important interests committed to its charge. He trusted that on the present occasion it would not, by an obstinate resistance, forfeit the character which its hitherto honest policy had obtained for it; but that by closing with the terms of the Ministers, and by making the requisite concessions to the Government of England, it would preserve to the millions who owned its sway in India the benefits that would result from the continuance of its rule. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Rolls* said they were threatened, if they did not take the terms offered to them, to be deprived of the government of India; under such circumstances, it would be proper for them to look to the peculiar situation in which they stood. The hon. proprietor then proceeded to read extracts from the regulations under which the Company were allowed to carry on the tea trade, and he demanded whether the conditions imposed on the Company with respect to that trade had been complied with. Had, for

instance, the people of England been supplied with tea at the same rate as their neighbours on the continent of Europe? He thought that the contrary was proved, when the Government sent individuals abroad to inquire into the fact. The hon. proprietor next adverted to the 24th of George III., and contended that its provisions had not been complied with by the Company with reference to their sales of tea. It had been given in evidence before Parliament, that a considerable quantity of manufactured goods was exported to India and China, the loss upon which was about £17,000 a year, and that that loss was always charged on the invoice price of the tea; this was added to the prime cost, a thing not contemplated in the Act of Parliament. Again, it was given in evidence that the Company's establishments might be carried on with half the number that was now employed, and consequently at half the expense. There were other charges made against the Company with respect to the charge for freight and insurance; and therefore he thought it would be more prudent for that Court to proceed with the compromise, rather than enter into a strong opposition against the Government, which would be the means of raising questions on these and many other points when they came to a settlement of accounts. He approved of the resolution of the gallant general, because it kept open the door for further negotiation, and he would leave it to the able and intelligent Court of Directors to make the best and safest terms with the Government.

Mr. *Warden* hoped that he expressed no improper or unreasonable wish, when he said that he was anxious for the adjournment of the Court. (*Cries of go on, go on.*)

The *Chairman*. "The Court seems to wish you to proceed, and I shall be very happy to hear you."

Mr. *Warden* stated, that he would then endeavour to occupy as little of the time of the court as possible. The correspondence that had passed between the Hon. Court and the Rt. Hon. the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, had so completely exhausted all the arguments which could be advanced on either side of the question, and had reduced the points at issue

to within such narrow bounds, that he for one had experienced very little difficulty in making up his mind as to the decision he should adopt on this occasion. Others no doubt, as indeed would appear from the course of these discussions, had as readily made up their minds on the opposite direction. He deemed it necessary to state the grounds on which his opinions were founded. There was one remarkable feature in that correspondence, of which they should never lose sight in the discussion of this important question; it appeared that, whether under a Tory or a Whig administration, the Company were no longer to enjoy the exclusive privilege of trade with China. Now, whether that determination be likely to prove beneficial or prejudicial to the national interests; whether it will tend to improve and to enlarge their commercial intercourse with China; whether it will give us teas cheaper in price or better in quality; whether their relations with China would be as satisfactorily conducted, or, on the occurrence of future disputes with the Chinese, whether these disputes would be as easily and as economically adjusted as they had hitherto been; whether the revenues of this country would be diminished, and ministers be compelled to impose a property or some other tax to make up the deficiency; or whether the government of the celestial empire would refuse to admit an indiscriminate and an open trade with China, on which hon. proprietors had elaborately dwelt: as these were consequences for which his Majesty's ministers were alone responsible, he did not feel himself called upon to discuss the policy of that measure, the more especially as almost the whole of the arguments which had been urged upon their consideration had had exclusive reference to the China trade, instead of being directed to those more important topics on which the negotiations had turned, and upon which their future interests depended; he would therefore dismiss the China trade from his consideration—a sentence of divorce had been pronounced between commerce and territory which was irrevocable, and the only duty we had to discharge was to take care that the terms of settlement between the parties under that separation were made on just and equitable principles.

There was, however, a material difference in the terms proposed by the administration of the Duke of Wellington and the present ministry: the Company were to retain the right to trade as a corporate body. Now, he readily admitted that the denial of that right by the present ministers had opened a wide field for the *argumentum ad captandum* in which hon. proprietors had largely ranged, by eloquently declaiming against the annihilation of chartered rights, and against acts of gross spoliation. He was no advocate for annihilating chartered rights, nor was he a spoliator; but he was free to acknowledge that he attached no value to that right on the conditions in which it was to be continued under an open trade with China. He was satisfied that it would not be to the interest of the proprietors to risk a diminution of their capital, and of their present dividend, by engaging in a commercial competition with private traders: a more numerous, a more intelligent, and a more formidable rivalry would be created than the old London Company encountered, towards the close of the seventeenth century, (when the new English Company was incorporated), whose active and enterprising exertions would not fail to engross a large portion of the future profits of the China trade, and by consequence, to reduce their own future dividend, and to involve their capital in serious jeopardy. Under such circumstances, or indeed, under any circumstances, the most prudent course they could pursue, would be, to be content with the capital they had realized, to wind up their concerns, and to remain satisfied with the receipt of their dividend for the future. The mode in which that could best be effected was one of the important questions on which they had to decide. The leading principles of the plan proposed by his Majesty's Ministers were comprehended in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of the memorandum received from the President of the India Board. A mature consideration of these propositions, and of the discussions which had occurred on their merits, combined with the result of a little experience, and of many years' uninterrupted attention to the affairs of India, led him to the conclusion, that the terms which the honourable Court have negotiated on the basis of those

proposals ought to be accepted, or, rather, that they should express an acquiescence in the principles of those terms. Before he proceeded to state the grounds on which his opinions were founded, he could not refrain from indulging the impulse which he felt of offering his humble tribute of acknowledgment to the honourable the Court of Directors, for the manner in which they had conducted those arduous negotiations. Whatever could be accomplished by vigilance, by a jealous and unflinching assertion of our rights and privileges, by intelligence, and by consummate ability, had, in his opinion, been eminently displayed and zealously applied by the Court of Directors to the maintenance and security of the momentous and complicated interests committed to their charge; and though their efforts to retain the China trade had failed, they have yet placed their interests, as it appeared to him, on a sufficiently secure basis. The first question he proposed to consider, had reference to the commercial capital to which the Company were entitled, which it was maintained is sufficient to provide an investment in consols equal to the required dividend; such property consisting of commercial assets, of pecuniary claims of large amount in India, and of possessions and rights in that country, of great value, their title to which had never been disputed. The value of that property was computed to exceed £23,000,000. Now the question was reduced to the narrowest possible point. If their claim to that property were undeniable, and there were a prospect of your realizing and investing the amount in consols within any reasonable period of time, and without any serious injury to the rights and expectations of the proprietors, they ought at once to reject the terms proposed by his Majesty's ministers, and demand an immediate settlement of accounts. He was sure, however, that they were not prepared to have recourse to so decisive a measure; a dispassionate perusal of the correspondence, and of other documents connected with the question under consideration, must have satisfied them that they ought not to allow themselves to be carried away by an entire confidence in the justness of that claim. Its validity was, in point of fact, disputed by the Government as a

claim of strict right, not from any unworthy or sinister views of a political nature, but from motives founded on an obligation of duty towards the weaker party; the territorial department, or in other words, towards the interests of the natives of India, who appeared to him to be entitled to a portion of that capital. The Company's possessions of Fort St. George, St. Helena, Fort William, and Bombay, form a portion of that claim. They are undoubtedly the patrimonial property of the Company, their title to those possessions were unquestionable; but he doubted whether their title to the present value of those possessions was equally clear and indisputable. He would explain his meaning, by instancing the Island of Bombay; the other possessions were similarly circumstanced. On its cession to the crown of England, the revenues of the island amounted only to £2,800 a-year. The King's Government finding it a very bad and unprofitable concern, shifted it over to the Company, who were anxious to remove from the continent, where they were exposed to the tyranny and oppressions of the Mogul's government, to an isolated situation where they might carry on their trade in security. They, therefore, accepted the island, the revenue of which, at the period of the transfer, amounted to about £6,400. From a mere fishing village, the island of Bombay, under the fostering protection of the Company, had become the metropolis and the emporium of western India. It had a numerous population—a large body of wealthy, intelligent, and respectable natives—politically viewed, it might be considered, as the key to India; but commercially considered and unsupported by territory, it was of little value; its maintenance would absorb the largest portion of their profits from trade. Its revenues now amounted to between two and three hundred thousand pounds a year; but as a patrimonial property, its resources had never been equal to its expenses. Notwithstanding that deficit, vast improvements had been made in that property, and especially within the last thirty years. He asked, whence had the funds been drawn by which these improvements had been effected? From the territories dependent on Fort William—from the industry of the cultivators of the Bengal provinces. This was one of

the grounds among others on which the territorial department might justly claim a portion of their commercial capital; and he called on the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), the friend of the natives of India—he called on the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson), who had so eloquently advocated the interests of the natives of India—and he called on all those proprietors who had on every occasion manifested so laudable an anxiety to protect the claims of the natives of India, to support those pretensions, and not to condemn an act of justice towards the natives of India, as an act of spoliation towards ourselves. The claim to that property appeared to him to be involved in great doubt and perplexity. The Court of Directors, in fact, were not insensible to the difficulties of the case—and though satisfied of the soundness of the Company's title had yet, in a spirit of great conciliation and candour, adverted to those considerations which had induced them to entertain the question of compromise on the terms offered, *viz.* a surrender of the property and claims for an annuity of £630,000, under adequate security, both for the capital and for the dividend. These were the leading principles of the terms in which they ought, in his opinion, to express their acquiescence. They involved, however, a few important considerations: punctuality in paying the dividends; the practicability of securing a regular supply of funds to defray the territorial payments in England, amounting to between two and three millions annually; the competency of the revenues of India to supply those funds when deprived of the advantages of the China trade; and the dangers to which those resources were exposed by the occurrence of external aggressions and internal commotions. These were serious considerations—but on which he entertained neither doubt nor apprehensions. He proposed to discuss each of those questions; and, first the resources of British India, and as connected with the subject, he would advert to the territorial deficit, which was assumed at £800,000 at least after 1834, supposing the continuance of perfect peace in India. Now he was aware that he exposed himself to a charge of presumption in offering an opinion in opposition to so high an authority as the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors who had

stated that there could be little prospect that India when deprived of the advantage of the China trade would be able to pay the dividend. He had, however, had opportunities of forming a judgment on the question which he hoped he had not neglected. He ventured, therefore, to assert that, notwithstanding the searching scrutinies which have been already instituted, and the reductions which have been already made, that that deficit could and ought to be removed. With committees of revision he had been familiar for the last thirty years; and he candidly confessed that very little good, in the way of retrenchment, had hitherto resulted from their labours. The exigency that led to their appointment had ceased by a remittance from Europe or by supplies from commerce; the zeal that dictated the appointment of those committees had abated, and matters had been allowed to return to their old course, until the pressure on their finances by the renewal of war, or from some other cause, had led to the re-appointment of committees of revision, and the same unprofitable scenes had been re-enacted. He augured, however, more favourably for the future. Notwithstanding the ridicule that had been cast on the argument by an hon. proprietor, he did maintain, that when the attention of the Court of Directors should be relieved from the superintendence of a vast commercial concern, and devoted exclusively to the affairs of India, they would find little difficulty by steadily enforcing further retrenchments, and judiciously improving the resources in wiping off that deficit, and bringing the expenditure of India, at home and abroad, within its income, without impairing the efficiency of the public service, without enhancing the pressure of taxation on the industrious classes of the community, without endangering the security of British India, and without injury to the interests and just expectations of the servants in India; for casualties, unfortunately, by deaths or retirements from the service, are too constant to protract the workings of a system of retrenchment to any distant period. If the expenditure of India could not be brought within its income, of what value was that empire to the sovereignty of Great Britain? what claims could the Company possess on the Government for having acquired such an empire without a shilling of expense to the

nation? Instead of being the brightest jewel in the crown of England, it would only tend to increase the heavy pressure of the dead weight on its finances. He had, however, a better opinion of the resources of India, and he was fortified in that opinion by a remark made by the Court of Directors in the course of the correspondence, that in requiring some collateral security for the dividend and capital, the court never intended by that proposal to intimate that they despaired of removing the territorial deficit. Instead of dealing in mere assertion, and without fatiguing their attention with dry details, he would endeavour to bring the grounds of his views before them in a brief and popular form. He assumed the Indian expenditure, exclusive of the debt, at £18,453,913, of which the military charges amounted to £9,372,611, and the naval to £361,378; the two aggregated £9,733,989; leaving the civil charges, after deducting the stipends and pensions payable in India, at about £7,514,558. Now the military and naval charges of all other governments absorb by far the largest portion of the revenues, and the civil comparatively a very small portion of the amount. In the United Kingdom the military and naval charges amounted to £17,211,100, and the civil only to £2,204,553; the civil charges bearing on the revenues in the proportion of one to twenty-five; but in India the civil charges bore on the revenues in the proportion of one to three. Of the civil charges not a third of the amount was paid in salaries to European functionaries, more than two-thirds being expended in establishments and contingencies, the great drain on the revenues, and from which a large saving was practicable. By enforcing the principle of having a few but a sufficient number of civil servants well paid, the higher classes liberally rewarded, instead of maintaining numerous and superfluous agents on inadequate salaries, the service would be placed on an improved, a more efficient, and a more economical footing. Was not this statement sufficient to shew that there was something very defective in the financial system of India—that the civil charges, on which the security of British India did not depend, but on which its good government and prosperity unquestionably mainly depended were much too high? In respect to the military, he readily admitted that not a

soldier could with safety be spared from the numerical strength of the army. It consisted of 223,321 men, of whom 36,628 were Europeans, and 186,693 native soldiery.”—[Mr. Warden was proceeding to elucidate his arguments from calculations contained in a written statement, when he was compelled by indisposition to claim the indulgence of the court; he moved the adjournment, but did not resume his arguments.]

The motion was then put from the chair, and agreed to.



East-India House, Monday, April 22.

The court met again to-day at twelve, and the minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* declared the object for which they had met—to consider the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control.

Mr. *Hankey* then addressed the court. He began by observing that he was almost ready to retire from the task he had undertaken when he recollected the many able addresses which had been already delivered to the court on the same subject, and considered the difficulty of adding any new view of what had been so minutely examined in all its parts, and on which so much had been said, and said so well. The question before the court was a resolution, or, as appeared to him, a series of resolutions of the hon. and gallant general, to which several amendments had been proposed. In his opinion, the difference between the resolution and the amendments was one only of terms; they were virtually the same; they all related to what might be called the equity of the case as between the Company and the public. Taking the Government project under the consideration of the court, he must say that it was essentially inequitable. He would prefer the original proposition to most of the amendments—not that he preferred it in all, but that it opened the way for discussion, and gave the chance of bringing the affair to an amicable conclusion. The proposition of Government he regarded as essentially inequitable: first, as regarded the amount, and next as regarded the security on which the payment of the dividend was placed.

The amount was inequitable: for what did it proceed on? on the principle of turning the whole property which the Company in its moderation claimed, into a fixed annuity for a certain period; but there was a wide difference between a certain mode of dividend for a fixed period and a final arrangement. Suppose some other corporation, which thought it could make more of it, were to say, “give me the whole of your assets, and your trade, and stock and all, and I will give you an annuity,” secured on what? on the very thing of which they were already in full possession. Could the Company consent to such terms? On what ground was it that they made this proposition? it was, that the Company was a corporation; but what power, he asked, had they over a corporation more than over a private individual? The property of the Company, however, might be considered as the property of individuals. It was the result of individual contributions, and Government had no more power over such property than over the money out of the pockets of any person who heard him. He therefore was of opinion, that there was altogether a want of equity in the amount proposed by the Government in lieu of the whole of their capital, assets, and trade. But there was a part of the proposition, relating to the security, to which in his opinion they ought by no means consent. They were well aware of the tenure by which they held their dominion in India. We had at present a large amount of property at this side; but the proposition of Government was, that we should deliver it all up, and invest it in the purchase of territorial debt; to transfer it to a fund liable to contingencies, over which no person in this country, or even in India, had any controul, but from which contingencies the proprietors would be exempt if they were allowed to invest their property, as they ought to be allowed, in funds at this side. He not only considered the proposition inequitable, but also impolitic, as it would defeat the ulterior objects of those who proposed it. The transfer of our property to the Indian debt, or rather the exchange of it for that debt, would be placing the latter in a new light, and by no means an advantageous one, to the inhabitants of India. In that country, the Indian debt was a favourite, as our debt was here, as it afford-

ed a ready means of investing property. It was considered as a sort of bond of union with the people, a security somewhat like our own; but if this were now to be handed over to the proprietors, it would be placing it in an odious point of view to the natives. Looking at the trade to China, and the ease by which remittances were effected through it, any one acquainted with the subject must feel satisfied of the great advantage to India of the continuance of that trade. It operated like the noiseless wheels of a machine, which went on and was observable only in its effects; but if the transfer were made of the Company's assets into the Indian debt, it would be looked upon in a new light, and with jealousy, by the natives; all the advantages of the transfer would be considered as belonging to the Company, while all the difficulty of remittance would fall on the Indians: and in fact they would regard the transfer of the interest to this country more in the light of a tax than any thing else. How, he would ask, could the Company go on with the government of India without the China trade? It was impossible to think of it without being convinced that it would involve the Indian government in numberless difficulties and embarrassments. On these grounds, then, he was of opinion that the proposition of Government was essentially inequitable, and one to which, consistently with their character, they could not consent. But not for themselves alone were they bound to refuse that consent, they were the repositories of the rights of others who were absent, and to whom could such parties look with greater confidence in its wisdom and firmness than to the great commercial body, the merchants of the metropolis? But they were told that this plan should not be considered as that of the Government, as the latter, in submitting it to the Company, only leaned to that which was irresistible—public opinion; but he was not disposed to give the same interpretation to what was called public opinion, as was too often given to it by others; he considered that the clashing and collision of numerous commercial interests, bringing forth, as it must, a strong opinion on the bearing and tendency of some of those interests, might be called public opinion as applying to them. Another source of what was

called public opinion on this subject might be traced to the direction given to the general feeling on commercial affairs by a new science (that of political economy), which, though it might be good in itself, was yet in too crude a state to be applied to the government of such a country as India. He had studied that science with some attention, and without saying whether it might not hereafter be applicable under particular circumstances, he thought that it was yet in too crude a state, too *jeune*, to be safely applied to purposes of government or of national intercourse. He had read much of what had been written upon it, and he could not find that its advocates were yet agreed amongst themselves as to its fixed principles, or even as to its general elements; but even if he could collect more fully, and weigh more accurately, what was called public opinion, he would still say that it never ought to be the guide for the government of a country farther than its own sense of right and justice. (*hear, hear!*) It was one of the greatest advantages to the government of a country, that its governors should know when to resist and when to accede to what was called public opinion, and in this feeling he did not yet abandon the hope that Government would not press this proposition in its present shape on the Company. He thought that in the President of the Board of Control there was that feeling of justice to which an appeal would not be made in vain. The very name of Grant was in itself a security against injustice, in any proposition that emanated from him; they had a right to expect from one of his name and family every thing which a sense of justice and honour could dictate to one feeling as a man and a Christian. (*hear, hear!*) He begged pardon for having occupied the court so long on this the leading feature of the plan; there was another topic of not less, nay of far greater importance, as far as it related to ulterior objects. In the very foreground of this he found the statement of the hon. and gallant general's resolutions: "That on reviewing the intimate connexion which has so long subsisted between India and the Company, this court desire to record their conviction that the Company can have no other object in undertaking to administer the territorial government

for a further term, than the advancement of the happiness and prosperity of our native subjects;" and it was added, that the Company would not "shrink from the undertaking, even at the sacrifices required, provided that powers be reserved to enable the Company efficiently to administer the government." He was sure that they would all join in the disposition to sacrifice personal consequences, provided they could do what would be most satisfactory to, and most for the interest of, those for whom they acted. Let them only look at the territory which they had governed, and consider that it contained not less than one hundred millions of people, and they could not form too high an estimate of the responsibility of those who might be called to govern it in future. It had often occurred to him to consider for what purpose Divine Providence had permitted such an anomaly; as that so large a portion of the globe should come under the power of a company of merchants. It could not be for the purpose of gaining a large property to the proprietors, or extensive powers to the directors, or to the country which they represented: it must have been, and he was convinced that it was so, that it might enable them to improve the condition of those who were thus given to their charge; and in looking at the great power which the Company had acquired, he could not but consider it as a delegation of the authority of Divine Providence for that great purpose. In some degree public opinion in India followed that in England; and it was a blessing of Providence that it was so. Indeed it was perfectly true that many benefits had been conferred on the Company which they could never have received had the arrangement of Divine Providence been otherwise than it was. This merciful interposition of Providence to bring men to a knowledge of the truth, was proved by giving dominion to knowledge over ignorance. Thus Grecian and Roman arts and arms, in the influence which they obtained for those states over barbarous nations, were made the means, in the hands of Providence, to bring them to light and knowledge; and to the conquest of this country by the Romans we owed the inestimable blessing of having been called early to a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. From these considerations he

was led to hope, that in the future operations of the Company there would be nothing to hinder the march of events calculated to improve the condition of India. In undertaking the political government of India, he knew that the directors engaged in a duty of the highest responsibility, and he therefore hoped that, in their future negotiations with the Government, the court would not allow their hands to be tied up with respect to their power in India. In this respect, though he could not approve of all the original motion, and though he would have some parts omitted and others substituted, yet he approved of that part of it which would open the door to future negotiation. He would say to the directors, "do not allow yourselves to be shackled—do not allow your own rights and interests, and those of others which are entrusted to you, to be sacrificed." He had great confidence in the present, perhaps much more than many around him, but he was not disposed to give up all to that confidence. Even if he had their seal and bond, and that the Government became changed, that seal and bond might be of no use: he would not, therefore, give way a step until he saw all those rights secured to them which the Company had a fair right to demand, in consideration of the sacrifices they were prepared to make. Another thing was, what was to become, in the midst of all these arrangements, of the Court of Proprietors. He supposed that they were to get a civil dismissal, and in the result he told that, having now nothing to look to but the payment of their dividends, all their former rights were at an end. The proprietors had on every occasion supported the directors, and he hoped that in any future arrangements the directors would not sacrifice those of the proprietors. The latter would be a corps on which the directors might always fall back with a certainty of aid; and if both were united and bound together, they might rely, as on a *point d'appui*, on the honest confidence of the people of India. (*hear, hear!*) It was said, and said truly, that our dominion in India was a moral one: it could not be a physical, or if so, it could not be so long; but a moral government, founded on interchange of good offices on the one hand and of kind feeling on the other, would be likely to be perma-

ment. He was disposed to regard the people of India as much as those of Ireland; and though the ocean which separated us from the one was immensely greater than that which divided us from the other, the interests of both ought to be equally dear to us. We were equally bound to do all in our power to advance their interests. We should give them the Bible, and do all in our power to circulate its great truths amongst them. If we wished that our dominion amongst the people of India should be lasting, we should do all in our power to do them good. On the ground alone of the continuance of our moral dominion in India, we had a right to see that the security given for the payment of the Company's dividends was such as should not prove injurious to our connexion with the natives, for that would most certainly weaken our prospects of their future improvement. One great object, of which they ought not to lose sight, was the giving them the benefit of education, and circulating amongst them, as far as practicable, the free translations of the Scriptures: this would be the knowledge which would enlarge the mind, and lead them to an acquaintance with those sacred truths on which so much depended. But he wished to be distinctly understood, that in recommending the adoption of every favourable opportunity of disseminating a knowledge of the Gospel amongst the natives of India, he would not in any, even in the slightest degree, interfere with their freedom of opinion on religious matters. By allowing the utmost latitude, and by constant acts of kindness on our part, we should constantly strengthen the bonds of connexion with the people of India, and promote the union of the two countries; while at the same time it would afford, in the attachment of that people, an effectual barrier against the disruption of India from this country by any foreign enemy. To the spread of a knowledge of Christian truths amongst the natives he would look as the most effectual link by which they could be connected with us. (*hear, hear!*) On all these grounds he should give his support to the original resolutions; but while he supported these, he hoped that his Majesty's Ministers would pay due attention to the points thrown out in the other papers before the court. As to the other arrange-

ments which ought to be entered into, he would only repeat the expression of his hope that the independence of the directors and proprietors would not be overlooked.

Mr. *Sullivan* said he had been anxious, almost from the commencement of this discussion, that some gentleman known to the court, and whose opinions were entitled to consideration, should draw its attention to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons dated the 16th August 1832, because in that Report it is distinctly stated, that whenever the connexion which has so long subsisted between the territory of India and the commerce of the Company should cease, that then it would be necessary to enter upon an investigation of the claims which the Company would then, in their commercial capacity, prefer to the retention of certain property; of their claim to be relieved from certain liabilities (the territorial debt amongst others); of their claim to receive a sum of four millions sterling, alleged to have been supplied by commerce to territory; and lastly, that it would be necessary to consider the interests of the territory, and the rights and claims of the territorial creditors. The odium, therefore, which had been so lavishly heaped upon the President of the Board of Control, should in all fairness be transferred to the Committee of the House of Commons; to his hon. friend on the left (Sir Chas. Forbes); to the gallant general (Sir J. Malcolm) who commenced this discussion; to several directors behind the bar, all of whom were members of that Committee who originally propounded the obnoxious proposition, that before we can touch one farthing of these assets we must substantiate our claims to them. Mr. Grant, upon the authority, it is to be supposed, of this Committee, has frankly told us that there are two courses open to us, the one amicable the other contentious—a compromise, or an investigation of accounts; and it was of great importance that they should keep in view that this is an alternative presented to them, not by that right hon. gentleman, but by the Committee of the House of Commons. Almost every gentleman who had spoken in that debate begun his speech by begging the whole question in dispute, and having by this easy process

put himself in possession of ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty millions of assets, some gentlemen adding, others subtracting five or ten millions at their discretion, have then denounced that man as a spoliator and a robber who should attempt to prevent him from doing what he would with his own. But this really appeared to him to be revelling in a fool's paradise; they had yet to prove that these assets were their own, and the question before them was, whether, under all circumstances, it would be prudent to enter into a process of proof. The confidence of many gentlemen in their right, their unquestionable right to these assets, had perhaps been in some measure shaken by what dropped the other day from a worthy proprietor (Mr. Carruthers). That gentleman, as he understood him, quoted an opinion of the late Mr. Grant, given before the Committee of the House of Commons, in which he distinctly admitted, or rather he did not attempt to deny, for these he thought were his words, that the whole of the Company's property, commercial as well as territorial, was liable for the territorial debt. That opinion appeared to him to carry particular weight with it, because it was not drawn forth by any direct question, but was a volunteer opinion from the distinguished gentleman who gave it. The President of the Board of Control has informed them, that the liability of the commercial assets of the Company to the territorial debt was a notion familiar to the Company, and that he states it to be so upon very competent authority. He perceived that very few persons who lend their money to the Company in India, take the trouble to investigate narrowly the security upon which they lend it. He must candidly confess that his own idea was, and he supposed the idea was prevalent, that their money depended upon the territory, and that losing the territory, they should lose their money. He was therefore, he confessed, a good deal surprised when he for the first time saw the notion started, that the Company's commercial assets were in any way responsible for it. Finding it however to be so stated, upon the high authority of the late Mr. Grant, he was anxious to find out the grounds upon which that gentleman rested his opinion, and he thought he discovered

in the speeches which had been delivered in Parliament for a series of years, upon the finances of India, by the late Lord Melville, and by his immediate successor, at the Board of Control, the late Lord Castlereagh, who invariably considered the whole debt of the Company as one concern, for which the whole property of the Company was liable. So strong and so clear were their opinions upon this point, that Lord Melville, in 1801, strongly urged upon the Court of Directors, not merely the expediency, but the justice of raising ten millions sterling in this country, for the purpose of reducing the territorial debt which then stood at fourteen millions, to four millions, and which object he calculated would not be attained until the year 1807 or 1808, just four years before the charter of the Company was again to be submitted to the revision of Parliament. Lord Castlereagh reiterated the recommendation of Lord Melville, and the proposition was actually acceded to by the Court of Directors. Now, it was not because this debt, as has been generally supposed, was contracted in the *name of the Company*, that these noble Lords entertained the idea of discharging it by money borrowed in this country, but because, as they repeatedly and distinctly stated, the debt had been contracted for the joint exigencies of war and commerce. "I thought it my duty to state to you," said Lord Melville, "*the propriety of restoring to India, from your treasury at home, a part of the balance which had found its way into your treasury in England in consequence of the unprecedented run of your credit in India.*" "From what I have here stated," he goes on to say, "it will not be understood that I mean to pledge myself to an opinion, that in any case, it is proper to *burthen the revenues in India by the contraction of debt for the purpose of investment.*" "That commerce is the only proper medium by which the excrement revenue of India can be conveyed to Britain admits of no doubt, but it is by no means so clear, that *creating a commercial capital by borrowing at high interest in India is an expedient measure.*" Now he begged leave to guard himself from the possibility of misapprehension. He was not presuming to

give any opinion of his own upon this intricate subject. His object in quoting the opinions of this distinguished man was to shew, that the liability of the Company's commercial capital is familiar to the Company, and that that notion is supported by the very highest authority. He adduced them, moreover, because it did not appear to him that they would quite understand their position, which they never could do unless they would submit to hear the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. What he had stated were so many obvious reasons to him why they should rather take the amicable than the contentious course, for a compromise rather than an investigation. He would address himself to the proposed terms of this compromise; and first he would take notice of a position which had been laid down by the President of the Board of Control, namely, that the commercial profits of the Company are as truly a tax upon the people of England, as if an equal amount was levied by authority of Parliament and applied immediately from the English, in aid of the Indian exchequer. This position was re-echoed by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Buller) who spoke with so much point and eloquence in the former day's debate, who stated at the same time, that the people of England would no longer submit to be so taxed. He wished sincerely that the people of India could speak in the same authoritative language; but they are taxed, and they must be taxed, whether they like it or not, in the measure and in the degree which the people of England may please to determine. He would not stop to dispute the truth of this position, though it had been disputed by gentlemen behind the bar; but he might be permitted to ask whether there was nothing to be set down against this tax, whether the people of India have paid no equivalent for it; and he thought that every man who had attentively considered the relative claims of the two countries, would agree with him in thinking that, upon an account fairly stated between the two countries, in which India shall be debited on the one side with all contributions, by whatsoever name and in whatsoever shape levied from the people of England, and shall have credit allowed on the other side for the immense masses of capital,

which during a long period of seventy years have been permanently abstracted from her for the benefit of England, without one rupee of return, that then England would be found to be debtor to India in an amount that would almost defy calculation, for then, without exaggeration, they would have to deal with hundreds of millions. So far, therefore, from admitting that India either is or has been in any sense of the word a burthen upon England, he would contend that, from our first acquisition of that territory, we have been really sucking her heart's blood for our own benefit, robbing her of her capital, destroying her manufactures, and keeping down with an iron hand, for our own English and selfish interests, her inexhaustible resources. He would ask whether we were not at this moment employed in that unmerciful work? Was he not surrounded with witnesses of the fact? were they not all—Indians he meant,—anxiously seeking for the means of transferring the capital which they have acquired in India to this country, and having done that, do they not spend the interest of that capital in England, adding, as an hon. gentleman has well observed, in every step of our progress, to the wealth and resources of the mother country. If this was a fair statement of the relative claims of the two countries, there is, he would contend, the appearance of a want of equity in a proposition which goes to relieve the people of England altogether from a tax which they have confessedly paid for centuries, and leaves the burthens of the people of India unmitigated. He said unmitigated, because, though it had been strongly contended that the result of the proposed arrangement would be to add, and to add considerably to those burthens, yet he took it to be undisputed that the faith of his Majesty's Ministers was solemnly pledged that such should not be the result. If, therefore, it could be fairly shewn by figures that the scheme as it now stood would produce that effect, then he was persuaded that the scheme would be so modified as to answer its avowed object. He was satisfied that there was not a man in that court who took a deeper interest in the welfare of the people of India than the present President of the Board of Control, and who with that

feeling, rather than inflict the slightest injury upon them, would readily reconsider, and if necessary amend his plan. It did appear to him (Mr. Sullivan) that it required some amendment, or at least explanation, for if he was rightly informed, the annual interest of the six per cent. remittable loan, which it is proposed to redeem with the commercial assets, is only £540,000, whereas the dividend which it is proposed to substitute for that loan amounts to £650,000. A larger portion of territorial debt must therefore be cleared off than the scheme appears to contemplate, in order to make the arrangement really what it professes to be, a substitution, and not an addition to existing burthens, and to this, as he had said before, he considered that his Majesty's ministers were decidedly pledged. He would take the liberty of adverting to the remark of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Buller), that the people of India could have no reason to complain of this annuity, as it is, in fact, in the nature of a civil list, to be paid to the proprietors as sovereigns of India. If the hon. proprietor had been conversant with the East-India Register, he would have seen that we have already a swinging civil list, and that no such addition is required to it. Now it appeared to him, that that part of the gallant general's resolution which went to authorize an appropriation of a portion of the contemplated guarantee fund in payment of dividends, upon the failure of remittances from India, was highly objectionable, for they all knew how much easier it was to borrow than to pay; he feared that if they once broke in upon the fund, it would soon disappear. He would much rather that Ministers should be solicited to issue exchequer bills in the event of a failure of remittances, and that there should be a clause in the new India Bill authorizing them to do so. We must suppose that ministers make these propositions in perfect faith—that they are satisfied of the solvency of the territory,—of its capability to bear the burthens which it is intended to throw upon it: they could not therefore, he thought, refuse to give a proof of the sincerity of their conviction by complying with the suggestion he had ventured to offer. With respect to the guarantee fund itself, there did appear to him to be what he should be disposed to call a fallacy.

It is proposed to allow a sum of £1,200,000 to accumulate for forty years as a security for the capital stock; but surely, if India is ours at the expiration of that period, we shall require no such guarantee; and if we lose it before the fund has so accumulated, it will go but a small way towards repaying the capital. To the proposal of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Carruthers) to increase the dividend to £2,500,000 there appears this serious objection, that if so much is taken for this purpose from the commercial assets, there will not be sufficient left for the payment of an adequate portion of the debt, which he understood was estimated at £13,000,000; the proposal therefore went, he conceived, to strike at the very root of the Government scheme. One reason alleged for the proposed arrangements was, that India is bound to pay her own expenses; but before he could admit this obligation in all the extent in which it is here claimed, he would beg leave to examine a little into the nature of those expenses; and if the result of such a scrutiny should be to satisfy him that the bulk of that expenditure is incurred in furtherance of English interests and English objects, then he would contend that India should not be bound to pay more than is absolutely necessary for her own good government; and in saying this he had, or at least he thought he had, an authority to which some of his Majesty's Ministers would be as much disposed to bow as many members of this court—he meant the late Mr. Canning, who, in 1813, distinctly said, that "if it could be proved that it was possible to carry on the China trade more beneficially by others than by the Company, then he would say throw it open, and assign a proper revenue to the Company for carrying on their government from some other source." Mr. Canning, then, did not think it equitable that we should saddle the territory of India with every burthen we might think proper to lay upon it; to drain the territory of its strength, and then tell her that she must get on as well as she could, that we would not help her. This was the system which, without exaggeration, we had been pursuing towards India for the last half century; and it was mainly because he thought that if the propositions now under consideration were adopted they would be

coerced into another system, a system that would ultimately be in the highest degree beneficial both for England and India, that he was inclined to view them with a favourable eye. But before he assigned his reasons for so thinking, he would briefly state that, as a proprietor of India stock, from the opinion he entertained of the inherent resources of India, he would have been disposed to prefer the territorial to the commercial security, even in the most depressed state of that territory and in the most prosperous state of the commerce; and when he looked at the present state of both, that preference was, he confessed, greatly enhanced, for he could conceive no security more precarious than one resting solely upon the China trade, even if that trade were to continue under a system of exclusive privilege. But the national voice had proclaimed—wisely or unwisely remains yet to be seen—that their privileges were to cease; and unless his Majesty's Ministers had been prepared to shew, and to shew incontrovertibly, that the annulment of those privileges would be attended with consequences detrimental to other important national interests, then he conceived they had no alternative but to comply with that call, and throw open the trade. And it would be a great mistake to say that the popular voice was now raised for the first time against that monopoly. Whoever would take the trouble to refer to the discussions which took place in 1813, would see that public opinion was strongly expressed against the renewal of their privileges then; and in unison, or rather leading that opinion, were some of the most distinguished men of the day—Lord Grenville and Mr. Canning—the latter having actually divided the House of Commons in a strong minority against the proposition for extending the exclusive privilege for twenty years. He must therefore do his Majesty's Ministers the justice to say that, in following their present career, they have broached no new principles, they have advocated no new doctrines, but they simply adopted a principle which was loudly stated and pertinaciously acted upon by their predecessors in 1813; namely, that the merchants of this country have a substantial claim to as much liberty of trade as they can enjoy consistently with the maintenance of other important national in-

terests. He must presume, therefore—indeed his Majesty's Ministers have told us so—that having weighed this important subject in all its bearings, they felt it to be their imperative duty to incur the risks of opening the trade, in gratification of the national wish and in satisfaction of the national claim. Now with respect to the nature of that trade, and the probable consequences of opening it, he spoke with great diffidence; but he must say that, after all he had read and heard in that court, he could not get beyond this point,—that the worst result to be apprehended to this country from opening the trade was, that the trade under an open will be substantially much the same as it is under an exclusive system; he meant, that the same amount of capital would be employed in carrying it on; that the same quantity of opium, the same quantity of cotton, and of British manufactures, would go to China as now; and that hence we shall have the same quantities of tea, the same qualities of tea, and the same prices of tea; and if the trade should remain substantially in the same state as at present, he could not, he confessed, see how there could be any difficulty in remitting a portion of the revenue of India through the medium of trade in payment of Indian establishments in this country. But he should not be very sorry if some difficulties should be experienced in finding a medium of remittance, because he thought that the issue of Exchequer Bills two or three times in payment of dividends, &c. would induce Ministers to look about them a little, and look for the means of facilitating remittance; and that they might easily find by abolishing those odious discriminating duties upon the produce of India which paralyse the resources and crush the industry of that great country. The amount of these duties were, he understood, about £700,000. A repeal of those duties would be something like a fair equivalent for the boon to be conferred on the people of England by opening the China trade; and he heartily wished that some gentleman of weight in this court had moved that, instead of the resolutions on the table, which after all were confined to the security of the dividends, a petition should be presented to Parliament for taking off these duties. He believed that the expression of an unanimous opinion here, that

adequate means should be given to India of fulfilling the engagements that it is proposed to throw upon her, by giving free vent to the export of her produce, would have had an effect elsewhere; and he was certain that India, relieved from that burthen, would afford much better security to the proprietors than any guarantee fund whatsoever. (*hear !*) But the question, the vital question, was not whether we can find the means of remitting revenue, but whether there is now or in prospect a sufficiency of Indian revenue to remit; and looking merely at the estimate on the table, it must be confessed that the prospect is not very encouraging, for by one account the deficit is estimated as high as £800,000 and odd per annum; by another it is brought down to within £200,000. This estimate professes to be founded upon a presumption that there is no failure in the ordinary sources of revenue—that all the reductions now in progress are fully carried into effect—that there is no interruption to the public tranquillity, and consequently no increase of charge; it was founded, moreover, upon a presumption, and he hoped the fact would be impressed upon the court, that the whole of their fiscal system, including an overwhelming assessment of the land, and the monopolies upon salt, tobacco, &c. was to be maintained without modification—a presumption adverse to the wishes and fatal to the hopes of those who desire in these arrangements to see some decided steps taken to ameliorate the condition of the great mass of the people of India. Now what is the present condition of that people? He would endeavour to answer the question by reading to the court descriptions of them drawn by two different hands:

“The powers, says one writer, which have been assumed by the auction purchasers universally, and probably by the original proprietors also under cover of summary suits, and the still more summary process of notice of ejectment, have completely destroyed every shadow of a right in the tenants, and reduced a happy and comparatively rich peasantry to the lowest state of indigence and penury.

“We seem to have accomplished a revolution in the state of society which has, by an unexpected fatality, proved detrimental to general morals, and by no means conducive to the convenience of our government. Since the first institution of a Zillah Adawlut, in the years

1780, a new progeny has grown up under our hand, and the principal features which show themselves in a generation thus formed beneath the shade of our Regulations are a spirit of litigation which our judicial establishments cannot meet, and a state of morality certainly much deteriorated.

“If in the system itself, or in the practical execution of it, we should be found to have relaxed many ties of moral or religious restraint on the conduct of individuals; to have destroyed the influence of former institutions, without substituting any check in their place; to have given loose to the most froward passions of human nature, and dissolved the wholesome control of public opinion and public censure; we shall be forced to acknowledge that our Regulations have been productive of a state of things which imperiously calls on us to provide immediate remedy for so serious a mischief.” (*hear !*)

That was one picture; he would now proceed to exhibit another:

“Now, what is the actual state of the country? Is it not true that the great body of the people is wretchedly poor and ignorant? Do we not every day perceive how little we possess the knowledge necessary to their good government, and how much there is wanting between them that community of sentiments and purpose, without which there can be no good government? Are not the files of our civil courts loaded with arrears of business? Does there not prevail so much lying and litigation as to prove either great defects in our tribunals or a lamentable demoralization in the people. Is it not generally considered to be impossible without a burthensome stipendiary police, almost as strange to the people as to ourselves, to contrive the means of preventing the organization of gangs of plunderers such as once spread terror through many of our districts? Do not the police establishments which, chiefly from the want of courage and concord in our native subjects, are thus thought necessary for the prevention of crime, lord it oppressively over the communities over whom they ought to be aids and instruments? Are not the native officers, in all departments, alleged to be guilty of much extortion and corruption? Do not the zemindars and revenue farmers often cruelly grind the cultivator? Do not several revolting and tantalizing practices still prevail among the people? Is there anywhere the practice of our obtaining, in a season of exigency, that co-operation which a community not avowedly hostile ought to afford to its rulers? Is it not rather true that we are the objects of dislike to the bulk of those classes who possess the influence, courage, and vigour of character which would enable them to aid us? Do our in-

stitutions contain the seeds of improvement? has it not rather been found that our difficulties increase with length of possession? In the midst of financial embarrassment, are we not constantly called upon for new establishments, involving fresh burthens? Is not the agriculture of the country, in most places, conducted with a beggarly stock, and without skill or enterprize? Are not its manufactures generally in a degraded condition? Is not commercial intercourse spiritless and ill-informed? Is there a single article of produce that is not much inferior to those of similar production of other countries? Do not the cultivators, manufacturers, and merchants alike labour under an oppressive rate of interest, which, with a languid condition of trade, unequivocally evinces poverty and want of credit? Is there not imminent danger of our failing to realize the income which is necessary to maintain the establishments required for the protection and good government of the country, to say nothing of roads, canals, seminaries, and public improvements of every kind?" (*hear!*)

Gentlemen would naturally suppose that these were high-coloured pictures, drawn by some inveterate enemy of the Company's government. The first extract read was from the pen of the former Governor-general, Lord Hastings; the last, by his successor, the present Governor-general, Lord W. Bentinck. He (Mr. Sullivan) did not mean to blame any person or any body of men by the exhibition of these pictures; nothing could be further from his intentions. He thought it also lately necessary that this Court should receive impartial testimony as to the real condition of the country, and of the people who produce the revenue from which they were hereafter to receive their dividends. (*hear!*) If he were called upon to assign a general reason for the existing state of things, he would be disposed to say that it originated in a determination to make every thing in India bend to our ideas of what is good for the people, our standard of all good being the institutions of our own country. It was this that led us originally to adopt a system of landed property, analogous to that which obtains in England, and which has led us to persevere in upholding it in spite of the most irrefragable proof of its baneful consequences; a system the *theory* of which, as one distinguished witness has stated, is, that the ryot is to pay to the receiver of the government revenue one-half of the gross produce of the soil; but the *practice* of which

is, that he is to pay as much more as can possibly be extracted from him; a system under which no ryot in the whole of the Bengal provinces knows one year what he is to be made to pay the next, and under which, as it is confessed by those who have been employed in administering it, the principal datum of assessment is the best *guess* that can be made by the collector. What should we think if the assessment upon our houses, and other taxable property, was regulated by this standard? When it is considered that India is essentially an agricultural country; that the bulk of the public revenue is drawn from the produce of the land; that it is paid by a mass of farmers, who are at once the owners and cultivators of their petty properties; that they are proprietors mostly without capital, living from hand to mouth; the consequences of such a system are too obvious to be dwelt upon; and he regretted to find that an hon. director (Mr. Tucker) not only continued to uphold that system where it is already established, but advocated, by every means in his power, its extension to provinces which have hitherto escaped what he believed to have been a fruitful source of misery to the great mass of the population of Bengal. Now with respect to the capacity of the territory to pay its own expenses: it must, he thought, strike every person who is conversant with oriental history as a remarkable circumstance, that in the nineteenth century, in this city of London, we should be seriously debating whether the Moghul empire is able to pay the charges of its own government. When we remember the treasures which were accumulated by the Moghul sovereigns, even in the decline of the empire, notwithstanding the incessant wars and revolutions in which they were engaged, notwithstanding the large establishments which they maintained, their profuse expenditure upon themselves, their laudable expenditure upon works of utility and ornament, and the quantities of the precious metals which in those days were constantly withdrawn from circulation, it is quite obvious that, if we cannot now do what they did, it must be, either that we do not take as much as we ought to do from the people, or that that country has become poorer under our rule, or that we have an enormously expensive government. That we take less from the people than we

ought no man is bold enough to assert: and no man, he believed, ventured to deny that our constant drain upon the country had impoverished it, or that our government in its expense was most burthensome. He confessed that he saw no means of arresting the further progress of these evils than by encouraging capitalists to invest their funds in India; and by laying it down as a principle, that India is entitled to receive from England a government as economical as is consistent with the most perfect efficiency. Those gentlemen who have expressed themselves hostile to the settlement of European capitalists in India, would do well to consider the powerful arguments which have been adduced in support of the settlement by the present Governor-general, and by his distinguished colleague Sir Charles Metcalfe.

Mr. Tucker.—“The hon. proprietor has been pleased to appeal to me personally. If he mean to ask, whether the introduction of the permanent settlement into the Bengal provinces has been productive of that poverty, distress, and misery, which the hon. proprietor has described, I distinctly and peremptorily answer, No! If the hon. proprietor had applied his description of poverty and distress to the territory under the presidency of Fort St. George, I am disposed to think that his representations would be found essentially correct. The hon. proprietor is aware that my opinions on this subject have not only been placed on record, but that they were long since submitted to the proprietors and to the British public; and if he be disposed to bring forward this important question for discussion, let him move for the papers at the proper time, and I will be ready to meet him here or elsewhere. But the introduction of such a question at the present moment is both unseasonable and unprofitable, since it must interfere with the consideration of the very important question on which we are now met to deliberate.”

Mr. Sullivan said he would not enter into the details of government, either here or in India, but when gentlemen considered that even the most minute transaction of the government of that vast empire is made, and wisely made, matter of written record; that nearly one thousand folio volumes of record are transmitted annually from India to England, and that above nine thousand letters have passed between the two authori-

ties in this country within a given period; it must be obvious, that some alteration was necessary in the machinery in order to facilitate the transaction of public business. He was not one of those who very much regretted that India was henceforth to be deprived of the aid which it is alleged she has derived from the China trade, because all experience teaches us that, so long as we have an extraneous fund in this country for the payment of Indian establishments, that these establishments will increase; appointments will be made here, offices will be created in India, in furtherance of European interests, and to the exclusion of the natives from that share in the administration of their own affairs to which they are entitled upon every principle of justice and sound policy. There were, he conceived, four leading objects to be kept in view, in any plan for the good government of India: 1st that the natives should be employed in every office which they can fill, consistent with the maintenance of our own supremacy. 2d. That she should be allowed to export her produce and manufactures upon payment of moderate duties. 3d. That an opportunity should be offered for the full development of her mighty resources, by the introduction of European skill and capital. And lastly, That the assessment upon the land, which is the great stay at the public treasury, should be fixed at a moderate rate in every part of the empire. It was because, in his view of the subject, the propositions now before the court had a direct tendency to bring about the accomplishment of these great objects, that he was induced to give them his support. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hume said that he concurred in much of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor who had last addressed the court; yet he thought many of his suggestions and arguments were not likely to lead to any practical result—such as that which related to the issue of exchequer bills. And in his opinion it was now useless to argue that the Company had no commercial assets, but that their whole property was liable for the territorial debt. He would admit that there were different opinions upon that subject, and if they were now to argue it they could cite many authorities *pro* and *con*; but he submitted that that was not now the question, and to argue the threat

of being liable for those old debts would be only a waste of time. It would be recollected that in 1813, he had expressed his regret—for he had always looked with an undeviating eye to the promotion of the interests of the people of India, he had done so in that court and elsewhere nor had he confined his wishes to mere words, but on the occasion to which he alluded he had expressed his regret that the directors had not taken a more comprehensive view of the whole of these Indian affairs. Could they be surprised at the distress which prevailed in Bengal, as had been stated by the hon. proprietor on the authority of Lord Wm. Bentinck? Where was there any calculation of delegated authority being exercised without any abuse? The present, however, was not the time for entering into such questions, however important their consideration might be under other circumstances; but he would admit that if they were again to have the government of India, if it should be continued to them for a longer period, they would be bound to enter into the consideration of every abuse with the view to its removal; and instead of making India a stepping-stone to provide for the aristocracy of the country, to make its resources available for the industry, the comfort, and happiness of those who had the best right to reap the advantages of them—the natives. He (Mr. Hume) could read to the hon. proprietor many extracts on the subject to which he had referred, and would, as he always did, contend that such abuses ought to be put an end to: this was what every governor of India would wish to see done. The condition of the people in India was different in different parts, and it was therefore not fair to bring forward the condition of those of any one class as a proof of the condition of the whole. The hon. member would find different opinions as to the condition of the people in many parts of India. He would find that no pains had been spared to inquire into the subject; but without going into the cause of the distress which existed in Bengal, for which, as he had said, the present was not the proper time, he would admit that India had a right to be relieved from all exactions and from all taxation that was not absolutely necessary. (*hear, hear!*) He would also say—and the hon. proprietor could not have read what had

passed on this subject—that the future policy of the Court of Directors should be to employ the natives as much as possible in situations under the government of the country; but he would not have it go forth to the public that the Directors or the Government had been guilty of such culpable neglect. But much of apparent neglect of this kind was owing to the controlling power over the court. Why in the last three years there had not been less than three sets of men in the Board of Control, all equally ignorant of India; (*hear, hear, hear!*) and the proposition which was now before the court might be withdrawn before the end of next month by a new set of men. (*hear, hear!*) These were matters which ought not to be left out of consideration in discussing the state of India, that England was greatly indebted to India; and while he regretted that such drains should be made on that country, he had often blamed the directors roundly for not having done something to counteract the effects of the plans of Government; but this was not the fault of the directors or proprietors, it was the fault of the narrow policy of Parliament which had so long neglected those things, and denied to India those benefits to which she had an equal claim with any of our most favoured colonies. Why should not the sugars of India be admitted here on the same terms as those of any colony of the West-Indies? But they were now coming to arrangements which would put an end to many of those abuses—and they were unfortunately many. We had not only sins of commission, but of omission, to answer for with respect to India; for without going to those things of which they were not guilty, he would only advert to one of the many of which the Parliament might be justly accused. He was one of six with the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) who divided on the motion to put the natives of India on the same footing with the free blacks of Barbadoes. The motion was of course lost, and the free black of the West-Indies could enter on board any of our ships as a sailor,—a privilege which was denied to the free native of India: this was a most gross injustice. He would submit to the hon. gentleman whether he was aware of what had taken place previous to the renewal of the charter in 1813; he differed on

that occasion from many directors, but his opinion was then overruled. He thought that Mr. Grant had most unnecessarily raised difficulties as to the title of the Company to their commercial assets; and he seemed to have forgotten the period when he concurred in the sentiments which he (Mr. Hume) still entertained. He was not aware of having changed his opinion, and he thought it would be as well for those who had made such extraordinary changes of opinion, to maturely consider whether they had sufficient grounds to justify themselves. He recollected it having been asserted by that right hon. gentleman, and others of his family, that the difficulties in which the early transactions of the Government of India were involved, at a time when they were struggling for their very existence, and when the interest of Great Britain depended on the successful exertions of that Company to support the honour of the British flag, were of such a serious nature, with regard to their finances, that they were glad to raise a revenue by any means, whether from commerce or territory. In the bustle of war they were not called upon to keep a separate account, and in 1792 it was found impossible to go back with any hope of separating the various items of expenditure in order to obtain a proper account. He would appeal to any commercial man whether, if he allowed his accounts to go on without classification for only one, two, or three years, it was a very easy matter to simplify them afterwards. (*hear, hear!*) Was it fair, then, to tell them to go back to the period of 1792, and to throw the blame upon them because the territorial and commercial account could not be separated. In 1813, how was this matter settled? Certain accounts were directed to be made out, and they were told that a fair and liberal consideration would be given to all errors, and that henceforward separate accounts should be kept. Those accounts were made out and laid before Parliament, and any man might, if he chose, refer to them. This satisfied the Committee, who felt assured that, where errors existed, the fault did not lie in the manner of keeping the accounts, but in the negligence of the Board whose duty it was to make them out. The view which he took of the important question before them was not limited by a consideration of

pounds, shillings, and pence; he considered the interest, not only of the immense empire of India, but of the British nation, as well as Europe at large, to be involved in the question. But before he proceeded to touch upon this point, he wished to make a few remarks to correct a statement made by an hon. gentleman, doubtless in the heat of debate, and which might have an effect very different from what he intended. He perfectly agreed with that hon. gentleman in thinking that the education and moral improvement of the natives of India would greatly tend to the security, peace, and order of that great empire. He did believe that much benefit would be felt by raising the natives of India to such a state of moral improvement as would enable them to be the judges of bad or good government, and to become, as it were, monitors to their governors; that was a doctrine which he had always held. He asserted that they were bound to do every thing in their power to improve the condition of the natives of India; and there could be no doubt that, under the direction of Providence, their endeavours would be attended by beneficial results. They were, by the admirable wisdom of their Creator, kept in perfect ignorance of what would be the effect of their actions; but the purpose of this was to compel them to act according to the best of their judgment. To err was human, but they ought not on that account to refrain from doing that which they thought right and just. At the same time, he could not concur in the opinion expressed by the hon. gentleman, that they should enter into a crusade with the religion of the natives of India. In his opinion the best and safest means of converting them was by diffusing knowledge and information amongst them, so that they might be enabled to see their errors; but he deprecated any thing like a coercive interference with their religious feelings. He had taken the liberty to make these few comments on the observations of the hon. proprietor, because in other respects he concurred in the views taken by that hon. gentleman; but he trusted that in these days, when civil and religious liberty was professed as the grand object of government, that no oppressive interference with the religious principles of the varied nations of India would

be attempted, whether the government of India was administered by the agency of the Company or directed by other hands. (*hear, hear!*) Before they attempted to make natives of India proselytes to their religion, they ought well to consider the various conflicting opinions which prevailed in that empire, and the extreme difficulty of the task of bringing them into unison. (*hear, hear!*) At present they were too apt to look at India without considering the vast extent of that empire; he could undertake to say, from his own observation, that that progress had not been made in christianizing the country which had been expected; still coercion was not the plan to adopt: the only safe and sure means which they could employ was the diffusing of knowledge; and he was confident that a government had less to apprehend from an instructed and enlightened, than from an ignorant people. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Hankey* begged, in explanation, to state, that nothing could be farther from his mind than the employment of coercion for the purpose of influencing the opinion of men on any topic, moral or religious.

Mr. *Hume* continued. He expressed his regret that he had been prevented attending in that court at an earlier period; he could however assure the court, that his absence was not occasioned by any indifference to the subject before them, but by other circumstances over which he had no control. His object now was to bring back their attention to the simple question before them. A variety of topics had been introduced, each of vast importance in itself and deserving full consideration; but while he admitted that they would be excellent subjects for another debate, he could not help observing that they did not peculiarly apply to the question under discussion. He was free to confess that he never had nor ever could concur in the opinion held by some men, that no abuses existed in the government of India, and that that country had no right to complain; he was sorry to say that the records which had been alluded to by an hon. proprietor contained facts proving so unanswerably that abuses prevailed in India, that scarcely any man could be found to deny their existence. All that he was anxious for was, that they should

not attempt to disguise them from themselves, but that they should rather look at them in their most aggravated shape, in order that they might, with a strong determination, apply themselves to their correction. (*hear!*) The view which he took of the question under discussion differed, he believed, from many gentlemen who addressed the court. It was impossible, in considering the negotiations now pending between Government and the Company, not to reflect upon the important changes effected in India under their administration; it was impossible for them not to consider that from the smallest beginnings they had, in the course of seventy years, raised India from a state of the greatest debasement and disorder to its present important and powerful condition. (*hear, hear!*) Such was the state in which they were now about to surrender up this mighty empire into the hands of Government. The vast number of people subject to their sway were now in a condition of order and peace; but it would not be fair to estimate the claims of the East-India Company from the present state of that country; the risks and dangers which they had run to raise India to its existing state of prosperity and happiness, ought in common fairness to be taken into the consideration of Government. He would not now speak of the principle upon which those individuals who assisted in producing this effect had acted, that was a point which history would explain, but he was ready to admit that state necessity might have driven the Government into the course which they adopted; but he must contend that, in estimating the claims of the Company, it was a very limited and unstatesman-like view to take into consideration their present condition alone; he did not think that any man could do justice to those claims who did not cast an eye on the dangers and difficulties against which they had had to struggle. He considered that India had been, through all its difficulties, a source of great moral if not of pecuniary support to England. The possession of that empire, increasing in wealth and consolidating from year to year, had an effect upon the policy of Europe exceedingly favourable to the British nation; (*hear, hear!*) he therefore thought that it was a bad return for the efforts made by that

Company to support England in her struggle against European warfare, and but a narrow view of the question, to exclude from consideration every thing but the condition of India at the present moment, when all was peace, quietness, and tranquillity. (*hear, hear!*) He did not think, then, that that Company were liberally treated in having threats held out against them by the Government. (*hear, hear, hear!*) It might be recollected that in 1813, he singly, in that court, contended against the expediency of any commerce being carried on by the Company with India; and he recollected that his hon. and learned friend was at that time opposed to him. His advice was, that they should keep that which was beneficial to themselves without being prejudicial to the country, and that they should open a channel by which capital might flow to India; that was the opinion which he at that time singly advocated.

Sir Chas. Forbes.—Not singly.

Mr. Hume continued.—If he was not single in that opinion, he was at any rate very nearly so, for a friend of his being absent in the country, he found it very difficult to get any person to second his motion. At that time he stated, that the character of sovereigns of India was incompatible with the character of merchants, and he advised the Company for the sake of their own interest to separate them. He recommended them to take the extension of the trade to China, because it was profitable, and to give up that which had only been a source of loss since 1793. He wished that his advice had been followed, for he found by the evidence delivered before the committee of the House of Commons, that every thing he ventured to offer at that time to the notice of the court as the result of his own observation, had turned out in a great measure to be correct. The fact was, that commerce to India had not been profitable. He would not now enter into the question, whether any other means of remittance might have been discovered or not, but he asked in what situation had they been left by the charter of 1813. They had been left as merchants to carry on the trade with China exclusively, and to traffic with India if they thought they could do so advantageously. The Government conferred on them the power of controlling and

regulating every thing connected with the territorial revenue of India, and they gave them entire liberty to dispose of their commercial assets. Those were the privileges which they possessed, and the rights of which could not be denied them, though it had not been confirmed by any formal decree. It was true that they had no court to refer to to decide upon their claims, because the Company, trusting in their liberality, had expected, when the termination of their charter arrived, that no technical objections would be taken, and that they would not be called upon to prove things which had been admitted by common consent. (*hear, hear!*) Such then was the twofold capacity in which they had been left: but the time was now fast approaching when their tenure would cease. He for one considered that, whether the charter was renewed or not, whether they retained their commercial or political character, they stood in a very good condition with respect to the amount of compensation which they had a right to demand. He for one thought that they could prove a claim on the territory of Bengal to a large amount, if they had only a court to try the question. (*hear, hear!*) But he agreed in the observation made by Mr. Grant, that two great bodies like that body and the British nation ought not to go niggardly to work, but should act fairly and liberally towards each other. He thought the Company ought to meet the Government on the principle of a fair compromise, but not a niggardly compromise. (*hear, hear, hear!*) He asked not for excessive liberality, he wanted justice; he claimed that which he thought he had a right to claim—that which justice entitled them to, and he was not disposed to advance one jot farther. (*hear, hear, hear!*) There was one thing that they should always bear in mind when speaking of the determination of Government, that that Government was not immutable. There had in a short period of time existed no less than six separate governments, all of which had sanctioned the classification and separation of their accounts. They were not, therefore, bound to abide by the *ipse dixit* of the President of the Board of Control, particularly when he had only taken a few months to consider that to which others had given their

attention for years. (*hear, hear!*) He could not help expressing his regret at the manner in which this important question had been postponed, when every man in or out of the administration knew that the time was fast coming when these negotiations must commence. (*hear, hear!*) He certainly did not think the short space which had elapsed since the month of October last, a sufficient time in which to adjust the claims between the sovereigns of two great empires; he did not think that any person could in that short space of time, come to any proper conclusion on the question. It was very true that the House of Commons had been very busily engaged of late. He had been a member of the committee which sat in 1831 and 1832, and he was not aware that any part of the evidence received by them had escaped his notice; at the same time he had no hesitation in saying, that the whole of that evidence deserved more attention than could be given to it in the short space of three months. (*hear, hear!*) He would not dwell longer on this point, but he would now consider what course they must adopt under the present circumstances. He was clearly of opinion, that the time had come when the voice of the nation and of the Parliament demanded that they should yield up their right to exclusive trade to China. Difficulties might arise, dangers might occur, and interests might be affected by such a step; but it was the affair of the Government and the nation to consider these things; he however, believed, that the change might be effected with advantage. He was of opinion that they should not attempt to oppose the measure, or even ask Parliament to retard it, but that they should look upon it as a thing that must be agreed to.

Sir Charles Forbes.—“You mean the exclusive trade?”

Mr. Hume.—He was alluding to the exclusive trade; but he would go farther, and say, that a great body like that Company could not carry on trade advantageously when exposed to the competition of others; and he, for one, should be very sorry to see himself or his capital involved in such competition. (*hear, hear!*) He therefore had no objection to give up the China trade; and he agreed with Mr. Grant in thinking that it would not

be to their advantage to appear in the joint character of merchants and sovereigns of India. There was only another point which he had to consider, and that was, in ceasing to be merchants, what were they? (*hear, hear!*) He should have no hesitation in saying to the Government: “Take India yourselves, if you are in a situation to govern it better than the Company.” His own experience, however, told him, that he should be acting most unwisely to his country, and most injuriously to the people of India, if he consented to place the administration of that country in the hands of Government. (*hear, hear!*) He had been twelve years in the service of the Company, during which period he had an opportunity of visiting many of our colonies governed by the crown; and the result of his experience was, that, bad as the government of India was when he was there, it was infinitely superior to the state of government in the colonies under the crown. He was certain that they would not long retain India, if it should be placed in the circumstances in which those colonies at present stood; he therefore was quite satisfied, that the wisest part of the propositions before the court was that which declared that the agency of administering India, however imperfect and anomalous it might be, should reside with the Company. It was of vital importance to the interest and advantage of the natives of India that they should accede to that part of the proposition, and accept the government of the country. That being the case, little more remained to be discussed, but that little was not uninteresting to the proprietors. He held that, commercially, they were about to cease; and he quite concurred in the opinion that had been expressed before in the course of that day, that it was their duty not to saddle the natives of India with the payment of one shilling on their own account; and, on the other hand, he did not think that England ought to be burdened for the support of India. He was not prepared to say that the territory of India should not be made liable for the expenses of a proper government. They ought to take care to raise a revenue equal to meet all the exigencies of the administration; and he believed that India was fully capable of answering the de-

mand. Indeed, the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control had given a most decided opinion upon this point. "With respect to the competency of India to answer all the just demands on her Exchequer, no rational doubt can exist. A revenue which, notwithstanding fluctuations, has during the last twenty years been steadily progressive,—which, estimated according to the Parliamentary rates of exchange, has now reached the annual amount of twenty-two millions, and which promises still to increase; a territory almost unlimited in extent; a soil rich, fertile, and suited to every variety of produce; great resources not yet explored; a people, generally speaking, patient, frugal, laborious, improving, and evincing both desire and capacity of further improvement. These, I think, are sufficient pledges that our treasury in the East will, under wise management, be more than adequate to meet the current expenditure." The right hon. gentleman proceeded to say: "These anticipations may be deemed too sanguine; but it must be observed that, in indulging them, I am assuming that the system of retrenchment now in operation throughout the different departments of the Indian administration shall be followed out with wisdom and with steadiness, and that the resources of the country shall be fostered both by active encouragement and by judicious forbearance on the part of the governing authorities. On these suppositions, and considering, moreover, how greatly, and even extraordinarily, our political position in that quarter has been improved, and our empire consolidated, during the currency of the present charter, it is, I think, no extravagant conjecture, that the financial condition of our Indian dominions will gradually advance, and not with an operation injurious to the people, but in perfect harmony with the progressive development of the national powers and capabilities. Such, surely, are the results which we may hope to see realized in that country under the sway of a government exclusively devoted to the administration of its territorial concerns, and watched and seconded by a constituted body, bound up in interest with its territorial prosperity." The truth of the last observation he begged leave to deny; but he had no hesitation in saying, that if In-

dia was placed under a proper government, he would as soon have the security of that country as of England for the payment of the dividends, particularly if the maxim laid down by the right hon. gentleman was acted upon: "Once cut off the resource of surplus profit, and the administrators of the Indian revenues will find themselves compelled to confine their expenditure within the limits of their proper income." That was a most excellent doctrine, and it was one which he had often attempted to apply to this country. He considered it of the highest importance that such an admission had been made by a minister of the Crown, and he should not fail to let the Government hear of it again. (*hear! and laughter*). It was a principle which had been laid down by some of the ablest and wisest men. (*hear, hear!*) But with respect to the allegation, that the beneficial results which the President of the Board of Trade had described might be expected to be realized in India, "under the sway of a government exclusively devoted to the administration of its territorial concerns, watched and seconded by a constituted body bound up in interest with its territorial prosperity,"—he must deny its truth and correctness altogether. (*hear, hear!*) It was proposed that the number of Directors should be reduced; but that was a matter of detail upon which he would not at present touch. It was further proposed that the Directors, under the Board of Control, should continue to administer the government of India. But what was to be the position in which they were to stand? He should have no objection to the proposition, if sufficient power was given to the Company to conduct the government; if the proprietors, whose dividends were to depend on the good government of India, were to possess some check and control over the Directors, and were, by a system of publicity, to be allowed an opportunity of knowing what was going on; because he thought it would be but little advantage to him to have twenty-four gentlemen sitting in a back room discussing his interest, unless he knew how matters were proceeding. (*hear, hear!*) The President of the Board of Control stated, and the statement was plausible enough at first, that he would make the Directors and Proprietors interested in the good government of

India, by placing their dividends in the territorial revenue of that country. But how, let him ask, were the Company to benefit by the good government of India? (*hear, hear!*) If the revenue increased, were they to receive any advantage from that circumstance? (*hear, hear!*) He certainly could not very much approve of a plan of government, by which it would be permitted to the Board of Control to order and direct what it might think fit; while the Court of Directors, to whose care the interests of the Proprietors were entrusted, had no power given them of objecting to measures which they deemed unwise and impolitic. (*hear, hear!*) They might remonstrate, but all their remonstrances would be overruled; and out the orders, however obnoxious, of the Board of Control, would go. (*hear, hear!*) Suppose it might be the determination of the Court of Directors, acting under the government, to reduce the whole territorial assessment twenty-five per cent.—which he believed would be a very wise measure—and not being able to carry that determination into effect, they should propose to reduce the number of the troops in India, to lessen the number of Englishmen employed under Government in that country, and substitute natives in their place; suppose it was resolved to take these and other steps to reduce the expenditure, all the plans of the Court of Directors might be overthrown by the Board of Control. (*hear, hear!*) The Board of Control might have their reasons for not acceding to the propositions—the commander-in-chief might not choose to have the number of his men reduced—it was necessary that the force should be kept up, because a demonstration might take place in the West-Indies, or in some other dependency of the crown; but, in the mean time, the natives of India would have to bear the burthen, because the Court of Directors possessed no power of carrying their own views into effect. (*hear, hear!*) It was perfect folly to say that they had the least power or control in the management of India. (*hear, hear!*) Who then were the parties that governed that country? The orders were nominally sent out from that court, but the power virtually resided in the Board of Control; and he was at a loss to understand in

what respect, whether in point of judgment, or knowledge, or habits of application, that Board was qualified to exercise so important a trust? (*hear, hear!*) Had they not seen Lord Ellenborough placed at the head of that department, with an entirely new staff under him (not one man of which had read a page about India), to direct the destinies of that empire; and within a few months afterwards, they were displaced by another set of men, just as they were beginning to get acquainted with the condition of India. (*hear, hear!*) It was no disparagement to the talents of any man to say, that much time and attention were necessary to enable him to understand how to govern that country. There were the nine thousand letters to which an hon. gentleman had alluded, and which it was essential that every man, having any control over the government of India, should read. He could not concur in the objection which had been made by that hon. gentleman to the voluminous nature of that correspondence. Was the hon. gentleman aware, that if that practice were discontinued, great abuses would arise; acts of oppression be committed; and the Company would be put to greater expense to detect and punish them than under the existing system? (*hear, hear!*) How stood the case in colonies where a similar practice was not pursued? If any complaint was made against the government of Malta, for instance, the parties were told by the Colonial Office that they had no information on the subject in this country, but that they must send out to Malta for an explanation of the case; an order desiring information to be sent home is consequently dispatched; but to whom was it addressed? To the very parties against whose conduct the complaint was made. (*hear, hear!*) They, of course, put their own colour on the case—the complaint is dismissed as unfounded, and thus bad government was perpetuated. (*hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor had objected to the great expense of the Indian correspondence. If it was the means of preventing injustice being done, he (Mr. Hume) would not grudge the money it cost. (*hear, hear!*) Every return which he moved for in the House of Commons led to some expense; and it had been often said, that the public had to pay a great deal

of money for the various accounts he called for. But unless he had the power of moving for the production of official documents, he could do nothing, for his statements were often denied though he might have papers in his possession, and the signatures of the individuals verifying their accuracy. (*hear, hear!*) New South Wales was a place for which he found it impossible to obtain a liberal government; but he had succeeded in effecting this reform, that a minute of every transaction should be taken and sent to this country. The result was, that the government in this country were able, by referring to these minutes, to decide at once on every complaint that came before it, and had no necessity to send half-way across the globe for information. (*hear, hear!*) But reverting to the question before the court, he would broadly state, that if the proposition of Government be carried into effect, the Company would have no concern in the government of India. (*hear, hear!*) The Board of Control, badly constituted as it was, composed of men incapacitated for their situation, and liable to be displaced by others equally unfit at the first change of ministry, would be the sovereigns of India. (*hear, hear!*) It was most absurd, and contradictory to common sense, to give the power of governing one hundred million of men to a body so liable to change; he had always objected to the system, and he hoped the time was coming when an end would be put to it. (*hear, hear!*) He asserted, that what the Government professed to give them, they did not in fact receive. Mr. Grant said that, "while, therefore, with regard to India, it involves no expense, its financial advantages with respect to India are more than negative; it removes the pressure of a liability, which it might be difficult to find another opportunity of so conveniently discharging; it secures to the Proprietors of East-India stock their dividend; it not only preserves them in a separate character, thus continuing the connection between the Directors and the constituency by whom they were elected, but it unites that connection more closely—it identifies their interests with those of India." He denied that the government plan in any way identified their interests with those of India. It took from them the certainty which they might other-

wise secure of the payment of their dividends, by employing their own commercial assets as they pleased; it made their annuity depend on the contingency of a surplus revenue in India, that surplus revenue depending on good government, and that good government depending, not on the Company, but on the Board of Control. (*cheers.*) Where then was the link that was so much talked of? (*cheers.*) Could they place any reliance in Parliament to check and control the Government in their administration of India? He confessed that he was not disposed to trust much to Parliament yet (*hear, and laughter*), and he would not advise the Company to give up that hold which they at present possessed of India, without receiving sufficient security in return. It was true that their rights might be taken from them; that they could not help; but it was in their power to shew that they deserved different treatment. (*hear, hear!*) He contended that the very object which the Government had in view—that of keeping an entire control over India—would, if effected, disappoint the expectations the country entertained of seeing a better system of government established in India. (*hear, hear!*) What would be the consequence of the government of this country obtaining so great a power? It was extremely unpleasant for him to pick out particular instances; but he could not refrain from one, as tending to throw some light on the probable effect of the proposition of Government, and put an end to all that they had heard about the propriety of placing confidence in the wisdom of parliament. For his part he was not disposed to entertain any expectation that parliament would exercise a proper control over the administration of India. It was matter of history, that when Lord Amherst was appointed to the governorship of India, he was manifestly so unfit for the situation, that the appointment was objected to; but all opposition was overruled, and out the noble lord was sent to direct the affairs of that mighty empire. He was not long there before he became involved in a war; and as soon as the news reached England, he (Mr. Hume) came down to that court, and entreated the directors not to allow that contest to be continued, because he foresaw that its effect would be most ruinous. His

advice was not listened to, and the consequence was, that the expense incurred for carrying on the war extended to a most serious amount. If it had not been for Lord Amherst, that Company would have been in such a state, that they might fearlessly have snapped their fingers at the Board of Control; but the debt contracted during that noble lord's administration of Indian affairs, had bound them down in chains of iron. (*hear, hear!*) When he (Mr. Hume), in his place in parliament, described the evils which had resulted from Lord Amherst's appointment, what was the observation made by Mr. Canning? That right hon. gentleman confessed that he was not surprised at what had taken place, "for," said he, "though I think Lord Amherst would make a very good governor in time of peace, I never intended him to be a governor to carry on a war." (*hear, and laughter.*) No less than £11,000,000 or £12,000,000 were expended in conducting the war into which Lord Amherst plunged.

A Proprietor.—The amount was not less than £15,000,000.

Mr. Hume.—Be that as it might, the smaller sum would answer his purpose, because it was sufficient to shew how little security they would have for the payment of their dividends out of the surplus revenue of India, unless they possessed an adequate control of the administration. (*hear, hear!*) He could mention the names of some other governors who, he was sure, would never have been sent out to India if the directors had possessed the power of giving effect to their objections. (*hear, hear!*) Rumours were now circulated by the newspapers, that a noble lord, who had been too long in office in this country, was to proceed to India. He had no hesitation in saying, that if those rumours were founded in truth, and that noble lord was sent out as governor-general, he would not give five farthings for the whole amount of East-India stock. (*great laughter, and cries of hear!*) This was no subject for mirth; the thing might happen to all their costs; and he put it to any man of common sense to say, whether it would not be better for the proprietors to dispose of their commercial assets, than place the annuity on the revenue of India under such an arrangement as had been proposed by Government. (*hear, hear!*) But

they were told that the value of their commercial assets would be disputed; that errors existed in their account. Such language was most unfair. (*hear, hear!*) It was the business of the committee of the House of Commons to have had every item satisfactorily accounted for. Was it meant to be insinuated that the committee went into an examination of all the affairs of the Company, except one, for the purpose of giving the Government an opportunity of saying, "we will take that one to be against you?" (*hear, hear!*) He could not help thinking that this was most unfair conduct on the part of the Government (*hear, hear!*), and had he entertained any suspicion twelve months ago that such a course would have been resorted to, he would not have failed to call on Government to bring all the evidence they could collect against the claims of the Company, in order that the point might be settled. (*hear!*) He recollected his learned friend near him stating, in 1813, that it was only fitting and decent that the Company should be heard in their own defence against the propositions of Government, before being compelled to comply with them; and in 1793, Mr. Dundas, in recommending the Company to pass over for a period some points which were then disputed, promised that when the proper moment arrived, full time should be given for their discussion. But they were now called upon at the twelfth hour, to give an immediate answer to the propositions of Government. (*hear, hear!*) Before they complied with those propositions, he thought that they ought to have some security against the repeated changes which took place, not only in the head, but also in the subordinate members of the Board of Control. (*hear, hear!*) It was absurd to suppose that these persons, who were constantly shifting their offices, could be so inspired as to be able to conduct the business without previous study. (*hear, hear!*) He therefore thought, that they ought to receive some security for the proper formation of the Board of Control, or they would not be warranted in assuming the superintendence of the government of India. (*hear, hear!*) Mr. Grant proposed that "the Company's assets, commercial and territorial, with all their possessions and rights, should

be assigned to the crown ;” but was this a fair proposition unless an equivalent was given them for their property? Were they to surrender up, not only the whole of their capital, but all that they had accumulated, and not to be allowed the option, on closing their partnership, of dividing their assets among themselves? (*hear, hear!*) The question was, would they divide their assets, or fall in with the plan of Government? He, for one, would rather share what they possessed. (*hear, hear!*) But then they were told that, “if it can be shewn that, in the opinion of very competent authorities, doubts of the gravest kind attach to the subject of alteration, and that it is questioned by such authorities, whether the most serious liabilities do not affect that property, which the Company assume to be incontrovertibly their own, his purpose will have been gained: for it will then appear that adjudication cannot be attained, except through the medium of a minute and detailed enquiry.” He could liken this language to nothing but a threat to throw them into all the difficulties and troubles of a Chancery suit. (*hear, hear!*) They were menaced with having every item of their accounts disputed, unless they acceded to the propositions of Government; and that Government, though parties interested in the case, were to be the judges to try their claims. (*hear, hear!*) But were there no hopes of justice being done them by the British people? Was the British Parliament so forgetful of its duty as to allow that Company to be cruelly oppressed? (*hear, hear!*) He confessed he was not inclined to engage in a fight with the Government; he knew the fearful odds that would be against him. His object was to make a liberal compromise with Government, but not such a compromise which gave all the advantage to one side and none to the other. (*hear, hear!*) Having detained the court so long, he would not enter at length into the question raised by Mr. Grant, respecting the liability of their commercial assets to pay the debt of India; the hon. proprietor who spoke last, had correctly stated that the Company were specifically directed by act of Parliament to keep the two accounts separate. But Mr. Grant said that doubts existed “whether the whole of the Company’s commercial

property be not legally responsible for those debts and engagements which have been contracted in the Company’s name, for political and territorial purposes; and whether it will not continue so responsible, even although the Company should be wholly deprived of their political powers and functions!” It was very true that these doubts might exist, but they arose from the inaccurate manner in which the business of the Legislature was conducted; and he thought that holding out threats, and suggesting technical difficulties, instead of looking to the spirit of the whole arrangement, was any thing but creditable to the Government. (*hear, hear!*) It was his opinion, that that Company were bound to make some sacrifice, in order to promote a better system of government in India; but if they were to be called upon to make all the sacrifice, without having such power given them as would enable them to govern India beneficially, it then became a question, whether they had not a right to consult their own interest by the disposal of their commercial assets. (*hear, hear!*) He had no doubt that the revenue of India would be found equal to meet all the demands made upon it, especially if a liberal system of commercial policy was acted upon with regard to that country; but he must object to a plan which would place the government of India in the hands of persons, upon whose conduct they could exercise no check—who might act upon wise or injurious principles—who might sacrifice the welfare of India for the benefit of England—and who might incur expenses in that country in order to save them in this. (*hear, hear!*) Under such a system, the Company might have the name of governors, but they would possess none of the power. (*hear, hear!*) The value of their commercial assets was sufficient to pay their annuity, and he thought they had better have recourse to them than place the payment of their dividends upon the contingency of the bad or good government of India. (*hear, hear!*) If it was true, as he entertained no doubt, that the revenue of India was in a prosperous condition—that it had increased to £22,000,000, and was still increasing; would not his Majesty’s ministers have acted a more liberal part

than they had done, if they had allowed the Company to set apart such a portion of their commercial assets as would be found necessary to place them out of the reach of those risks which he had described? (*hear hear!*) In short, he considered that no equivalent was offered the Company for the surrender of all their property; and he looked upon Mr. Grant's declaration, that "the plan of Government would link the interests of the Company with those of India," only in the light of a specious pretence. The plan of Government did not identify their interest; it made the Company liable to lose their annuity by the misgovernment of India, and it put it out of their power to gain one farthing by its prosperity. (*hear, hear!*) If there was any doubt with regard to the value of their commercial assets, let the question be fairly tried; but let not the Government assume that the Company had no claim to them. Let the Company at least have time allowed them to establish their claims. (*hear, hear!*) He was not inclined to think that the ministers were disposed to do an unjust act: they had undoubtedly taken a narrow and limited view of this question, and he should therefore be sorry to see the door shut against further negotiation. The Company should state what they meant to do under existing circumstances; they should declare how far they concurred in the views of Government, and in what respects they differed; they should state that they were willing to comply with the wishes of the nation, and give up the exclusive privilege of trading with China; that they were ready to separate the character they now possessed of merchants and sovereigns, and that they were ready to continue the Government of India if, by so doing, they could in any way contribute to the welfare of that country: but at the same time they should protest against being deprived of all their commercial assets, and being left to the contingency of losing their annuity in consequence of the bad government of India. (*hear, hear!*) This was the view which he took of the question, and which he trusted would be adopted by Parliament; and he had, in accordance with these sentiments, drawn up a set of resolutions which, if he had been able to attend, he would have submitted to the court on the first day. He would, however,

read them now, leaving the proprietors to dispose of them as they thought fit. The hon. gentleman then read the following resolutions:

"That this court, having attentively considered the correspondence submitted to the proprietors on the 25th ult., are of opinion that the time has arrived when they must give up their claims to the exclusive trade with China, and yield to the public voice, and to the determination of his Majesty's ministers to lay open the trade with that empire to the community at large; and this court will cheerfully concur in any arrangements that may be necessary to carry that important change into effect, trusting in the liberality of his Majesty's ministers and in the justice of Parliament to enable the Company to settle their outstanding assets as advantageously and as securely as their past services and right entitle them to effect."

"That this court, on reviewing the intimate connection, commercially and politically, which has so long subsisted between British India and the Company, desire to record their anxious wish to concur with his Majesty's Government and with Parliament, in every way in their power, to promote the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the natives in India, alike important to the cause of humanity as to the power and to the commerce of Britain."

"That if Parliament in its wisdom should consider, as his Majesty's ministers have declared, that the Company can administer for a further term the territorial government of India, divested entirely of their commercial character, as the best means of promoting the happiness and prosperity of our native subjects in that extensive empire, this Company will not shrink from the undertaking, provided that Parliament will grant power to enable the Company effectually to administer the government of that country, and at the same time to secure the just pecuniary claims and interests of the proprietors."

"That this court confidently rely, that whilst the Company are thus conceding to the wish of the British nation, the pecuniary rights and claims of the proprietors will be adjusted upon the principle of fair and liberal compromise that will do honour to the nation and justice to the Company, who have with great efforts and at great risk raised the empire in India to its present magnitude."

"That this court is obliged, after the most deliberate consideration, to declare that the plan proposed by his Majesty's ministers for settling the pecuniary affairs of the Company, and for securing the regular payment of the dividends and principal of their stock, is neither satisfactory nor liberal, nor a just equivalent for the immense amount of commercial and territorial assets which the Company are called upon to surrender to the Crown; and this court, therefore, anxiously hope that his Majesty's ministers will review the whole circumstances of the Company's past and present situation, and will agree to such arrangement as shall place the dividends and principal of their stock beyond the risk of those political changes and occurrences in India that might endanger either or both, and which it may not be in the power of the proprietors or their directors to control or to prevent, until it shall be the pleasure of Parliament to place the government of India in other hands, and to direct the proprietors to be fully paid for their stock at the rate of £100 for every £5 of annuity."

"That the Court of Directors, in whom this court place perfect confidence, will be pleased to lay these the opinions of this Company before his Majesty's ministers with all due respect, and continue their negotiation, in the hope that under the extraordinary circumstances in which the Company have been and are placed, their just pretensions will meet a more favourable consideration."

The hon. proprietor said that the court would see that the resolutions did not touch several matters which had been under discussion, such as the settlement of Europeans in India, &c.; the reason he omitted those subjects was because he considered them

matters of detail, which might be left to future arrangement; and he was anxious not to introduce any topic which might create any difference of opinion with respect to the resolutions. He believed that, according to the forms of the court, he could not move these resolutions at the present period; he would, however, hand them to the hon. Chairman, leaving the proprietors to do with them as they pleased, and promising to give any explanation which might be desired with respect to them. (The hon. proprietor concluded his observations amidst general cries of *hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said that perhaps the hon. proprietor was not aware that during his absence five amendments had already been submitted to the court: did he propose to make any addition to the number?

Mr. *Hume* was fully aware that all the amendments could not be adopted. He had only read his resolutions that their nature might be known; but he wished them to be placed before the court, and the proprietors might deal with them as they thought fit.

The *Chairman* wished to know whether, in the event of the other amendments being rejected or withdrawn, the hon. proprietor intended to move his resolutions?

Mr. *Hume* said that as soon as the amendments which had been given notice of were withdrawn, he would submit his resolution to the Court as an amendment to the original question. (*hear, hear!*) When the proper time arrived he promised that his resolution should be moved, either by himself or through the medium of a friend.

The *Chairman* then rose for the purpose of stating his opinions on the subject under discussion. He said that the question was in its nature a very momentous one, and not without its difficulties; but he was bound in fairness to admit that it had been ably discussed in that court. The first point to which he would allude was the exclusive trade to China. This was a question upon which the proprietors had no power to decide; its settlement depended upon the wisdom of Parliament, to which it was the duty of that Court to submit. But looking at the China trade as far as it concerned themselves, the question to consider would be, what was its operation on the

Indian system? In the first place, it paid the dividends; and in the second, it was a channel of remittance from one treasury to another. Perhaps he might also be permitted to observe, that it had been the means of affording a certain supply of tea, without risk or inconvenience to the country. (*hear!*) That certainly had been the case, and without prejudging what might happen in future, it could not be denied that that Company had hitherto fully discharged their duties. (*hear, hear!*) The payment of their dividends was of some importance; and the modes of remittance, of the first consequence to the Indian system. A great deal had been said, and well said, on these two subjects; but after all that he had heard, he still saw a great deal of difficulty in the matter. They could all speculate; but speculate as they pleased, the wisest of them might fail in their prognostications. (*hear hear!*) To replace these two agents in the management of the Indian system, they were now called upon to take into their consideration a compromise. To consider this question the Court of Directors had given up all their time, and all the ability they possessed; and he was sure that the proprietors were satisfied that no time had been lost by them. (*hear, hear!*) What, then, was the nature of that compromise? They were asked to give up all their rights—which had been described to them in so neat a manner by his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) that he would not detain the court by detailing them—and all their property, for an annuity of ten and a-half per cent. upon their capital. He was ready to admit that a dividend of ten and a-half per cent. was as much as they could expect in the way of compromise, but he was anxious to see that the security for the payment of that dividend was good. (*hear, hear!*) But the only security they could look to was the good management of India, the publicity of all transactions, and likewise the establishment of a guarantee fund. He considered that the guarantee fund ought to be coeval with the charter of the Company; but if the term of forty years should be thought too long a period for the Company to exercise the functions of government in India, he was then of opinion, that the guarantee fund

should be of such an amount as would, when the charter expired, reach to £6,000,000, and at the expiration of forty years rise to £12,000,000, so as to enable the proprietors to receive £100 for each annuity of five guineas. It was also proposed that the Company should be the executive body between the Crown and India; and if the powers of the executive were properly secured, he thought that such a system would be highly desirable. Under these circumstances he recommended the Court of Proprietors to accept of the resolution moved by the gallant general. On the last occasion of their meeting, an hon. member who had addressed the court (he meant Mr. Buller), whom he was happy to see amongst them, and to whose eloquent speech he had listened with great attention, had made an observation of which he did not approve. That hon. proprietor had said, "you had better take that which is offered to you by the Government, because if you do not, something worse is likely to be proposed." Now in what he had to say he did not wish to oppose or to provoke hostility to the principle of compromise: but when such language was held, it was proper to look at the East-India Company and to regard their situation and their power. If the negotiation were broken off, and nothing done by the time limited to the charter, the government of India by the Company would of course cease. How would they then stand? Why they would still possess that house, and their docks, their warehouses, and their patrimonial possessions; they would have six millions of available money at their bankers, or in such hands as would be ready to account to them for sums due, and they would have sixty-four millions of pounds of tea, which he thought would not realize less than six or seven millions sterling. It thus appeared that they were not by any means powerless. (*hear, hear!*) Let, then, the Government deal fairly with the proprietors, and act as the India Company always had done, for the credit and prosperity of the country, and the proprietor, had nothing to fear. He would, under all the circumstances, recommend to the proprietors to go on with the compromise: but if it were not a fair, liberal, and honest compromise, he

was the man to oppose it to the utmost. (*hear, hear!*) The subject had been so extensively canvassed, that he had nothing more to suggest. He would again recommend to them to yield to the Government on all those points which appeared to be connected with the advantage and happiness of the people of India, but if Ministers would not give them a just compromise and a sufficient guarantee, then he would call on the proprietors to make a stand, and not yield until they had obtained that which was fairly due to them.

Mr. *Weeding* said he felt it his duty to put in a claim for proposing an amendment, if the other amendments were negatived or withdrawn.

The *Chairman*.—"There are not less than seven notices of amendment before the court, and if you wish to propose an additional amendment you must come forward in the regular way."

Mr. *Weeding*.—"Then I shall wait for the proper opportunity."

Mr. *Sale* said he was altogether new to that court. He was personally acquainted with some of the members, but he had never before risen to speak there. He felt that he would be acting injudiciously if he attempted to extend his observations beyond the smallest possible compass. He had it in contemplation to attend the court on Friday last, for the purpose of moving a resolution in order to shorten the debate, which had lasted for so many days, and which promised to extend to God knew how long a period (*hear, hear!*) He was anxious, as well for the character of that court as for the interest of the Company, that they should arrive immediately at some determinate point; in his view of the case, it was almost time to come to some definite conclusion. The hon. proprietor then briefly adverted to the different amendments which had been proposed, and observed, that the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) who had withdrawn his first amendment, and who expressed his intention, at the proper time, of bringing forward a very extended amendment, which embodied the whole of the matter contained in his speech, brought them farther and farther into difficulty. It was extremely embarrassing that they should have such a mass of resolutions or hints before them. They were irreconcilable; they

would not dove-tail one with the other; and it was necessary, if they meant to proceed regularly, that some of them should be given up. How, then, did the court stand? Why it was puzzled by the multiplicity of amendments. Now he should propose that the matter of negotiation should be entirely left to the Court of Directors, who had so ably carried on the correspondence with his Majesty's Government; and with that view he should move—

“That this court, relying on the assurance given by his Majesty's ministers, and confident in the exertions of the Court of Directors to obtain for the proprietors a fair and honourable compromise, willingly leave the negotiation in the hands of the executive body; but if the Court of Directors cannot procure a speedy settlement of the compromise, then the Court of Directors are called on to appeal forthwith to the Legislature.”

He wished the Court of Directors to be solely entrusted with the management of this negotiation, because it was perfectly impossible, looking to all the bearings of the question, that any court so numerous as this could so modify their opinions, even if they met together for a year, as finally to come to any thing like a specific agreement. The patience of the court having been exhausted, he should now propose his resolution, hoping that it would be taken as it was meant, merely to bring the business to an amicable conclusion.

Sir John Malcolm said, that nothing but the deep interest which he felt for the welfare of the natives of India, and for the prosperity of the Company, could have compelled him to come forward with the resolution which he had submitted to the court. He regretted that he had not been able to read, with the attention which they merited, the various remarks which had fallen from the proprietors on this question. He thought, however, that he might assume that the subject was now completely exhausted. Looking at the question, as his habits led him to do, in a real practical point of view—considering it in all its various bearings—he would submit that the propositions which he had the honour to lay before the court were calculated to meet the object which they all sought, as fully as could be desired. He did not mean to say that slight alterations might not be made in those propositions; but the object with him being to signify the approbation of the Court of Proprietors to the conduct of the Court of Directors—to declare that they thought that the

executive body had done their best, and acted in a firm, and spirited, and moderate manner, to support the great interests placed in their charge, and that they were consequently entitled to general approval; to effect that object, he conceived that the resolution proposed by him was perfectly efficient. The resolution which he had placed on the table, gave no one power to the Court of Directors beyond what they fully merited. They would, of course, as the negotiation proceeded, take advantage of the sentiments expressed in that court, and of the suggestions which had been thrown out from various quarters. He was not disposed to burden the Directors with any unnecessary check or control; he gave them his full confidence, and he would give it them effectually, because he believed that they would use their powers wisely and properly. It seemed to him that the propositions which he had laid before the court, were calculated to strengthen the hands of the Directors in carrying on this negotiation; and, therefore, he would again press on the proprietors the necessity of adopting them.

The *Chairman* said, he had been throughout anxious to hear the opinion of the proprietors at large, and had paid much attention to all that had been said. The question was one of paramount importance, and in order that it might be gravely decided, he should wish that nine proprietors would come forward with a requisition, in order that a ballot might be had on the original question.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that on a former day he had intimated his intention of withdrawing, by permission of the Court, his original amendment, and of substituting another in its place. It appeared to him, looking to the resolution of the gallant General, that the question was, whether they should go back altogether, or stand firm to the principle which the Directors had originally laid down in their correspondence. There were two or three words, in the resolution of the gallant General, which he was sure, on reflection, the gallant General would willingly strike out. The resolution set forth, “That the Company having, through the Court of Directors, suggested, as it was their duty to do, the difficulties and dangers, political as well as financial, which beset the dis-

solution of the connexion between the territorial and commercial branches of their affairs, will not shrink from the undertaking, even at the sacrifices required." Now what was the interpretation that must be put on this passage? Did they not, by agreeing to it, give up the whole question? Did they not say, "We will not shrink from undertaking the government of India, making, at the same time, all the sacrifices that are required from us?" Did they not, in expressed terms, agree in that passage to make every sacrifice, however unjust they might be? He had not the least doubt, looking to the effect of this passage, that the gallant General would strike it out directly. The other, and the only material point of difference between the gallant General and himself, he would put, by and bye, with some solemnity to the chair. The gallant officer had pointed out how the £630,000 a-year might safely be paid, by establishing a sufficient guarantee fund; but he had wholly given the go-bye to the alternative, which the Directors had suggested in the correspondence—namely, that of the right of investing a certain portion of the Company's assets for that purpose. With respect to his (Mr. Jackson's) amendment, it proceeded wholly on the principle laid down in the correspondence; and he did not see how the Court of Directors themselves could oppose it, unless they rose and said that they had changed their opinion with reference to that principle. The Directors had proposed the alternative of vesting a sufficient portion of their own assets to pay the dividend. They had, in those papers, argued with Ministers, stoutly and manfully, for the sake of the proprietors, that it would be better to invest a portion of their own assets for the purpose of meeting the dividend, rather than to adopt the plan proposed. Now he thought that his amendment, which recognized that alternative, ought to be adopted. He had, in that amendment, left open as wide as possible the gate to negotiation; but as the motion now stood, could the Directors feel at liberty, when they left that court and argued the question with Ministers, to urge that they ought to be allowed to invest a part of the Company's assets for their own purposes? Could they, when once the gallant General's resolution was agreed

to, propose that the Company should be allowed to provide for themselves out of their own assets? Would it be possible for them, with that resolution in their hands, to propose any thing that went beyond it? In his opinion, instead of being tied hand and foot by this resolution, as the Directors undoubtedly would be, the gallant officer ought to have given them a fair and just latitude for negotiation. The gallant officer ought to have asked of the proprietors what it would be proper to do if Ministers stood so high as to oppose that which appeared to be an equitable adjustment. He (Mr. Jackson) demanded an honest security for the payment of their dividend, but they were told by an honest proprietor, that they had better, without further observation, accept of the offer made by ministers. What, he would ask, were they to give up their rights and their property without due security for the payment of their dividend? He wished that the Directors should have the power to say to the King's Government, "We prefer investing our own assets, for the purpose of meeting the dividend, rather than your doubtful plan of security." This, assuredly, the Directors would be bound to say, if they had not altered their minds with reference to the principle which they had laid down in the correspondence. Certainly, it would be better to rely on the investment of a part of their assets to meet the dividend, rather than to be cast—upon what? Why, upon an uncertainty—upon contingencies that might affect India. Wars, and rumours of wars might arise, that would sweep away any thing like a surplus; and how, in that case, was their dividend to be paid? If the argument as to the investment of their assets was good yesterday, (and the Directors had insisted strongly upon it,) why was not that argument as good to day? What would they do if ministers refused to come to fair terms with them? Why then it would be for them to retire on the charter of William III. That charter was considered of so much importance, that in every succeeding act of parliament renewing their privileges, the Directors, much to their honour, caused it to be recognized in the fullest and clearest manner, as had been pointed out by his learned friend (Mr. Rigby). The Duke of Wellington, as appeared from the cor-

respondence, referred to the rights which they could claim under that charter. That noble Duke had shewn much more liberal opinion with respect to the Company's rights, than some who professed a great deal had done; indeed, the noble Duke had conducted himself so well, that he believed he should himself become a Tory by and by. He called on the Company to fight their battle boldly. If they were in the end cast on their own resources, they might still go on prosperously. They had a very little time longer to exercise the great functions which had been so long entrusted to them, and which they had executed so beneficially for India and for Great Britain, and he trusted that they would lay them down in a manner creditable to themselves. The Company had lived with honour for two hundred years, and he trusted they would so die! It was their duty to place on record their sentiments—that was all they could do, and that duty they ought to perform boldly and firmly. If they were called on hereafter to act in their corporate capacity, they would do so, he hoped, while trading in common with all their fellow subjects, without any jealousy or heart-burning. Every merchant, whether belonging to London or Liverpool, might, if he placed his money in their stock, become a participator in their enterprising speculation; and he was firmly of opinion, looking to the high character which they bore, and the great knowledge of business which was to be found amongst them, that they would be enabled to secure, in spite of opposition, three-fourths of the China trade. He did think that a considerable distinction would be made throughout the land, between "the Company's tea," and "non-Company's tea." For more than a century, the Company had carried on business of immense magnitude and extent. They had established a character, almost unequalled, for honour and probity; and that character, he was convinced, would carry the sale of the Company's importations over hundreds and hundreds of miles. In conclusion, he submitted to the court that they ought to have some little authority over that which was their own. They ought to be permitted, by an investment of their assets, if they disliked the terms proffered by Govern-

ment, to provide for their numerous officers and labourers, who would otherwise be thrown, broken-hearted, out of employment after having served the Company faithfully for many years.

The *Deputy Chairman* was of opinion, that the objection taken by the learned proprietor to a portion of the resolution moved by the gallant officer did not rest on any solid foundation. The concluding part of the resolution, fully answered the objection which had been made. What did the resolution say? It declared, "*that the Company would not shrink from undertaking the government of India, even at the sacrifices required, provided that power be reserved to enable the Company efficiently to administer the government, and that their pecuniary rights and claims be adjusted upon the principle of fair and liberal compromise.*" Looking to this explicit statement, he was at a loss for ingenuity to perceive any just grounds for the alteration proposed by the hon. and learned proprietor. They were not, by the resolution, (which was, he thought, as comprehensive as it could be) called upon to make any sacrifices incompatible with the efficient government of India. He should have offered himself to the notice of the Court before, and he would have stated his opinion on this question, had he not been labouring under an affection of the throat; it was, however, the less necessary that he should address them on the subject, as every thing which he could have advanced had been anticipated by several honourable proprietors. He agreed entirely with the hon. member for Middlesex (Mr. Hume), that it would be useless to attempt to administer the government of India, unless the Directors were really and truly independent. With respect to the patronage of the Company, about which so much had been said, he thought that it formed a very insignificant part of the question. He knew it was very easy to find fault with the manner in which that patronage was applied. He, however, was of opinion, that it could not be placed in any better hands than in those of an independent body of gentlemen; and he by no means approved of the idea of placing that patronage at the disposal of ministers. He should give his vote for the proposition of the gallant officer, because he thought it was

very clear, and expressed the general feelings and sentiments of the court.

Mr. R. Jackson asked, whether the hon. Deputy Chairman did or did not feel as strongly as heretofore, that the Company ought to be at liberty to invest a portion of assets to defray the annuity if they should think fit."

The *Deputy-Chairman* said, he had made that declaration in substance, though not in express words. He could assure the court, that if, unfortunately, the result of the negotiation should be that which he deprecated, they would not find a more zealous defender of the rights and privileges of the Company than he should prove himself to be. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. Astell said, that having heard one of the ablest debates that had ever occurred in that court, it now became his duty to state his opinion. He thanked his hon. friends on his left for having favoured the court with their sentiments. As one of the senior Directors, he hoped he would be permitted to say, that while he supported the proposition of the gallant general, he did so reserving to himself the right to exercise his own discretion, whenever the negotiation should be renewed. With respect to the expediency of calling on Parliament to renew to the Company the right of carrying on an exclusive trade to China, the proprietors well knew the views that were entertained by the Court of Directors. But the public voice (a voice most ably and aptly described on the first day's debate by an hon. proprietor whom he did not now see in his place) rendered it impossible for the Parliament to grant that exclusive privilege. The Company must, therefore, give way to the force of circumstances. It was yet to be considered, however, whether it would be well for the Company to continue the trade to China, in competition with the private trader. Looking to the circumstances of the case, the trade to China being no longer, according to the plan of ministers, to be enjoyed exclusively by the Company, and trade of every sort, now carried on by them, being proposed to be placed in abeyance, he could read the determination of Government in no other way than that there existed a disposition to annihilate the Company as a commercial body. The Company's trade was, it appeared, to remain in abeyance; but could they, when

that was effected, resume their commercial transactions a few years hence? They would then be without ships, without warehouses; and thus situated, it would be morally impossible for them to carry on any further trade to China. The trade to India formed no part of this question—the charter of 1813 settled that point. The great question now to be considered was, how to get home to England, without the aid of the exclusive China trade, funds sufficient to pay those who had claims upon the Company. Ministers said, the *sine qua non* was, that the Company must give up all their commercial and territorial assets. And one gentleman had told them, that if they did not take the terms offered, they would most probably get worse. But how get worse? He really could not see that worse terms could be offered. Assuredly, when they took away a man's all, they could not by possibility deprive him of more. And what was this but an attempt to wrest, from the East-India Company, the whole of their property, and the whole of their rights? They had, for a long series of years, exercised those rights ably and beneficially. They were now called upon to relinquish them on a compromise. Be it so; but that compromise must be founded on just and liberal principles. When, therefore, Ministers said, "We will take all your assets, but you shall have 10½ per cent.," he certainly had a right to say to them, "If you do so, we are entitled to a full and ample security." (*hear, hear!*) He conceived that the security now offered was inadequate, under any view of the case. It would be morally impossible, in his opinion, to conduct the government of India properly, if ample and efficient powers were not vested in the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors. He wished the relative power of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors to remain the same. Ministers, however, had made exceptions, which were all on one side of the question; they wanted to abridge the power which the Court at present possessed; but he would contend that, instead of taking power from them, a greater portion of power should have been extended to them. The Court of Directors had constantly endeavoured to do justice to the people of India. They had laboured to bring before Parliament cases where wrong

had been done by magistrates; but they had unfortunately failed in consequence of their want of power. They wished to continue the right of appeal; but Ministers at once told them that there would be no necessity for the right of appeal, because they would, under the new system, cease to be a commercial body. Experience told them, that the time for granting to the Company fresh powers had arrived; but the Ministers said "no," to their representations. He trusted that the proprietors would attend carefully to this important subject, and exert themselves in defending their own rights, and in sustaining the efforts of their Court of Directors. It was most gratifying to him to find that the Court of Directors possessed the confidence of the great body of proprietors. They had a most ungracious task to perform; but impelled by a sense of duty, they would labour at it sedulously. They had struggled, and would continue to struggle, for the rights of the proprietors, and for the rights of the people of India, whose interests Providence had placed under their care. They had reared an empire, the equal of which never had been seen from the beginning of the world. They had governed it beneficially, and they would still endeavour to preserve it. As the hon. member for Middlesex had said, they were not to look to what the empire at present was, they were rather to contemplate what it might be made in future. He should give his vote for the proposition of the gallant officer; he saw nothing in the objection made by the hon. and learned proprietor, that ought to induce him to take a different course. The proposition before the court was, that they would undertake the government of India, provided they had a just guarantee for the payment of the dividend, and sufficient security that they would be enabled to provide for such of their servants as the new arrangement was likely to throw out of employment. These were conditions which they had a right, in fairness, to expect. It had been urged by the hon. and learned gentleman, that they ought to have the liberty at once to invest a sufficient sum taken from their assets to meet the dividend. Looking only to the court of proprietors, that would be a just and judicious course; but he feared that if it were adopted, it would be

the means of taking India out of the hands of the Company, and placing that country under the control of ministers. Now he should be very sorry to see India governed by those (and he did not here speak of any one set of men, but of the government generally) who had so greatly mismanaged the colonies. He apprehended that the first proposition before the court was, to allow the hon. and learned gentleman to withdraw his original amendment, and then they could take in rotation the other amendments, which were six or seven in number.

Mr. *R. Jackson* then requested leave to withdraw the original amendment, which was granted, and the amendment was withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. *Salomons* said that his amendment would not alter the gallant officer's resolution in any material degree. He was only anxious to correct a defect in the resolution, by which the proprietors were placed in a worse situation than the proposition of Government put them in. He wished the following words to be omitted, "For a defined period, not less than twenty years."

The *Deputy Chairman* could see no objection whatever to the words which it was proposed to leave out.

Mr. *Salomons* said that, confiding in the good sense and discretion of the Court of Directors, he should withdraw his amendment.

Amendment withdrawn.

Captain *Shepherd* said it was not his intention to press his resolutions, contrary to the sense of the court; he must, however, express his regret, that no hon. proprietor who approved of the resolutions of the gallant general had noticed that important part of the question, *viz.* the effecting of the necessary remittances to England on account of the Indian territory; no one had shewn him how this was to be constantly or regularly accomplished. He (Capt. Shepherd) apprehended that it would be found a much more difficult matter than some hon. proprietors imagined. (*hear, hear!*) It ought to be remembered, that when the £630,000 dividend was added, about three millions and a half would be required annually in England—a pretty round sum! And this payment was not to be viewed, as it was by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control, in the light of a mere commercial remittance be-

tween the two countries, but it was *bona fide* an annual tribute to be paid to England by India; (*hear, hear!*) therefore he thought it could not be safely left, as the Right Hon. the President of the Board expressed himself, to the usual modes of remittance in the commercial world. The Chairman, and other hon. directors, had expressed strong opinions on this part of the question, opinions which coincided with his own; and yet the resolution of the gallant officer, of which they had expressed their approval, acquiesced in the plan proposed by government for annihilating the Company's trade. However, as the sense of the court did not appear to be with him, he should withdraw his amendment.*

Mr. *Weeding* said he would tell the hon. proprietor, in a few words, how the remittances would be managed. For the last two years bills had been given on India for money received in London. Now, supposing to the amount of three millions of tea to be imported by private traders, he had no doubt that in one day they might receive two millions in their treasury, a commercial operation which would readily afford a profitable and well-regulated trade.

Sir *Charles Forbes* said he was sorry that his hon. friend (Captain Shepherd) was disposed to withdraw his amendment. He, for one, could not at all concur in the argument of the hon. proprietor who had just sat down: he could not believe that the Company would, in two years, much less in one day, receive two millions sterling for their bills on India. His im-

pression was, that the result of depriving them of the trade with China would be most unfortunate. They were called upon to give up that trade; but he contended that "the voice of the people," as it was denominated, did not demand of them to relinquish their fair share of that trade. He did not find in any of the numerous pledges given by members of the radical parliament, a single declaration binding them to drive the Company out of the China trade altogether; neither was there a single petition laid on the table of the House of Commons that went to that length. Ministers could not use that weapon which they had wielded so much to their own annoyance (he believed), and so unmercifully in many instances—he meant the voice of the people—to bear them out in shutting the Company wholly from the China trade. The voice of the people never went to that extent; the most clamorous never expected, nor wished for so unjust an arrangement. He contended that the Company should be allowed to carry on the China trade to a certain extent, for the purpose of obtaining remittances for meeting the charges for the government of India. He was sorry that the Court of Directors did not make a firm stand against this part of the proposed change. He saw no reason whatever against the Company's carrying on trade with China. They were curiously enough, on the one hand, told that the Company could not carry it on in competition with the private trader; whilst, on the other, it was argued that the private trader could not compete with the Company. They had heard a great deal, and very justly, of the necessity of disuniting the character of sovereign and merchant; but that was not the question here; the Company were not sovereigns in China, and therefore he thought they might be traders to that country. If they conquered China, then he admitted the validity of the argument, and he would say at once, give up the trade with China; but so wild an idea as the conquest of China, never could have entered the mind of any person in that court, or in the British dominions; although it appeared to have been entertained by some of the wise men at Canton, who recommended coercive measures towards the Chinese. Why, the Chinese would treat them with contempt—with

* The following is the amendment proposed by Captain Shepherd, which should have been inserted at the conclusion of his speech in page 96; where we also omitted to notice that Capt. S.'s observations excited considerable attention in the court:—

"That this court, being deeply impressed with the necessity of maintaining a secure and certain channel of remittance for the requisite annual payment in England on account of the Indian territory, and perceiving no valid objections to the Company continuing to participate with the public in the trade of the article of tea from China, are of opinion—

"That a sufficient portion of the commercial assets of the Company should be appropriated for the purpose of continuing the China trade to such an extent as shall enable the Company from time to time to effect such remittances.

"That this court, in urging the necessity of this measure, are actuated by no desire to rival or interfere prejudicially with the interests of private merchants; but, on the contrary, the court feel convinced that the continuance of the Company's influence at Canton will be found to be the best safeguard and protection of the interests of private merchants as well as of those of the British and Indian empires."

utter contempt; and if any such attempt were made, the result would be, to drive the English out of China altogether. (*impatience.*) He knew that in saying this, he was breaking in upon the quiet and apathy of the court. They appeared to have made up their minds on the question, and were anxious, without further discussion, to come to a decision upon it. They had not, however, debated the question for twenty-six hours. It was true the court had met upon five different days, but yet it had only sat for about five hours each day. He was astonished at the impatience which gentlemen manifested when he considered the time which had been afforded for the discussion of business of far less importance. He augured from the present state and feeling of the court, that they would not hereafter pay much attention to the affairs of India. They had heard much of placing that court and the Court of Directors, as barriers between India and the Ministers of the Crown; to prevent them from doing what was wrong, and to assist them in doing what was right. But if, on such an occasion as the present, there was so thin an attendance of members, what were they to expect, bye and bye, under the new order of things? Why, there would not be twelve proprietors assembled together to discuss matters connected with India; (*hear, hear!*) and all the affairs of that vast country would be transacted by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. (*hear, hear!*) As to obtaining funds from India for the payment of their political charges, he would ask commercial men in this court and throughout the country, whether the opinion expressed by the hon. proprietor to the right (Mr. Weeding) was a correct one? He doubted whether there was another commercial man in the kingdom, except his honourable friend himself, who would assert, that they were likely to have £2,000,000 sterling paid into their treasury in the course of one day! His belief was, that the capital now employed between India and China was amply sufficient, and more than sufficient, to carry on the trade between China and London. Where then was the opening through which such immense funds were to flow in upon the Company? Those who knew most of the trade between India and China would,

he believed, acquiesce in his view of the subject. Approving highly of the proposition of his hon. friend (Capt. Shepherd), he should advise him not to withdraw his resolutions,* but to place them on record; they would do him honour hereafter, for they would shew his judgment, his foresight, and his abilities. If however it were the good will and pleasure of his Majesty's ministers and his Majesty's radicals, that the Company should be thrown out of the China trade, some time at least should be allowed to elapse before that object was accomplished. He would say that it should not be done suddenly, for the sake, not only of the Company, but of the public at large. What he proposed therefore, was, that the Company should gradually withdraw from the China trade. Let them import twenty-five million pounds of tea in the first year of the new charter, then twenty millions, then fifteen millions, then ten millions, then five millions, and then cease altogether, provided it was found that the private merchants had really stepped into their shoes. (*Cries of "adjourn."*) Why it was only five o'clock; and knowing that many proprietors were anxious to deliver their sentiments, he hoped the discussion would last for a week longer. (*hear, hear!*) He wished the proprietors to act coolly and dispassionately: they ought to hear all that could be said on this important question; and he was very sure that his learned friend (Mr. Jackson), when he came to propose his amendment to the resolution of the gallant general, would have a great deal more to say to the court. The hon. member for Middlesex would, no doubt, be in the court to-morrow; and from the great interest which he took in the subject, and the correct view which he seemed to entertain of it (although he did not agree with him altogether), he had no doubt that the hon. member would yet throw new light upon it. He confessed that he looked upon the proposition of the hon. and learned proprietor, or that of the hon. member for Middlesex, as preferable to the resolutions of the hon. and gallant general; indeed he wondered that they had received so much support. For his part he was willing to hear out every resolution and amendment, and to place the whole matter in the hands of the di-

rectors, in order that they might begin the negotiation *de novo* (*hear, hear*), for it did not seem that the Court of Proprietors were at all bound by any thing that had been done. He would say to his Majesty's ministers and to parliament, "why if this annuity is so good a thing, will you share it with us? will you join in the speculation?" He would have no objection to that sort of compromise. He wished that the British public should be a party to the annuity scheme; it ought to be a joint concern between the people of Great Britain and the people of India. That would unquestionably be the best way of linking the interests of the two countries together, and afforded the only chance of India being done justice to. After the exposition of the hon. member for Middlesex, he should be glad to know what sort of protection that Company, or the Court of Directors, could, under the new system, throw over the people of India. He had heard that one part of the proposed compromise between the West India interest and the ministers was, that protection should be granted against the importation of East-India sugars for the next twenty years! He denied that the proposed annuity to the proprietors of £630,000, was merely a substitution of one debt for another; he contended that it was a sum to be positively drawn from the natives of India for forty years, and at the end of that period the proprietors were to be paid off at the rate of £200 for £100 stock. Now what he wished was the value of an annuity of 10½ per cent. for forty years. Why the value was equal to thirteen millions sterling, and he much doubted if the Company's commercial assets would produce such an amount, in addition to the proposed guarantee fund. He thought as favourably of the state of India as any man, if justice were done to the people. If the Government were properly administered, there was no saying to what extent the prosperity of India might be carried. But he did not think that all these "ifs" would be verified; and looking to the present state of the revenue of India, with a deficit of nearly a million annually, and considering also the debt due by that country, his apprehension was, that the existing deficit would increase. What then would be the consequence? Why

they would find it necessary to endeavour to raise additional revenue by increased taxation, and the people of India would not be able to pay it. The conduct hitherto pursued towards India by this country, in the way of trade, was most unjust: she had no protection against the manufactures of this country being poured in upon her, and the consequence was that a million of her people had been thrown out of employment, whilst we refuse to receive her produce in return. He sincerely hoped and trusted, in conclusion, that when the negotiation was renewed, both parties would keep a little more in view than they had done the interests of the people of India, without which they could not thrive under the British Government.

Captain Shepherd expressed his intention of withdrawing his amendment, as the point to which it chiefly related was, he understood, still open to discussion.

The *Chairman* merely wished to say, that the question alluded to was a point in reserve.

The *Deputy Chairman* observed that the case stood thus: the Ministers said, "We will give you the government of India on certain terms;" those terms were still open to discussion, and therefore he was unwilling to shut the door against the negotiation. Now if they passed the amendment proposed by the hon. proprietor, they would in effect close the door against any further proceeding: such a course would, he believed, be considered undesirable on all hands.

Captain Shepherd expressed his satisfaction at hearing that the question to which his amendment principally related might still be urged, in consequence of which he begged leave to withdraw his amendment.

Amendment withdrawn.

The amendment of Mr. *Sale* "for leaving the negotiation wholly in the hands of the directors, and in the event of their not speedily obtaining a just compromise, directing that they should immediately apply to the Legislature," was then put and negatived.

Dr. Gilchrist said, that he did not wish to propose his amendment then, as the court was so thin and he was exhausted; he therefore as an individual protested against their proceeding any farther at present; he thought that they ought to adjourn until to-morrow,

The *Chairman* said, that he had on a former occasion expressed a wish that this question should be decided by the ballot, and his suggestion had been acted upon by certain proprietors who had signed a requisition for that purpose.

Captain Gowan said, he did not perceive that the amendment of the hon. member for Middlesex had been brought forward. He would ask, was that amendment and several others to be smuggled out of the court? (*chair, chair!*) He conceived that the decision of the hon. *Chairman*, with respect to the manner in which the amendment should be disposed of, involved an indecent limitation. (*chair, chair!*)

Mr. Astell said, the question was, whether there was now time to proceed with the other amendments? that was a point for the proprietors to decide upon. The hon. proprietor who had just spoken, talked of smuggling and practising deceit—

Captain Gowan.—"I said nothing about practising deceit, I spoke of an indecent limitation."

Mr. Astell.—"I totally deny that there has been any smuggling, or any unfair or improper proceeding whatever."

The *Chairman* said, that Sir John Malcolm's resolution had now become the main question; and he had received a requisition signed by nine proprietors, to decide that question by the ballot. The learned gentleman (*Mr. Jackson*) had three days ago given notice that he meant to move something in addition to the original resolution; he wished to know did he still persist in that intention?

Mr. R. Jackson said, he understood from the hon. *Chairman*, that whatever he moved must be in the way of addition to Sir John Malcolm's resolution, so that by this mode he was precluded, however wise or prudent his amendment might be, from proposing it in the usual mode by moving that all the words after the word "That" should be omitted, and that in the place of them such amendment should be introduced; he however should, unquestionably, put his sentiments on record. That court had fought the battle of the Company, and he was determined that their conduct should be recorded.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, the hon. and learned proprietor should

take notice that any addition which he proposed, must be of such a nature as not to contradict the words of the original resolution.

The court then on the question adjourned.

East-India House, Tuesday, April 23.

The court met at the usual hour, and after the minutes of the preceding court had been read,

Mr. Weeding called the attention of the court to what took place at the close of the proceedings of the previous day. He regretted the manner in which they had terminated, and it was his object now to correct them if possible, to place the court in a right position with itself and with those individual members of it who would deem themselves harshly and improperly treated, and would be entitled to do so if they were not permitted to present their amendments for consideration and decision. The amendments ought to be put in the order in which they had been moved. If the course adopted by the *Chairman* were persevered in, the opinions of the proprietors could not be accurately known, as to the original motion and amendments. Now for instance, he agreed in substance with the motion of the hon. and gallant general (*Sir J. Malcolm*); but there was an inconsistency between one part of it and another in which he could not concur. In the way in which the hon. *Chairman* stated they ought to proceed, he should be precluded from offering an amendment to the part of that motion to which he objected. He hoped, therefore, he should be excused if he endeavoured to set the court right against the decision of the *Chairman* himself, to which he had bowed at the time, and to which he was always disposed to defer; but at present he felt convinced that that hon. gentleman was acting under an erroneous view of the matter. He would refer, as a precedent applicable to the present, to the case which occurred in Parliament in the debate on the address in the present session; that debate lasted four days—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; on the Thursday an amendment was proposed, "that all the words after the word 'that' be omitted, for the purpose of substituting other words; this was

negated, and the next day the amendment of Mr. O'Connell was put, though the same amendment in effect had been put the preceding day; it was negated, yet the next day the amendment of Mr. Tennyson was allowed to be put to a part of the address. Now it was clear, that if the rejection of an amendment which went to omit all the words of the original motion after the word "that" was to decide that the original words must stand part of the question, these subsequent amendments could not have been put; but the House had allowed them to be put on the admitted principle, that though the words still stood part of the question, they were open to any amendment up to the moment of their adoption by the House. This was perfectly clear by the records of the House itself, in which, when an amendment, proposing to omit all the words after the word "that," was put and negated, the main, that was, the original question, was then put and agreed to or rejected, as the case might be; but before either, it was still open to any other amendment.

The *Chairman* said, that he had acted according to the rules of that court, with which he was much better acquainted than with those of Parliament. He regretted the occurrences of yesterday; but he had often found, that though members were apt to get warm after a long discussion, they always met again in good humour, as they now appeared to do. To prevent any mistake as to the course which he had adopted, he had directed a statement to be drawn up, which would now be read.

[The clerk here read the statement describing the order in which the questions had been put, and the decision upon each; and it concluded by expressing it as the opinion of the Chair, that, as the court had resolved that the words proposed to be left out, being the original motion of Sir John Malcolm, should stand part of the question, it would be inconsistent and irregular to receive any motion, by way of amendment, for the omission of the whole or any part of such original motion, and that any amendment which might be submitted could be received only by way of addition, and not of substitution.]

Mr. *Hume* submitted the course pursued by the hon. Chairman was wrong, and he should be able to shew

that it was at variance with the general practice. The original motion was that of Sir J. Malcolm, to which the hon. and learned member (Mr. R. Jackson) moved as an amendment, that all the words after the word "that" be omitted for the purpose of substituting other words which he there presented. Now all that the court decided in rejecting Mr. Jackson's motion was, in effect, that the words of the original motion should stand part of the question, as against the amendment. The original words did stand part of the original motion, and so they must until the adoption of some amendment decided that they should not; but being the original motion it was still open to any other amendment as well of substitution as of addition. The mistake, as he conceived it, was in the Chairman's supposing that the words of the original motion, and no other, were to be put to the court. But this would preclude any second amendment after the rejection of one which proposed to omit all the words of the original motion. Such a decision was in his opinion altogether in error, for he contended that according to the general practice fifty amendments might be put, one after the other, though each might propose to omit all the words of the original motion in order to substitute some others; and if all these should be negated then the question would be put—"that the original motion should pass." It certainly was a singular anomaly that after a week's discussion each individual should be precluded from putting his own amendment. But whether the Chairman was right or wrong in his view of the question, it certainly was strange that a question of such importance should have been put at six in the evening, in so thin a court as he understood it was at the time. If there was any doubt as to what he suggested, let a committee be appointed to search for precedents. The government called on the directors to submit the correspondence for the opinion of the proprietors—had they done so?—could they be said to do so, if they thus took them by surprise and prevented members from having the sense of the court taken on their amendments?

The *Chairman* said that the hon. member did not seem to be exactly

aware of what took place in his absence. There was yet no decision on the question by the court, as it was determined that a question of such importance should not be decided except by the ballot.

Mr. *Hume* said, that was the question he was coming to. The main question was to be decided by the ballot, then why decide it here?

The *Chairman* said that no question had yet been decided.

Mr. *Hume*.—Then why preclude proprietors from submitting their amendments except by way of addition? If nothing had been decided the main question was open to any amendment as before.

The *Deputy Chairman* was surprised at the doctrines laid down by the hon. member (Mr. *Hume*). Was it not clear that, by the rejection of the amendment which proposed to omit all the words of the original motion, the court decided that those words should stand part of the question which was eventually to go to the ballot? As to the question of the court being taken by surprise, he was astonished to hear it from the hon. member, who must have known that nothing of the kind was intended. No surprise could have been intended in a case which was eventually to be decided by ballot. As to the practice of the House of Commons he contended that it was not contrary to the course pointed out by his hon. friend the *Chairman*. He concurred with his hon. friend in thinking that, where the court decided that the words of the original motion should stand part of the question it negatived the amendments.

Mr. *R. Jackson* contended that the opportunity should be left open to the last moment to every proprietor to move any amendment he might think proper.

Mr. *Hume* asked, was it decided that no amendment could now be put except by way of addition?

The *Chairman* answered in the affirmative.

Mr. *Hume* said, that he decidedly objected to that course as contrary to the general practice, and to that of the House of Commons. The hon. member then urged his former argument that the rejection of any amendment did not necessarily imply the adoption of the words proposed to be left out. All that the decision

in that case would amount to, would be that the original words were to stand part of the question as against the amendment, but it still left those words open to any other amendment. Suppose they were to go to the ballot, as between the amendment and the original motion, and that the amendment were to be adopted, would they not come back again to the court to put that amendment instead of the original question? The hon. member was proceeding when

Mr. *Astell* rose to order. He concurred entirely with the hon. *Chairman*, that they were now in a situation to go to a decision. The court had decided that the hon. and gallant officer (Sir J. Malcolm's) motion should stand part of the question, and they could not receive any other amendment, except by way of addition to that motion. The hon. member (Mr. *Hume*) had expressed his regret that any decision should have been come to in the absence of so many proprietors; but the hon. member had not been present, during the six days' discussion, until yesterday. If many members had absented themselves towards the close of yesterday's proceedings, it shewed that they had perfect confidence in the Directors. As to the result of the ballot, if it should negative the original motion, then the subject would come back to the court, and any proprietor might submit a substantive motion, to which any other proprietor might move an amendment.

A *Proprietor* regretted to find that the decision of yesterday had been carried by so small a number. He trusted that they would not, on a question, come to any decision but one which would be satisfactory. If the directors did not think that the proprietors should submit any other amendments as a right, it ought to be conceded to them as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. *Hume* asked, what was the question now before the Court?

The *Chairman*,—The main question.

Mr. *Hume* said that, in that case, he claimed a right to move an amendment to the main question.

Mr. *Weeding* quoted from the "*Mirror of Parliament*,"—which, he said, might be considered as an authentic record of the proceedings of Parliament—the report of what occurred on the motion for the address; and con-

tended that the decision of the House, on that occasion, was the reverse of that which the Chairman now maintained. An amendment, to leave out all the words of the original motion, had been negatived; yet a subsequent amendment, to substitute other words for that of the original motion, was subsequently allowed to be put. The case was one quite in point, and certainly the decision of the Chairman was quite opposed to it. If the Chairman refused to put the amendments in the order in which they were offered, he would make a new and substantive motion, that the several amendments be put.

Mr. *Hume* said, that that would be an original motion, and could not be put till after all the others had been put.

Mr. *Weeding* said, his object was that all should be put. He wished that Sir J. Malcolm's amendment should be made consistent with itself in all its parts.

Mr. *Hume* concurred altogether in what had fallen from the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Weeding), as to the proceedings in the House of Commons. He was a party to some of those proceedings, and it was perfectly true that, after one amendment was disposed of, another was allowed to be put, and so would twenty have been allowed, if they had been offered. All he claimed was, that each individual should have an opportunity of submitting any amendment he thought proper, after the previous amendments had been disposed of: for when one amendment was disposed of, the question was before them, *de novo*. With respect to the amendment which he had read to the court, he would say that, looking at the object in view—whether the duration of the Company's power, in India, was to be fifteen or twenty years—it must still be understood that good security was to be given to them for their commercial assets; if not, he was for having their assets divided amongst them, to which, of course, there could be no possible objection, if they were no longer to exist as a commercial body. As to the security of the territorial revenue, he, for one, had no want of confidence in it, and, indeed, would prefer it to a security on the taxes of this country; but that was not the question; but whether justice should be done to the

Company, or not. If they were to submit, let it be to a fair compromise; and, for this purpose, he was willing to leave a door open to discussion, which, he thought, would be closed by consenting to the motion of the hon. and gallant officer (Sir J. Malcolm). If they were to agree to the proposition of Government, let them say that all they wanted was that justice should be done to them; but if they did not receive that justice to which they were entitled, then they might come to any other resolutions they thought proper. They knew their own rights—they knew that they had a good cause—and, after all, they had a Parliament to appeal to, which, if it was shewn that their case was a hard one, would not fail to see justice done to them. They were called upon to make a great sacrifice, to give up all their effects, were they twenty-two millions or twenty-nine millions; and to take—what? an annuity on the territorial revenue of India, under their own government. It was not intended that they should have a preference over other creditors, and they might be placed at the mercy of those men whom the Government might send out; who might take measures to send home the remittances for the dividends or not, just as they thought proper. By whom were these future governors of India to be sent out?—by the Board of Control. And who were the parties interested?—the proprietors; and yet those proprietors were to be left without power; was this justice? The directors had fairly stated that they would not shrink from undertaking the government of India, even at a sacrifice, provided that sufficient powers were left to them; but let them not risk their all, unless they found that they were to have a fair and equitable arrangement made with them. With this view of the case, he would now propose the amendment which he had read yesterday. He would therefore propose, that all the words of the original motion after the word “that” be omitted, for the purpose of substituting his amendment; and he would go to the ballot on it as against the motion of Sir J. Malcolm.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that before that motion was put, he would claim his right to put his motion, “that the

court do now permit the several amendments which had been handed in to be put."

Mr. *Hume* said, that that would be unnecessary, as it would be only putting a question as to what he contended they had a right to do without having any such question put. The hon. member then read the amendment which he had brought forward yesterday. He would not detain the court longer. If this question were to be decided by ballot, those who thought that Sir J. Malcolm's resolution would give them over, bound hand and foot, to the Government would vote with him; and if they should negative the original motion, they might then come to the court and propose that the amendment, which would then be in the place of the original motion, should be the question to be put.

Mr. *Rigby* said, it would not be a matter of surprise that he should rise to second this amendment; but he considered it much more consistent with their interests than those of the hon. and gallant general. He did hope that, after the zeal and ability displayed in the correspondence by the directors, they would consent to this, which was so much in accordance with what they themselves had advanced.

Mr. *Salomons* rose to order. He had understood that the discussion was now closed. (*Cries of no, no.*)

The *Chairman* said that Mr. *Rigby* was seconding a motion, and was not out of order.

Mr. *Rigby* said, that he was about to refer to that part of the correspondence of the Court of Directors which was to be found in page 8, because it seemed unanswerable. They said: "with every respect for his Majesty's ministers, the committee unanimously decline to recommend the before-mentioned proposals to the Court of Directors, to be offered by them for the acceptance of the Court of Proprietors, and beg leave to record their opinion, that no proposition whatever for continuing the government of India in the hands of the Company, when deprived of the exclusive trade with China, can be acceptable to the Company unless the proprietors be fully secured in the regular payment, half-yearly, of their dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and in the right, whenever paid off, to such an amount

of principal as at the present price of consols would produce that rate of dividend. The committee submit that this is the least to which the Company can be considered entitled when it is remembered that they have property amply sufficient to provide an investment in consols equal to the required dividend." And then the committee proceeded to state what that property consisted of, which the court had already heard. What, he would ask, did their property consist of? In the first place, it consisted of 3,000,000 in money. This was recognized in the letter of the 12th of February, in which the different items were enumerated with great particularity; and the 3,000,000 of money were independent of the 5,000,000 of property, which they possessed in India. In page 73 of the Correspondence, he found that the unappropriated surplus profit amounted to £3,000,000. The following was the statement, made by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, in their letter to the right hon. Charles Grant, dated 27th February 1833: "The statement which you have given of the property claimed by the Company, shows the amount to be more than £23,000,000; and even, after deducting the unappropriated surplus profit, it would exceed £20,000,000: this is exclusive of the property in India, the value of which was estimated by the Indian minister, in 1793, at £250,000 per annum, which, at twenty years' purchase, is equal to £5,000,000; and, although it is quite true, as you state, that the right to this property has remained in abeyance for seventy years, yet the Company's title to it, so far from having been questioned, has been distinctly recognized and expressly reserved in the several acts of parliament by which the term of the Company's privileges has been from time to time renewed." (*hear, hear!*) Such was the language held by the Directors in February last; and he was at a loss to understand what had since occurred to warrant the change, which seemed to have taken place in their opinion. He could not understand how the Directors could, after having, as the organs of the Company, maintained their rights in so firm, energetic, and meritorious a manner, give their concurrence to the resolutions moved by the hon. and gallant general

(Sir J. Malcolm). He again repeated that those resolutions were unworthy the approbation of that court; they gave the go-by to the real question, which the proprietors had to consider. He would yield to no man living in proper feeling and consideration for the natives of India; but he could not play the hypocrite, and say that the Company had no other purpose in view than the advancement of the prosperity of that country. They had another object; and that was to see that their property was secured to themselves and their families. (*hear, hear!*) And he trusted that the directors, whose duty it was to protect and not to desert the interests of the proprietors, would hand down their character, unstained, to posterity. (*hear!*) Not only were the interests of the proprietors themselves and of their families involved in the concerns of that Company, but the property of orphans, of widows, and of foreigners, was also embarked in it. He regarded the resolutions proposed by Mr. Hume, and seconded by himself, as just and politic. They shewed what the Company laid claim to; and that they were not as they had been represented, beggars. He was sorry that this point had not been more insisted upon in the correspondence. It might have been supposed at one time that the directors and his Majesty's ministers were only disputing about the extent of power which should be granted to the Company. In page 63 of the Correspondence, he found the following passage in a letter addressed to Mr. Grant: "You say, indeed, that the scheme allots important powers to the proprietors. The only powers which it gives to them, are those which they already possess; and whilst the directors are to continue subject to all the present limitations, the Board are to be invested with authority themselves to send despatches without allowing of any appeal, although their contents may be opposed to the judgment of every member of the court." From this statement he concluded, that sufficient security was not given them by the Government scheme for their property; and he thought that they ought at least to have 10½ per cent. secured to them, and that when the dividend ceased, the amount of the guarantee fund should be fully equal to the payment of their capital. In 1794,

their property amounted to eighteen millions, a sum more than sufficient to have purchased stock in this country for the payment of their annuities. Under these circumstances, the proprietors would be guilty of a dereliction of the duty they owed to themselves and their families, and to those persons who were not present to protect their own interests, if they consented to give up all their rights, without having, at once, some adequate compensation secured to them. Mr. Grant said that the question was one of surrender and compensation. What did those terms mean, but that upon giving up their property, fair compensation would be afforded them? However, he would not enter further into the argument, but, thanking the court for the attention with which they had heard him, begged leave to second the amendment, to which he gave his entire concurrence, with the exception of the latter part. He thought, that instead of the resolution requiring the payment of £100 for every annuity of £5. 5s., it ought to have demanded that the guarantee fund should be of such an amount as would secure to them the payment of their dividends in perpetuity.

The *Chairman* enquired, in what character the resolutions seconded by the hon. member were put before the court?

Mr. *Rigby* replied, that they were proposed as an amendment to be inserted after the word "that," in substitution of the original motion.

The *Chairman*.—Then the amendment cannot be entertained.

Mr. *R. Jackson* understood that the motion made by Mr. Hume was, that all the words after the word "that" in the original resolution be omitted for the purpose of inserting his amendment. If the court chose to say that that motion could not be entertained, and that no amendment could be proposed to the original question, except by way of addition, he was authorized to say, on behalf of Mr. Hume, and he would state on his own part, as well as on the part of all the friends about him, that they would not consent to that condition. If the Chair was determined that the amendment should not be received in any other form except by way of addition, in that case he would adopt a course which would get rid of all the difficulty and embarrassment so unbecoming their rank

and station, which would result from fighting about amendments. He held a list in his hand of qualified proprietors demanding a General Court to be called to consider the situation in which the company were. The minister of the crown told the Court of Directors, that if they disagreed with him, he would appeal to the proprietors. He had done so, and he was now waiting for their answer. Sir John Malcolm's resolutions gave the go-by entirely to the question. The first resolution admitted, without qualification, the proposition that the annual payment of £630,000 should be cast upon the natives of India, and the object of the rest was only to give facilities for entering into a paltry contention about the amount of the guarantee fund, whether it should be £1,200,000, or £2,000,000. (*hear, hear!*) The demand he made was, that they should meet again to take into their solemn consideration whether they could, as Christians and as patriots, consent to the imposition of the payment of £630,000 on the natives of India, who were so eloquently described yesterday as being in a state of the greatest distress; or whether they would not be taking a more christian and patriotic course, if they availed themselves of their right to dispose of their assets. (*hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* here interrupted the hon. proprietor. He said he had only asked for a simple answer to the question he put, and the hon. proprietor in reply was making a speech.

Mr. R. Jackson.—“Then you have got more than you asked for.” (*laughter.*)

The *Chairman* said that he understood the hon. proprietor, Mr. Rigby, that the purpose of the amendment moved by Mr. Hume was, that all the words in the original resolution following the word “that,” be left out. Now it was his duty to tell the court, that they had already agreed to the whole of those words which it was now proposed to omit. (*cries of “no, no!”*)

Mr. *Weeding*.—“We have not agreed to them.”

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor and himself had been brought up in different schools. The hon. proprietor had derived his instructions from Parliament but he (the *Chairman*) from the India House. According to the rules of that court, and the

practice uniformly adopted, from which he could discover no deviation on the records, the words in the original resolution were agreed to. If it were the pleasure of the proprietors to change their mode of proceeding with business, that would be another thing; but he had no choice, so long as the business was conducted according to the old and usual practice, but to act as he was doing. It was this principle which guided his conduct. It was not his disposition to act partially, and if it were, he trusted he had good sense enough to know that it was not his interest.”

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Hume were then read by the Secretary.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Mr. Wigram) said, he rose with great reluctance, seeing what was the opinion entertained by many of the proprietors, to speak to a point of order. It was, however, his duty, as Deputy Chairman, to maintain the forms of the proceedings in that court. He was sorry that the hon. member for Middlesex was not present, and he still more regretted that he should have fallen into the same mistake as other hon. proprietors seemed to have done, in charging the Court of Directors with unfair dealing. He protested against the insinuation, and he denied that it could be justly laid to his charge, that he had betrayed his duty as a director of that court, in order to support ministers. If he saw occasion, he would oppose a Whig Government as he had done a Tory one in the administration of Indian affairs, and he did not think that he should in that case be looked upon as an idle opponent. He thought that the hon. proprietor, in quoting the resolutions of Sir J. Malcolm, ought not to have stopped short, but should, in candour, have read the concluding part, by which it would be seen that Sir J. Malcolm did not propose to give up the rights of the Company, except on conditions, virtually the same in spirit as the suggestions made by the hon. proprietor himself. One of the resolutions of Sir J. Malcolm was to the following effect: “That on reviewing the intimate connection which has so long subsisted between India and the Company, this court desire to record their conviction, that the Company can have no other object in undertaking to administer the territorial government for a further term, than the

advancement of the happiness and prosperity of our native subjects; and that if Parliament in its wisdom should consider, as his Majesty's Ministers had declared, that that great object may be best promoted by continuing the administration in the hands of the Company, but divested of their commercial character, the Company, having through the Court of Directors suggested, as it was their duty to do, the difficulties and dangers, political as well as financial, which beset the dissolution of the connection between the territorial and commercial branches of their affairs, will not shrink from the undertaking, even at the sacrifice required, *provided that powers be reserved to enable the Company efficiently to administer the government; and that their pecuniary rights and claims be adjusted upon the principle of fair and liberal compromise.*" This resolution, he contended, contained the same principle as had been laid down by the hon. member for Middlesex. (*hear, hear!*) With respect to the question of order, it was undoubtedly in the power of the Proprietors to resolve that they would conduct their business with irregularity; but it was the duty of the hon. Chairman to warn them of the consequence that would follow any departure from the established rules of that court. One hon. proprietor had referred to the *Mirror of Parliament*, and imagined he had drawn from that source an authority against the arguments used by him (Mr. Wigram). He, however, thought that the Votes of the House of Commons were likely to be as correct as the reports of the *Mirror of Parliament*. The hon. proprietor had adduced a case from the proceedings of Parliament, and had concluded that the application of his (Mr. Wigram's) argument to that case would only lead to an absurdity. In order to come to a conclusion on this point, it was necessary to know what was the nature of the particular case quoted. It was a motion to the following effect: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty;" it was therefore evidently in the power of the House to add any words they might think fit after the word "Majesty." But was that a case analogous to the one now before the court? The proprietors had resolved that all the words of Sir J. Malcolm's resolutions should stand part of the ques-

tion, and hence arose all the difficulty. (*No, no!*) There could be no question or doubt, he conceived, with respect to the matter of fact, that the Proprietors had resolved in the way he had mentioned: whether they had come to that vote with the full knowledge of what the effect would be was another question; but with respect to the matter of fact, he believed that no man would be bold enough to dispute the accuracy of his statement. Then the question arose, whether they could alter the original resolutions without being guilty of great irregularity in their proceedings. He said that they could not; but if their opinion was different, and they were determined to act on that opinion, the responsibility must rest with themselves. He wished however the Proprietors to understand, that if they were not contented with the original resolutions, they would have an opportunity of expressing their dissatisfaction.

An hon. *Proprietor* denied that any conclusion could be arrived at, respecting the opinions of the Proprietors, from the result of the yesterday's ballot. (*Cries of chair, and order!*)

The *Chairman* wished the proceedings of the Court to be conducted with regularity. Mr. Hume's amendment had been read by the Clerk, and he had now to put that question: "Whether this court was prepared to receive the amendment moved by Mr. Hume, and seconded by Mr. Rigby," a course quite at variance with the proceedings of this Court?

An hon. *Proprietor* said, that he approved of Mr. Jackson's resolution; but he approved in a greater degree of Mr. Hume's. He had voted against the amendment put last night for the purpose of supporting Mr. Hume's motion, and he now found himself precluded from entertaining it. Was it right that the opinions of the proprietors should be suppressed in consequence of a mere matter of form? (*hear, hear!*) He would not at that period of the discussion enter into any lengthened statement to disprove the inferences which Sir J. Malcolm had drawn from the most undeniable premises; but he begged leave to notice one of that gallant general's observations. The gallant general said, "It is not reasonable that the Company's assets, commercial and territorial, with all their possessions and rights, shall

be assigned to the crown on behalf of the territorial government of India, in exchange, as is proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, for an annuity of 10½ per cent. for forty years, payable in England out of the territorial revenues, and redeemable at the end of that period, at the rate of £100 for every £5. 5s. of annuity." In this opinion he entirely agreed with the gallant general; but then the gallant general recommended them to accede to the proposition on certain conditions, which gave the proprietors no security at all. Their dividends were to be placed on the territorial revenue of India, which would not produce one farthing to them if the country were mismanaged. He looked upon this security as mere moonshine. (*hear!*) He wanted a *quid pro quo*; and he could not consent to the proposition that they should surrender up, not only their rights and privileges, but all their commercial assets and the whole of their lands and goods. If they gave up their exclusive trade with China, why might they not be permitted to join the commerce carried on by the rest of his Majesty's subjects? They were told that they should have the government of India, and that the character of merchants was inconsistent with that of sovereigns. Now he did not care two straws about the government of India; and if they must answer the propositions of Mr. Charles Grant in the affirmative, or have worse terms imposed on them, he for one would rather lose his stock altogether. He was content to suffer the horrors of martyrdom, rather than turn renegade to his opinions. If the Ministers were determined to take their property let them do so, but do not let the proprietors consent to its surrender without receiving adequate security; and he, as an individual proprietor, would take the sense of the court upon this point—whether the proprietors would allow their property to be taken from them, and their opinions smothered, by any sort of management or manœuvre?

Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, M.P. rose to speak to a point of form, and not to follow the hon. proprietor who had just sat down through the observations he had made. He thought it was of great importance that the difficulty which had been raised respecting the right which Mr. Hume, in point of form,

had to have his amendment put should be removed: because he was sure that the public would not be satisfied if it appeared to them that the proprietors were not allowed an opportunity of coming to a decision on every proposition submitted to them. (*hear, hear!*) It would be unbecoming in him to give any opinion on the practice of that court in the presence of his hon. friend the Chairman, who was much more able than himself to inform the proprietors what was the accustomed mode of conducting their proceedings; but at the same time it was of extreme consequence that the difficulty he had mentioned should be got over. He would therefore state (without referring to the *Mirror of Parliament*) what his understanding was of the opinion of the House of Commons. What was the nature of the case at present before the court? An amendment had been moved to the resolutions proposed by Sir J. Malcolm, that all the words in the original motion after the word "that," be omitted; and upon that the Chairman had put the question, that all the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question. Those who were in favour of the amendment would meet the question with a negative; while on the other hand those who were against that amendment, and desirous of carrying another, might vote for the original question. It was a natural point to bear in mind that nothing had passed in the affirmative except the mere form of the question; and that resolving that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question was not resolving that they should stand part of the decision of the court. (*hear, hear!*) The effect of the decision which had been come to by the court was, that the resolutions of Sir J. Malcolm, divested of the amendment, should again be put, and that they were to stand in exactly the same position as when they were originally proposed. (*hear, hear!*) He was but a young member of Parliament, and a still younger member of the Court of Directors, and he therefore gave his opinion with great diffidence; but it appeared to him of incalculable importance that the forms of the court should not preclude them from coming to a decision on any proposition which might be submitted to them. (*hear, hear!*) According to the vote of the court

the question stood in its original form, and he considered that it was competent for any proprietor to move an amendment to it. (*hear, hear!*) Indeed if a contrary course were adopted, it would prevent the proprietors—who viewed this great question in different lights, each considering his own plan of vital importance—from coming to a decision on more than one proposition. If the putting of one amendment was to preclude the putting of any more, it would become a race for the priority of amendments, and the person who was lucky enough to be the first would have the power of saying to the court, “You must either take my amendment or none at all.” (*hear, hear!*) He did not presume to state that was the practice of that court, but he thought a mode ought to be found out by which the sense of the proprietors might be taken on every one of the propositions submitted to them. (*hear, hear!*) With respect to the merits of the two sets of resolutions, he would not express his opinion, further than by saying, that if they were put to the vote he should support Sir J. Malcolm’s resolutions in preference to those of Mr. Hume.

Captain Gowan considered that the hon. director who had just spoken had taken a plain common-sense view of the question. He confessed that he had felt great indignation at seeing the rules of that court brought forward to prevent the important resolutions moved by Mr. Hume from being put. If any such practice as that stated by the hon. Chairman did exist, he thought it would be “more honoured in the breach than in the observance.” He hoped it would not go forth to the world that they were shackled by idle technicalities, and allowed themselves to be choused out of their rights in deference to a mere matter of form. (*hear, hear!*) Such being his opinion, he was delighted to hear the statement which had been made by the hon. director who last spoke.

Mr. Goldsmid thought it was not fair to charge their hon. Chairman with acting partially. He for one was determined, after hearing the excellent speech delivered by the hon. Chairman yesterday, to pin his faith by the Court of Directors; and he thought that full justice would be done the proprietors if they only left

the matter in the hands of the directors.

The *Chairman* said, he would submit a question to the court which would have the effect of clearing the ground before them; it was for the proprietors to decide whether or not they would receive Mr. Hume’s amendment. He did not mean to dictate which was the best course to pursue, all he knew was that he had not the option of acting otherwise than he had. He must abide by the forms of the court as he found them established, but he had no objection to the proprietors laying down a different rule of conduct; and he should therefore take their sense as to the mode of proceeding to be adopted. (*hear, hear!*) He trusted, therefore, that those charges which had been made against him, of acting with unfairness, and being influenced by a desire to smuggle the resolutions through the court, would be retracted. (*hear, hear!*) If he did not possess the confidence of the court, he had no business there. (*hear, hear!*) He would now submit the following question to their decision:—“Whether that court was prepared to receive the amendment moved by Mr. Hume and seconded by Mr. Rigby, a course quite at variance with the proceedings of this court.”

Sir C. Forbes inquired whether the motion was seconded?

The *Deputy Chairman* said, that he seconded it.

Sir C. Forbes said that he had then a right to speak upon it, and he would exercise that right. He perfectly concurred in every sentiment which had been so clearly expressed by the hon. member for Middlesex, the hon. proprietor on the right, and by the hon. director who spoke a short time ago with regard to the order of their proceeding, and he did contend that they had properly explained the view which the court ought to take of this question. (*hear, hear!*) Seeing what was the general feeling of the court, he scarcely thought it necessary to add anything to what had been already stated, but he would with the permission of the proprietors put the following case to the court. Allusion had been made by the hon. proprietor on his right to the mode of proceeding in parliament with respect to the address in answer to the King’s speech; now he would suppose this

case, that ministers were anxious to have this address passed in the very words in which it was framed; it would only be necessary for them to get one of their supporters to move, immediately upon the address being read, that all the words after the word "that," be left out for the purpose of inserting something so preposterous and absurd that the whole house would burst out in one universal expression of dissent; he took it for granted, however, that some person would be found to second the amendment, and putting the question to the vote, what would be the consequence if the doctrine laid down by the hon. Chairman was correct? The house would of course reject an amendment of so extravagant a nature as that he had imagined, and the speaker would rise and say, "Now, gentlemen, you have only to decide whether you will or will not adopt the address; you have shut the door against every possible amendment, and the only choice left you is either to take or reject the address." (*hear, hear!*) This would be the effect of acting in accordance with the extraordinary rule laid down by the hon. Chairman—a rule which he would take the liberty of designating, not a rule of order but of disorder. He trusted however that the court would not submit to be governed by such a rule, and that every proprietor would have an opportunity of stating his opinions as often and as fully as possible on the important subject under consideration. (*hear, hear!*) He hoped it would not go forth to the public that the proprietors were placed in such a situation that they were compelled to stultify themselves by adopting Sir J. Malcolm's resolutions, which had been shewn to be inconsistent with each other, and which he believed to be unsatisfactory to the proprietors generally. (*hear, hear!*) He should therefore give his support to the reception of Mr. Hume's amendment, and he could not sit down without thanking that hon. proprietor for his attendance in the court yesterday. (*hear, hear!*) His able speech had done great good to the cause generally, and more especially to the people of India, and he only regretted that the hon. proprietor did not make his appearance among them sooner. However greatly his and the hon. proprietor's opinions differed on general

politics, they had never disagreed on any question connected with India. With respect to matters affecting that country they had always gone hand in hand for the good of the people. The hon. member for Middlesex had often said to him in the House of Commons, "I wish you were as good a reformer for England as for India;" to which observation he (Sir Chas. Forbes) had always replied, that India required reform, but he saw no occasion for it in England. (*hear, and laughter*).

Mr. *Weeding* was quite sure that the question proposed by the hon. Chairman was intended to clear the way for a compliance with the wishes of the court; but he hoped that those words in the latter part of the motion, which took away all the grace of concession, would be omitted.

The *Chairman* said, that his wish was to know what the rule of proceeding was to be in future; and the best way for him to come to an understanding on this point, was to put the question in the way he originally proposed.

Mr. *Rigby* concurred in the hon. proprietor's objection to the introduction of the words "a course quite at variance with the proceedings of this court."

The *Chairman* said, that the introduction of those words was necessary for his own justification.

Sir *H. J. Brydges* rose to make a remark, and not a speech. He had attended every day in that court from the beginning of the present debates, and he had endeavoured to watch as closely as possible the disposition of the court on each day. On his conscience he believed, that when Sir J. Malcolm's resolutions were put, a great many gentlemen in that court did not understand the effect of the vote which they gave on that occasion. (*hear, hear!*) The hon. Deputy Chairman had stated in his speech that he did not know whether the court understood the effect of their vote on Sir J. Malcolm's resolutions. If that was the case, he put it to the gentlemen behind the bar whether, on an occasion like the present, forms should not give way to the general wish of the proprietors? (*hear, hear!*) He had heard with great sorrow expressions applied to the hon. Chairman, such as he did not certainly deserve. (*hear, hear!*) He would not

give way to language of that sort; but he submitted whether, if only one gentleman should declare that he did not understand what the effect of the vote he gave last night would be, it would not be expedient to put the resolutions again. (*hear, hear!*)

The *Deputy Chairman*, in explanation, said, that he had stated, as a matter of fact, what the decision was which the court came to yesterday, but he had given no opinion as to whether the court were or were not aware of its effect.

Dr. *Gilchrist* rose to address the court, but was met by loud cries of "order!"

Mr. *R. Jackson* submitted that the hon. proprietor was strictly in order. A question had been put from the chair, and the hon. proprietor had a perfect right to speak on it.

Dr. *Gilchrist* again rose. He begun by observing, that two magnificent objects had been for a long time before the eyes of the court; one was a stalking-horse, introduced by Sir J. Malcolm in the shape of resolutions, and the other—

[Here the hon. proprietor was interrupted by

The *Deputy Chairman*, who stated that he rose to speak to order.

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I insist on addressing my fellow proprietors." (*Order, order!*)

The *Deputy Chairman* begged to assure the hon. proprietor that he had no wish to prevent his being heard at the proper time. His object in rising was to direct the hon. proprietor's attention to the question now before the court: "whether or not they were prepared to entertain the amendment proposed by Mr. Hume." If that was carried in the affirmative, the hon. proprietor would then be strictly in order, in making any comments upon the nature of the resolutions which had been submitted to them.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, his observations would be strictly confined to the question before them. He repeated that two grand objects had been placed before the court for some time. There were the stalking-horse brought in by the gallant general, Sir J. Malcolm, and the belligerent steed mounted by the Right Hon. Charles Grant. (*laughter.*) He, however, as an honest Radical, and a true Trojan, would reject the gift that was offered

him, and he would advise the court to do the same—

"———Equo ne credite, Tuecri,
Quicquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

He admitted that great ability was displayed in those resolutions, but he could not make one part tally with the other; and he did not think that it was treating the court with common decency to say, that the vote come to on a question submitted to the court at six o'clock last night precluded them from entertaining any other proposition but the gallant general's. He had drawn up a set of resolutions, which he would take the liberty of reading to the court. (*hear, and laughter.*) They were as follows:

"1. This General Court of East-India Proprietors, considering it an axiom in every science, policy, or art, that two instruments never should be substituted for one when this by itself is equally efficient, they hereby solemnly declare their firm and conscientious belief, that, through the present reformed Parliament, any ministry and an East-Indian secretary of state alone, all *bona fide* responsible to the representatives of the British nation, this court can, with safety to every person concerned both at home and abroad, and with credit and honour to the King's Government, efficaciously conduct their own civil, military, naval, commercial, or all other miscellaneous affairs in future, without the smallest interference or control of any superfluous board whatever, which would now be at best a useless *imperium in imperio*, productive of needless expense, delay, and altercation, without the existence of one solitary advantage to the state in general, to the welfare of the East-India Company, to our fellow-citizens in British India, to those in the United Kingdom, or in any one of its colonial dependencies in particular. That this General Court be previously invested with adequate powers to elect their own directors, nominate their several governors, whether general or subordinate, commanders-in-chief, and to recall, when deemed absolutely necessary, such of them as they cannot trust, after trial, with the subsequent management of the Company's interests in Hindoostan.

"2. That a petition, signed by the whole body of proprietors, be forthwith presented to the Imperial Parliament, respectfully soliciting the immediate preparation of an Act which shall virtually comprise the foregoing resolutions, and such other stipulations as they, in their deliberate capacity, may from time to time conceive essential to the common weal of his Majesty's territories, not only in India but in every portion of the globe.

"3. That, as an act of justice to the owners of all the large ships hitherto expressly built for carrying on the exclusive trade to China, and still in a state of navigable existence, this general court, as representing the whole United Company of Merchants trading to India, shall enjoy, for a limited period, the fair and free competition with every other private trader in the China trade for tea, and every lucrative commodity produced in that distant country, but without the smallest vestige of privilege beyond what all their contemporary competitors and rivals in the proposed commerce shall acquire in the legitimate prosecution of their several mercantile pursuits."

If those resolutions did not speak for themselves, he was too much exhausted by long sitting, and by the effects of the prevailing influenza, to say any thing in their favour. He left them to stand on their own merits. If the proprietors thought fit, let them be approved; if not, let them

be scouted out of court as the propositions of a tag-rag and bob-tail radical. (*laughter.*)

The *Chairman* said that the hon. gentleman's resolutions could not be received at that time, but that they would be dealt with when the proper time arrived.

Mr. *Weeding* wished to know whether the motion put by the *Chairman* was confined solely to Mr. Hume's amendment, or whether, in the event of that amendment being rejected, other amendments might be moved?

The *Chairman* said that his conduct in future should be regulated by the decision which the court might come to on the question he had proposed to them.

The question was then put "whether the court was prepared to receive the amendment proposed by Mr. Hume, and seconded by Mr. Rigby;" (the concluding words of the motion as originally proposed having been struck out by the *Chairman*), and carried unanimously in the affirmative, *amidst loud cries of hear!*

The question was then put by the *Chairman*, that all the words in the original resolutions after the word "that" be omitted, for the purpose of inserting Mr. Hume's amendment.

Mr. *Chapman*, M. P. then rose. He said that he believed he had been a proprietor of East-India Stock ever since their hon. *Chairman* took his place within the bar; and as he had not trespassed on the time of the court before, he hoped that while he addressed a few observations to them on the great and important subject under consideration he should meet with their indulgence. (*hear, hear!*) He could not help thinking that there was something ambiguous in the first resolution proposed by Mr. Hume. The hon. member for Middlesex said he was willing to relinquish their exclusive trade to China; so was he (Mr. *Chapman*), and he had long thought that the directors would have acted with better policy if they allowed the merchants of this country to trade with China, in the same way that the Americans did. He was quite willing to permit the merchants of Liverpool, or Glasgow, or any other place, to trade with China jointly with that Company; and on the other hand, he never could consent, as a member of the Company, to surrender the right they possessed

as a commercial body to carry on trade jointly with private merchants. (*hear, hear!*) Why were they asked to relinquish this right? Was it because they had no factory in China, and no ships capable of bringing tea to this country? (*hear, hear!*) Was it because they had no warehouses in which to deposit it? In fine, was it because the trade was a losing one? (*hear, hear!*) He had not merely his own interest in view, but the interest of the proprietors of East-India Stock at large, when he advised them not to relinquish their commercial rights. (*hear, hear!*) He would not enter into a discussion of the question respecting the Indian territory, on that subject he should probably have an opportunity of recording his sentiments in another place; but he would tell them that it must be a bold minister to propose, and an extraordinary parliament to consent, to invest in the minister of the crown the territorial government of India. (*hear, hear!*) He would not occupy the time of the court by discussing that question; but he asked why they should be so eager and anxious to relinquish their right to trade, when they had large establishments and every means at their disposal to carry it on. He would also put this question to the people of England, whether they would not like to see a competition between the Company and the private trader, so that the consumer might have the opportunity of dealing with that party from which he got the best article at the cheapest rate? If such a measure as the plan of the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control had been proposed years ago, at the time when the defeat of the French Admiral by the Company's fleet unassisted by the ships of the line, added so much glory to this country and reflected so much lustre on the Company, how would it have been treated? From the parliament to the people it would have been scouted with indignation. (*hear, hear!*) The whole city of London would have been up in arms against it, and would have opposed with all their might a proposition to take from the Company a trade which supplied them with the means of protecting the country in time of war. (*hear, hear!*) Yet there seemed now a great anxiety in some quarters of the court to relinquish this

trade but he entreated the proprietors, whatever they might think fit to do with respect to the territorial possessions, not to let the directors, for the sake of becoming twenty-four deputy lieutenants for the government of India, give up that for which they were originally destined, the management of the commercial concerns of the East-India Company. (*hear, hear!*) He was sorry to trespass so long on the attention of the court, but knowing the value of that trade, and the number of ships engaged in it, he did think that to extinguish it at once would be a sort of *felo de se* which he could not contemplate without fear. He would not object to a free and open competition, but let not the court give the persons they admitted into that trade the power of driving them out of it. They ought not to be influenced by the declaration—the *sic volo*—of the President of the Board of Control, or he should more properly say, the *sic volo* of Mr. McCulloch, for it was that gentleman who said in his Dictionary of Commerce, that it was inconsistent for the Company to go with the sword in one hand and the ledger in the other. There might be some truth in this as far as regarded India, but he entreated the proprietors not to give up on light grounds their right to trade with China.

Mr. Reeves was surprised at the delusion which pervaded the minds of the people of this country with regard to the trade with China. They were led to suppose that the participation in that trade would be a boon, but in his mind it would prove anything but a boon to those who engaged in it. He would not take up the time of the court with any discussion on the question of the remittance from China, but, admitting that the public might derive some advantages from the opening of the trade, he would proceed to consider whether those advantages were not counterbalanced by disadvantages. A great deal of mis-statement upon this subject had appeared in different pamphlets and newspapers; and in a paper laid before the Houses of Parliament an account was given of the price of tea in Hamburgh, which was likely to lead to false conclusions. The tea could not have been purchased in Canton at the price there stated, and therefore if it had been

sold at Hamburgh at that rate it must have been sold at a great loss. A statement had also been made which had had some weight in the country. It was made by persons who had taken the trouble to go through an examination of the Company's sales, and compare the prices at which they were sold with the prices at which they were bought; and because they found that sometimes the teas bought for the highest prices sold for the lowest, while those bought for the lowest prices sold for the highest, they came to the conclusion that the Company purchased their teas at too dear a rate. It was also said that the green teas were dried on copper plates; nothing could appear more ridiculous than this statement, to those persons who were acquainted with the customs of China. By the penal laws of that country, none of the inhabitants were allowed to keep copper in their houses. Another statement was, that Russia carried on a trade with China next in magnitude to the Company's. It had been represented that Russia imported 25,500,000 lbs. of tea. This was the statement made before the House of Commons; but it appeared to him to be a great mistake, and that from some cause or other, twenty-five millions of pounds had been put down instead of five millions. (*hear, hear!*) It had been argued that the teas of Russia must be better, on account of the proximity of that country to China. Now how stood the facts on this point. The teas of the Company went direct from the boat into the ship, and were never afterwards disturbed until their arrival in this country; on the other hand, the teas purchased by Russia were carried fourteen days by one conveyance, then they were transmitted on the backs of mules for eight days; they were next carried forty days by camels; and after all that, they had to be carried to the Russian merchants. Russia purchased nothing but Pekoe tea, a sort of tea which, if the people of this country would give money enough for it, the Company would bring home fast enough. There was one point with respect to which he need not say one word, because he had never heard that there was any dispute about it; and that was the certainty and regularity secured to the country by the Company in the supply of tea. Would the public, then, enjoy equal advantages from the opening of

the trade? Could the Government compel private-traders to bring tea to this country, and compel them to sell it also? (*hear, hear!*) The Company not only maintained a good supply of tea, but they also imported qualities of different kinds, suited to the consumption of the country. They had a security for the purity of the quality, for the inspectors at China would not allow anything to escape their observation. (*cries of question!*) He contended that he was speaking to the question. It concerned all the country to know what the nature of the trade was which they were about to give up. (*hear, hear!*) He would undertake to say, that the private merchant, let him have the advantage he derived, let him have all the property, the means, and the character of the Company to go upon, would not, however, conduct the trade so well as the Company. It was a principle of commerce to make the greatest profit upon the smallest capital, and therefore the private traders would be all seeking after that particular kind of tea which gave the greatest profit. The consequence of this would be, that the tea would be run up to a very high price. (*question, question!*)

Mr. Mackinnon considered that the hon. proprietor was speaking strictly to order, and that his statement was highly important. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. Reeves continued.—A gallant officer on the other side of the court (Capt. Gowan) had alluded to some transactions in which a particular Hong merchant had been engaged. Now he (Mr. Rees) had good reason to believe, that the Hong merchant alluded to had transacted no business for the last two years. He understood the gallant officer to say, the time he last received advices from Canton, the number of American ships at that place was thirteen. He had received letters of a later date, which state the number of American ships to be nearer fifty. And what had been the consequence of this increase? The price of Hyson tea had risen from thirty-two taels to fifty taels. (*hear, hear!*) What then, he asked, would be the effect of fifty British ships arriving at Canton? (*hear, hear!*) He contended that the Company's monopoly, as it was termed; was attended by the most beneficial results; it acted as a fly-wheel, by which the motion of a vast and complex machine was regulated.

The Company had already a large stock of tea on hand; and in case of the prices rising, they might leave the market to find its level, and in the mean time have recourse to the stock in their possession. If, on the other hand, there was a likelihood of the market being overstocked, they were at liberty to purchase the tea at moderate prices, and thus enable the merchant to go back and manufacture more. (*hear, hear!*) How an arrangement, which had the effect of giving teas to the consumer in this country, could be fairly called a monopoly, he was at a loss to conceive. (*hear, hear!*) But there was another circumstance, in the consideration of which the public were greatly interested, and that was, how the deficiency in the duty, at present amounting to £3,400,000, which was likely to occur on the opening of the trade, was to be made up. Would the Government place an *ad valorem* duty? If this was done, how easy it would be for the private traders to run down the price of tea, by bringing the whole to market all on one day, and defeat the Government by putting the difference in their own pockets. (*hear, hear!*) If they should propose a graduated duty, where would they draw the line? Hyson would then have to pay one amount of duty, and other teas would be rated at different amounts. But the court might form some idea of forming a scale of duties, when they recollected that souchong, congo, and pekoe were all teas that came from one plant, but at different states. (*hear!*) But it was not an unimportant thing to consider the state of that country, in the mode of trading with which so great a change was proposed to be effected. The condition of China had no parallel in any other part of the world, and those principles of commerce which regulated the conduct of all other nations, possessed no influence upon people of that country. (*hear, hear!*) If they looked to the accounts furnished by those who first visited that empire, they would find that the state of China at that time did not differ from the condition in which it was at the present day. (*hear, hear!*) It was then ruled by a young and enlightened king, who employed the European adventurers in surveying the country and other works; and there could be no doubt that if they had taken the pains

to diffuse a knowledge of the Christian religion, and to circulate the Holy Bible among the natives, some change in the administration, and some amelioration in the morals of the people, would ere now have taken place. But they attempted secular power, and they were driven out of the country; and China had been sealed against Europeans ever since. (*hear, hear!*) Nothing was left undone by the natives to shew their contempt of foreigners. Placards were posted almost on the walls of their factory at Canton, charging them with the commission of crimes, which none but the miscreants who were themselves guilty of them would have had the shamelessness to mention. The very children of the country were taught to assail their ears and eyes with expressions and actions of the most insulting nature. He would now take a view of that nation in its commercial character, and what a picture was presented to his sight! He saw the people subjected to the most varying and fluctuating taxation—at one time the exportation of an article entirely prohibited; in a short time afterwards allowed, on the payment of a duty which one day was high, and the next day low. He saw the natives importing lead and carrying it past their own mines, which the jealousy of their government would not allow them to work; he found, too, that though possessing silver mines, they were indebted to foreigners for their circulating medium, and that they disposed of their own pure silver at a discount, in exchange for dollars at a premium. (*hear, hear!*) Was there another nation on the face of the earth like China, and could they make any calculations with regard to it, founded on the habits and practices of other countries? (*hear, hear!*) It had been said that this empire was open to the reception of our manufactures, and that the trade with it might be greatly extended. A ship had lately gone up eastwards, but did it open any new ports for British commerce? So far from it, that the Mandarins were dismissed because they did not drive the ship away as soon as it appeared. He contended that all that could be done had been done by that Company. (*hear, hear!*) But no one could tell how the Chinese government would act. In 1813 the Company adopted

a plan to lessen the expense of conveyance, and saved £40,000 in a short period; but an edict of the Emperor was soon after issued, and their plan was abolished. (*hear, hear!*) It had been asked whether the question of the termination of the Company's charter had not been considered by the merchants in China? Undoubtedly it had, and they expected some change to take place, but not such a sweeping one as that which had been proposed. (*hear, hear!*) The Hong merchants were retiring from trade as from a coming storm. (*hear, hear!*) He begged the court to consider well the consequences which would follow from the indiscriminate resort of strangers to Canton, in the very first year of the opening of the trade. Was it not possible that in the very first year some accident should occur to subject an indiscreet or unprotected European to the strange laws of homicide, which the Chinese were most rigid in enforcing? (*hear, hear!*) He could relate an anecdote almost incredible, which would prove the danger strangers were liable to in that country. As one of their ships was moving along, followed by a Chinese boat, the midshipman threw a log overboard, and he was instantly accused of having killed one of the boat's crew. The captain of the ship, with wonderful presence of mind, ordered the whole of the company to be seized, and on being taken before the Chinese authorities their number was found to be complete, and the charge therefore proved to be false; but had it not been for the prompt conduct of the captain of the ship, that occurrence might have led to the stoppage of the whole of their trade with China. (*hear, hear!*) Such were the sort of risks that would be run the first year an open trade was established, and instead of proving a source of wealth and prosperity to those engaged in it, he was greatly afraid it would turn out a most ruinous speculation. (*hear, hear!*)

Sir Robert Campbell regretted that the China trade should be thrown open; but the public opinion on this subject had been so decidedly expressed, that he considered it to be quite impossible for his Majesty's present Government, or for that which had preceded it, to preserve to the Company the exclusive privilege of fur-

nishing Great Britain with tea. He regretted it, not only because he was sure that the public would be lamentably disappointed in the result, but because the Company would be deprived of a sure and beneficial mode of remitting, through China, the sums necessary for the political disbursements in this country, and India would be deprived of the benefits of the surplus commercial profits which had heretofore, in some degree, lightened her burthens, and, *pro tanto*, compensated for the tribute which she annually paid to this country. It had been contended by some gentlemen, whose opinions were entitled to great respect, that the Company, although deprived of their exclusive privileges, might prosecute the China trade with every probability of success. He (Sir Robert Campbell) was not of that opinion. He was not insensible to the advantages which the Company possessed in their large capital; their established reputation, the confidence reposed in them by the Chinese, the result of long dealing and intimate intercourse, nor to the further advantage they had in their well-trained servants, and fitly adapted machinery for carrying on the trade; notwithstanding which, he could not recommend to the proprietors to enter into a competition with the private trader: he thought the consequences would be ruinous to both. He was of opinion that the public would never be supplied so well, perhaps not so cheaply, with tea under the change of system as they had been by the Company. (*hear!*) That article might be obtained at lower prices, but the quality would be deteriorated. He considered that the market would be subject to great fluctuations, sometimes to a glut, at others to a scarcity; and he thought it possible, considering the peculiarity of the Chinese character, that the trade might be lost altogether. He regretted the opening of the trade also, inasmuch as it would put to hazard a large revenue collected at a very trifling expense. (*hear!*) But regrets were unavailing, the public were resolved on making the experiment, and he feared that it would not be long before they discovered their error; but, however soon, it would then be too late to repair it. He (Sir Robert Campbell) wished that his Majesty's Ministers had acceded to the proposition of the Court for a

reasonable guarantee fund, not only for the redemption of the annuity to be granted to the proprietors when the term of the annuity should cease, but also for the payment of the dividends in the event of the Indian revenue becoming, from whatever cause, inadequate to the claims upon it. He thought after all that the Company had achieved, and considering the sacrifices they were called upon to make, that this might have been conceded to them. (*hear!*) For his own part, however, he would be disposed to incur the risk of receiving his dividends from the revenues of India, rather than see the government of that country pass into other hands, as must necessarily be the case if the Company utterly rejected the proposal of his Majesty's Ministers, and insisted on such a guarantee in the government funds of this country as would render the receipt of their annuity entirely independent of the revenue of India. In fact, if such were to be the case, there could be no identity of interests between the governors and the governed, and the political administration of the affairs of India might as well be transferred to the South Sea House. He thought that the President of the Board of Control had, in the course of the debate, been harshly and unjustly dealt with. He had been accused of a disposition to rob the Company of their property, because he had stated that in the event of a final settlement of accounts, many questions might arise as to the liability of the Company's commercial assets, which it would be necessary to enquire into; that to whatever tribunal the enquiry might be referred, it would be of doubtful issue, and could not, from the complicated nature of the accounts, fail of consuming much time. If these were the sentiments of Mr. Grant, as they unquestionably were, he was right in fairly stating them. If Mr. Grant, instead of avowing these sentiments when he proposed a compromise, had concealed them, and had merely offered a compromise without assigning his reasons for doing so, and had suffered the Company to believe that there was no question to be raised as to their right to what they claimed as their property, he might justly be accused of want of candour. He took that opportunity of stating, that from his intercourse with Mr. Grant, he

was impressed with the highest respect for his character; he considered him a most honourable man, fair and liberal, and most anxious to do that which seemed to him right.

Sir C. *Forbes* asked, if the assets of the Company were to be questioned, where would his Majesty's Government find the means (pending the investigation) of discharging the pecuniary obligations with regard to India which would devolve upon them.

Sir *Robert Campbell* replied, that it would be the business of his Majesty's Government, in such an event, to provide the requisite funds, and that he did not contemplate any difficulty in their being able to raise money on Exchequer bills, payable out of the revenues of India. Many gentlemen had contended, and an honourable and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) more particularly had insisted, that the commercial assets claimed by the Company were their *undoubted property*. He (Sir Robert Campbell) did not mean to deny that this was the case: but it must be recollected that his Majesty's Ministers had stated that, in the event of the terms of the proposed compromise being rejected, it would be necessary to investigate the validity of the Company's claims. An hon. Director (Mr. Tucker) whose dissent is now before the proprietors, had said that it was a mockery to refer widows, minors, and others to the India revenues for their dividends; but how much more of mockery was it to refer those persons to a long, if not an interminable litigation, when the first step to be taken would be to impound the Company's property, and when, as observed by Mr. Grant:

"The blow once struck, the sequel will be marked by increasing mischief. Such inquiries, it is well known, are usually protracted far beyond the estimated time; in the given case, the examination must extend back through transactions of nearly a century, and must apply to property both in India and in England, and afloat, and as to a great portion of it placed under very peculiar circumstances. In the interim the charter expires—the China monopoly is at an end—and in what situation, it may be asked, are the East-India stockholders? From what funds are the dividends to be paid?"

To refer widows and orphans to such a contingency for their means of subsistence, would indeed (said the

hon. baronet) be a cruel mockery. It might be supposed from what he (Sir Robert Campbell) had stated, and from the difficulties and dangers which he thought it his duty to point out as likely to attend the rejection on their part of the plan proposed by Government, that he was desirous the Company should at once close with the proposals of Ministers, and accept them without change or modification: this was not the case. He was of opinion, that after all that the Company had achieved (for it was unquestionably to their enterprize and exertions that Great Britain owed the sovereignty of India), after all the sacrifices they were called upon to make, and considering the rights they were required to surrender, they were entitled to expect that such measures would be adopted for the punctual payment of their dividends, as would place them beyond the reach of any of those contingencies which might affect remittances from India, and to a guarantee fund for the redemption of their annuity at the stipulated rate, whensoever the connection between the East-India Company and the territory of India should cease. (*hear!*) Adverting to the minute of the hon. Director to which he had alluded, and which he thought it the more particularly necessary to notice, because every thing emanating from the talented and experienced writer was entitled to great respect, and would be received as an authority of no ordinary value; one of the matters to which it referred was, the obligation on the part of the Company to keep up a certain stock of tea, on which the hon. Director observed:

"We have retained and kept up this very large stock under what has always appeared to me a very doubtful construction of the Act of Parliament; but even if the obligation upon us did not extend so far, the court can fairly plead consideration for the British consumer as their justification; for while we were entrusted with the exclusive privilege of supplying his wants, it was incumbent upon us to supply them liberally."

Now he (Sir Robert Campbell) said, that the having done more than it was incumbent upon us to do, would have had the effect of increasing the upset price of teas, an object which was sought to be established by the late Mr. Huskisson, who, after the most minute scrutiny, was satisfied that the

Company conformed literally to the spirit of the act, neither doing more than their duty, which would have enhanced the price of tea to the public, nor less, which would have had the same effect by furnishing an inadequate supply.—Another object to which the hon. Director had particularly adverted was the loss which would be sustained by the winding up of the Company's silk concerns in India, and the apprehension he entertained that that valuable branch of commerce, which entered so largely into the manufactures of this country, would, if not altogether lost, be materially deteriorated. He did not deny that, on the sudden closing of such extensive concerns, loss would ensue; but he could not doubt that European industry and enterprise would prosecute the trade while it was worth prosecuting; and when that ceased to be the case, it could no longer, on any acknowledged mercantile principle, be desirable that it should be carried on.—He now came to those parts of the hon. Director's dissent to which he attached the greatest importance: these were, the state of the Indian revenues, and the stability of our dominion over that country. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Tucker) questions the sufficiency of the one, and more than insinuates doubts of the stability of the other; the hon. gentleman however observes:

“That Indian security is highly appreciated by the native capitalist and by Europeans residing on the spot is quite certain, and that an annuity payable out of the Indian revenue would be for some time negotiable, and perhaps very acceptable to the money-market speculators in this country and on the Continent, may also be admitted; but that such an annuity could with propriety be offered to the proprietors of East-India stock, in exchange for the large commercial capital which belongs to them, I cannot for one moment allow.”

Now he (Sir R. Campbell) would submit, that the native capitalists, who are quite as much alive to their own interests as any set of men can be, and the intelligent European residents on the spot, whose property is so largely invested in Company's paper, must be quite as competent judges of the value of the security as the hon. Director, at this remote distance, can possibly be; but the best proof of the estimation in which the security is held, is the high price which Com-

pany's paper bears in the India market. The hon. Director (Mr. Tucker) went on to say:

“That it would be an absolute mockery to tender to widows and minors, to trustees and other parties, whose funds are locked up in our stock, an annuity which they cannot realize, and which the Indian Government may find it difficult to pay even for a short term of years.”

He (Sir Robert Campbell) would only refer to the present price of East-India stock, as the most satisfactory refutation of the hon. Director's assertion, that stock, which not long since was under £200, is now in demand at £230, being thirty per cent. above the price fixed for the redemption of the annuity. The hon. Director (Mr. Tucker) proceeded to say:

“When I submitted to the British public a short digest of the finances of India brought down to the year 1822-23, nothing could well be more prosperous than our situation. We had a gross revenue of about twenty-two millions; the Indian surplus amounted to about two millions per annum, affording a net surplus of half-a million sterling, after providing for the payment of territorial charges in this country. The public debt bearing interest amounted to thirty-one millions; but we had in our treasuries above ten millions in specie and bullion, of which from three to four millions were applicable to the immediate reduction of the local debt. I contemplated this picture at the time with infinite satisfaction I own; but how different is the present aspect of our affairs! The fatal Burmese war undermined the very foundation of our financial prosperity; our treasure has been exhausted, and our debt has been increased from £31,623,700 to £41,801,308. No surplus revenue has been realized sufficient to defray the territorial charges; and from the best view which I can take prospectively of our finances, I entertain serious apprehension with respect to the practicability of our obtaining from India, even during a period of peace, a clear annual surplus sufficient to provide for the territorial disbursement in this country, augmented as it will be by the annuity of £630,000. For this opinion I am bound to state my reasons. The Indian surplus for the year 1830-31, after a peace of six years' duration, and after a careful and unsparing reform of the public establishments, is stated at £1,799,633, and the home charge to be defrayed from this surplus amounts in the same year to £1,473,565; but have we any reasonable ground of confidence that the revenue can be maintained on its present scale? I fear not; the land revenue

of Fort St. George and Bombay is falling off, and, in my opinion, it will continue to decrease while we continue to uphold in that territory the existing system of revenue administration."

Sir R. Campbell would observe in reply to the foregoing statement, that at the time the digest referred to by the hon. director was written, we were actually engaged in the Burmese war, and the following extract from that digest will shew that with a knowledge of that fact, and well aware of the expense which that war would necessarily entail, the hon. director (Mr. Tucker) did by no means look with so desponding an eye to the resources of India as he now does. In that digest the hon. director observes :

"Should then the contest be prolonged to a second year the extraordinary expenditure will not probably fall short of five millions sterling, and instead of extinguishing debt in the present year 1824-25, to the amount of three millions, as contemplated, we shall probably add to the public debt of India in the course of 1825-26 the sum of one million, while the territorial account abroad and at home will be deteriorated in the sum of four millions sterling. Although this unexpected event will for a time derange all our calculations with respect to the future. I hope that the statements and explanations which I have presented will have satisfied the reader, that the gloomy picture drawn by Mr. Say, does not in any of its features represent the present financial situation of the East-India Company."

The hon. baronet remarked, it is true that our Indian debt has increased very considerably since the hon. director gave his digest to the public; it was then as he states about thirty-one millions, it is now about forty-one millions, being an increase of ten millions or about one-half year's Indian revenue. When we look to the vast extent of that empire, to its fertility and to its numerous population, there is perhaps no country whose burthen is so light, the whole debt not exceeding in amount two years' gross revenue; surely this is not so discouraging a case as the hon. director would seem to think, and it appears the less so even upon his own shewing, when he states that in the year 1830-31 the surplus of Indian revenue, after defraying the home charge for the same year, would leave a balance of £326,068. The hon. director indeed doubts whether the land revenues can

be maintained, and with regard to Madras he found that doubt on the existing system of revenue administration. Now he (Sir Robert Campbell) would observe, that that system was introduced by one of the ablest men and one of the best practical collectors the service could boast of, the late Sir Thomas Munro, under whose management it was eminently successful, and among its advocates are to be found the present governor general of India, to whose opinions the greatest deference is due, and also that distinguished member of the Bengal civil service Sir Charles Metcalf.—He would take the present opportunity of noticing an error into which the hon. director and several hon. proprietors had fallen in supposing that the proposed annuity of £630,000 would add to the burthens of India; according to the plan proposed it would have no such effect, it would be the mere substitution of one description of creditors for another; nor would it increase the territorial disbursements in this country, as the existing creditors, who would, according to the scheme, be paid off, are entitled to receive their interest in this country.

Mr. *Weeding* here interrupted the hon. baronet, and said that he wished to know whether the course the hon. gentleman was now pursuing had any relevance to the question before them? would a knowledge of the difference of opinion which existed between the hon. baronet and one of his colleagues, better enable the court to come to a decision upon the propositions submitted to them?

Sir R. Campbell considered that his observations were strictly applicable to the question now before the Court of Proprietors. They had been told that his Majesty's ministers proposed to place the annuity to the proprietors on an insecure foundation; and he was endeavouring to shew not only that India was capable of discharging all the obligations which the proposed arrangement would subject her to, but that the tenure by which we held that country was not of so precarious a nature as the hon. director (Mr. Tucker) would seem from his minute, so often referred to, to think. That hon. gentleman had revived the memory of the almost forgotten tumults at Bareilly, Midnapore, and other places, mere transient ebullitions ori-

ginating in some local grievance or personal discontent, and stifled at the first moment of their existence by the exertions of that native army which the hon. director represents as having so many causes of dissatisfaction and disgust. Mr. Tucker observes that

“ Mr. Grant’s menace of confiscation, or of destruction by legal or parliamentary process is evidently addressed to our fears.”

He (Sir Robert Campbell) thought that the hon. director’s dissent was not less calculated to excite apprehension for the stability of our dominion. He states, that combustible materials exist in many parts of our Indian territory, which are readily ignited by fiscal rapacity or religious zeal; and he displays, in formidable array, the fierce Afghan, the brave Jaal, and the martial Rajpoot, as not to be neglected or misgoverned. The hon. bart. concurred in the justice of this sentiment, but it was equally applicable to all our Indian subjects, none of whom should be neglected or misgoverned, nor did he believe they were; he thought that the great bulk of the people were satisfied with our rule; they felt under it a degree of security, to which they had formerly been strangers; and while this continued to be the case, we had little to dread from martial tribes or discontented individuals. Sir Robert Campbell observed that while he had, in so many instances, differed in opinion with the hon. director (Mr. Tucker), he cordially concurred with him when he stated, that with all our advantages, we could not

“ Venture to engage in a race of competition with those whose operations may be expected soon to derange the market of purchase and sale for teas, in the same manner as they have already deranged the markets of India.”

He also concurred generally with him as to the powers which the court ought to possess, to enable them to act as an useful organ for administering the affairs of India. If adequate powers were conceded to the Company to enable them to govern India efficiently, and to maintain their own independence, he would not look with a desponding eye upon the resources of that country. The hon. bart. would not require any enlargement of the powers of the Court of Directors, provided those of the Board of Commissioners were not increased; the board and the court in their rela-

tive positions had acted as salutary checks upon each other, and he would not wish for any change which might increase the powers of the one at the expense of those of the other. He must believe that there was no intention to impair the powers of the Company, when they were assured by Mr. Grant that—

“ The Company shall continue in their political capacity, and that they shall commence the exercise of their resumed functions in the *utmost possible state of efficiency*,” and “ that it is the intention of his Majesty’s ministers that the Court and the Board shall in all material points retain the same comparative powers and occupy the same relative position as at the present moment,” and that “ notwithstanding the loss of that commerce and the consequent extinction of that commercial influence which the Company have hitherto possessed, that body will on the whole preserve, without sensible diminution, and in some respects with increased effect its present importance and independence as a part of the machinery employed in the administration of the government of India.”

To those gentlemen who doubted the ability of India to fulfil her engagements without the aid of the China trade; to others who had questioned the benefits which India had derived from the Company’s government; and to a gallant officer who seemed to think that there was a disposition on the part of the Court to screen those of their civil servants who might have acted improperly, it might be satisfactory if he (Sir Robert Campbell) were to read a part of a letter recently received from the highest functionary in India (we understood him to mean Lord W. Bentinck). The letter was to the following effect:

“ That his Lordship was a decided advocate for an intermediate authority between the Crown and the Indian Government; that he thought a fair and impartial observer who has seen the working of the machine must acknowledge that the direction, he spoke of the court, has been successful, and he must do justice at the same time to that *honourable independence, of all that influence which the interest of an agency of their own appointment might naturally be supposed to exercise to the prejudice of the public interests*. If the home control could be brought into quicker application much improvement would take place, good measures would not be delayed by the long and complicated process of decision in England, and bad ones here would not be adopted in the first instance, and could not be long persevered in in defiance

of orders to the contrary, but it would be difficult to say what much better arrangement should be. For himself he could not see the indispensable necessity of the continuance of the China trade to the existence of the Company as a political body, and as such it may be very convenient to maintain it for the government of India. It only depends upon the home authorities to require that there shall be a large surplus balance in their favour in India, and there can be no difficulty in effecting it. The Indian trade is good for nothing, I wish we were rid of it."

These, Sir Robert Campbell observed, were the sentiments of a nobleman whose great experience, intimate knowledge of the government of India in all its parts, indefatigable application to business, and means of acquiring information, entitled his opinions to be regarded with the highest respect. The hon baronet would take the present occasion of stating his sentiments on a subject which he considered of vast importance, and which had been strenuously advocated by a gallant officer (Captain Gowan) who had spoken early in the debate: he alluded to colonization. This was a matter to which he (Sir Robert Campbell) looked with the utmost solicitude; not that he was averse to allowing intelligent and respectable Europeans proceeding to and settling in India; but he deprecated the unrestrained resort of the lower orders to that country. This was a matter which had occupied much of his attention, and, with the leave of the court, he would read a letter on the subject which had been addressed to the same high functionary from whose correspondence he had just read an extract. The hon. Baronet proceeded to read as follows:

"With respect to the grant of leases to Europeans, involving, as it seems to do, the question of settlement and ultimately of colonization, I need not observe to your lordship, that it is a subject upon which the opinions of some of the ablest men, and of those most anxious to promote the welfare of India, have very much differed; for my own part, I have always been friendly to the measure of permitting respectable Europeans, under certain restrictions, to resort to India, being satisfied that their skill, enterprize, and industry would facilitate and expedite the development of the resources of that country; but for this purpose it does not seem necessary to allow them to acquire such proprietary rights as would probably not only lead themselves, but render them the means, however unin-

tionally, of seducing others into error; for if by the resort of Europeans, as settlers, to India, by the application of their superior intelligence, and by competition with each other, produce of whatever kind, destined for exportation, should, as it unquestionably would, be reduced to its level of value, the encouragement for increased production would necessarily cease, and those who had left their own country in the expectation of turning their skill and industry to profitable account, would find themselves reduced to the necessity of labouring in an ungenial climate for a bare subsistence, in their endeavours to obtain which, considering their wants and habits, they would most likely fail when brought into competition with the frugal and simple natives. The introduction, therefore, of the inferior class of Europeans, to any extent beyond what might be required as overseers and assistants, I should see with great regret, believing that it would end in disappointment and even ruin to themselves, and in serious evil to the natives; whose morals, instead of being improved, would I think be deteriorated by the association; the British character be compromised and the moral influence which has hitherto so powerfully aided us in the government of India, be destroyed. Besides these considerations, it is to be apprehended that the introduction of Europeans in large numbers would greatly impede, if not altogether prevent, what seems acknowledged on all hands to be our duty as well as our policy—the bringing forward natives to share in the various departments of the administration and to participate in the honours and emoluments of office. The introduction of Europeans appears to me incompatible with these views; the identity of religion, language, manners, and habits, a natural leaning towards our own countrymen, and the solicitation of friends, would almost always obtain for them a preference over the natives, who would see in every fresh importation new means of perpetuating their exclusion from office, and would thus be deprived of all motive for endeavouring to qualify themselves for public employment."

Captain Gowan inquired the name of the writer of the letter.

Sir R. Campbell said that he was himself the writer. It was with equal surprise and regret, the hon. baronet said, he had heard it insinuated, that the Court of Directors had in the course of the present proceedings been influenced by personal motives; that their objects were place and patronage. He had hoped that the conduct of the court would have shielded them from such unworthy imputations. As he was no longer a member of that body, he

might be permitted to speak freely, and he would venture confidently to affirm, that the only objects of the Court of Directors, from the commencement of the negotiation to the present day, were what they professed them to be—the welfare of India, and the protection of the interests of the proprietors. The Court of Directors did not act on any paltry or selfish considerations, and he did not doubt that as related to the patronage, they would be ready to adopt any plan, if any such could be devised, by which the distribution of it could be rendered more advantageous to the public at large. That patronage he knew had been generally disposed of in a highly disinterested and creditable manner. He was aware of many munificent acts performed by those who were entrusted with the distribution of it: he knew that it had been given where it was least expected, and was often bestowed on objects who had no friends to solicit for them. He would repeat confidently, that the directors were not, in any step they had taken, influenced by any other motives than such as became men of honour anxious to discharge their duties. In their government of India, the object nearest their heart, the object of their unremitting and anxious solicitude, was the welfare of the population of that country: of this the records of the Company afford abundant proof. They had established schools; they had endowed colleges; they had, by the diffusion of education and knowledge, endeavoured to enlighten the minds of the natives, and to fit them for taking an important part in the administration of the affairs of that country; every thing which depended on the Court of Directors had been done, consistently with the means at their disposal, to protect life and property, to secure the prompt and impartial administration of justice, and to contribute to the comfort and happiness of the natives of India; and that their endeavours have been crowned with no ordinary success is acknowledged by the President of the Board, in the course of his correspondence with the court.

The hon. baronet would appeal to gentlemen now present, some of whom had been proprietors during the most eventful periods of the Company's history, and to others, the successors of those who, at great risk and peril,

had, it might be said, created the Indian empire, whether they would, by insisting too pertinaciously on certain terms, incur the hazard of seeing their own work destroyed by the government of that country being transferred to other hands. For his own part, and he believed he spoke the sentiments of many others, there was scarcely any pecuniary sacrifice which he would not make to avert that which he considered would be destructive to India, the removal of its government to other hands than those of the Company, who he conscientiously believed were the fittest instrument, under all circumstances, for the discharge of that important trust. He regarded the amendment of the hon. and learned proprietor as likely, if carried, to produce that effect, and he should therefore vote for the motion of Sir John Malcolm, although he did not entirely approve of it.

Mr. *J. Sullivan*, in explanation, said, that though he still adhered to the opinion which he had given, yet he could assure the hon. director, that he was extremely sorry if he had made any observation that had offended him.

Mr *Burnie* would only briefly occupy the time of the court, so late in the day, seeing those around him fatigued, and feeling personally so himself; he would not now enter upon the general question before them, but confine himself to prefer a solemn request, that the Court of Directors will bear in mind, during the negotiation with his Majesty's ministers, what in justice and humanity is due to the numerous individuals connected with and deeply interested in the fate of our warehouses, docks, and shipping, with our commanders and officers—the latter a class of men whose prospects are for ever blighted and ruined if so sudden and projected a termination is given to all their well-grounded hopes and expectations; commanders who are not only an ornament to their profession, but supplied the executive with some of the ablest directors behind the bar. In their fate is also involved the destruction of half a million sterling of the finest class of ships. What has the China trade done for us during the last charter?—it has paid our dividends, paid our interest on the bond debt, paid our commercial charges, and besides, directly and indirectly aided territory to

the extent of seventeen millions more. To do the shadow of justice to such important interests, to enable the parties to mitigate their losses, a few years' continuance of the China exclusive trade should be conceded to wind up their affairs; and he had a full confidence in the direction, that this would not only be urged but accomplished.

Mr. *Tucker*, in addressing the hon. Chairman and his fellow-proprietors, observed, that he had no right to claim the indulgence of the court on the present occasion, because his opinions on the great question at issue had already been submitted to the proprietors, and he had reason to feel grateful for the favourable attention with which they had been received. But the hon. baronet (Sir R. Campbell) having been pleased to comment on the paper which had been read to the court, he felt it incumbent upon him to offer some explanations in reply to his remarks. Before, however, he addressed himself to the hon. baronet, he would wish to notice for a moment a subject which had been adverted to by another hon. proprietor (Mr. Sullivan). That gentleman, in very handsome and flattering terms, had alluded to what passed between them in the course of a preceding debate. No apology was, however, necessary on his part. They had taken very opposite views on a question of the highest interest and importance—the revenue administration of India; but they had both aimed at the same end—the public good and the well-being of the agricultural population of that country. He (Mr. T.) was ready to discuss that great question with him at the proper season, but objected to its introduction *unseasonably*, while they were engaged in the consideration of another great question, in which they were all so deeply and directly interested. They had enough upon their hands at present, without introducing extraneous matter which might interfere with their deliberations. The hon. baronet had expressed his concurrence in that part of his (Mr. T.'s) dissent which embraced the political branch of the question, and he rejoiced at this, both because it would narrow very much the sphere of his observations, and because it was very satisfactory to him to have his opinions corroborated by a gentleman of the hon. baronet's

knowledge and experience. Indeed, he perceived with satisfaction an approach on the part of the hon. baronet to some other opinions which he (Mr. T.) had maintained. He alluded particularly to the extent of the guarantee fund. Now the court might be a little surprised to hear that it was on this question that so wide a difference occurred between them; and had not this difference occurred, producing a vehement discussion in the next room, he should not perhaps have found it necessary to place his sentiments upon record. If, then, the unpretending paper, which had been commented upon by the hon. baronet had been useful at all to the proprietors, that gentleman had perhaps the merit of having caused its production. The hon. baronet (Sir R. Campbell) had animadverted upon his having advanced an opinion with respect to the construction of an Act of Parliament. He certainly was not entitled to pronounce a legal opinion on any question; but it was quite clear to him that the Court of Directors had gone far beyond what the law enjoined with respect to the quantity of tea required to be kept in store, namely, a stock sufficient for a year's consumption. But they had generally in their warehouses at home about forty-five millions of pounds weight, equal to the consumption of a year and a-half; they had thirty millions of pounds *in transitu*, or a year's consumption, and an equal quantity in course of purchase in China; so that, in fact, they had a stock equal not to one year's probable demand, as required by the act, but sufficient to supply the population of this country for three years and a-half; and they evidently incurred, in consequence, a heavy charge for interest and other expenses, which might be considered as a gratuitous sacrifice made in favour of the British consumer. (*hear.*) The hon. bart. had referred to a passage in his (Mr. T.'s) dissent regarding the article of silk, and the means of remittance to this country generally, and he certainly had felt and expressed some surprise at the vague and unsatisfactory manner in which that question had been treated by Mr. Grant. That gentleman had not shown in what mode the remittance was to be effected from India. He observed generally, that wherever there is commerce there will be a commercial remit-

tance, but he did not venture to grapple with the question; he bounds forward and gallops over the ground without once touching it:

"Just as when swift Camille scours the plain,
"Flies o'er the unbending corn and skims
along the main."

Mr. Grant seemed to overlook altogether the circumstance that India after all its commercial dealings, after the interchange or barter of commodities, had to pay a *tribute* or political debt to great Britain to the extent of at least three millions annually. Even if it be admitted, then, that commerce will regulate itself, and provide returns for what it exports, we had here an *extra* demand for remittance to a large amount, arising out of the fortunes accumulated in India, and the necessity of conveying funds to this country to defray the territorial charge incurred here for political purposes. And how, he repeated, was this remittance to be effected? In indigo? That most valuable article has failed them of late in a very remarkable manner; and no person could regret the circumstance more than he did, both because it had been attended with severe loss and disappointment to individuals, and because it incapacitated India for the payment of its commercial and political debt. The article heretofore realized in this country from two to three and a-half millions sterling, but in the two last years the sales had produced only he believed about a million, or £1,100,000 annually. And how was the deficiency to be supplied? Did the British government encourage at present the importation of the produce and manufactures of India? Certainly not. The Company imported silk to the amount of £700,000 or £800,000 annually, but who was prepared to take their place if they suddenly relinquished the manufacture? It had afforded them of late a very indifferent remittance, and if they charged full interest upon their advances, and upon their capital invested in buildings and other dead stock, as a private merchant must do, the importation of the article would appear to have been attended with loss. But that was not all: the loss was great and disproportionate on those particular qualities which are required in this country for the preparation of what is called Organ-

zine, on which our manufacture mainly depends. There were probably professional gentlemen present in that room who would correct him if he were wrong; but he understood that they could not conduct the manufacture successfully without that particular silk. How did it happen that they could compete with the manufactures of Lyons, and others, who had the raw material almost at their doors, produced in a more genial climate, and probably at a less charge? It was because the East-India Company had supplied our manufacturers with Indian silk at a price below the natural cost of production. This may have been right, or it may have been wrong; but the manufacture existed, it has been established, and it has taken root; and were they prepared to abandon it? Were they prepared to cast adrift a numerous body of manufacturers? Would they be able to supply themselves with the raw material from France or Italy at a rate which would enable them to hold a competition with the foreign manufacturer? He contended that the sudden suspension of their commercial operations would place the silk manufacture at hazard; and that the remittance which the importation of raw silk from Bengal had afforded, could no longer be depended upon to the same extent as heretofore. The hon. baronet (Sir R. Campbell) seemed, indeed, to think that private merchants would easily be found to supply their place, and to conduct the manufacture with equal skill and success; but how did it happen that the silk produced at private filatures at present, was inferior in quality, and sold at a lower price than that imported by the Company? He answered, that they (the Directors) had not been deterred by the apprehension of loss from pursuing what they considered a national object; but the private merchant could not be expected to act upon any such views. There were persons who imagined that we could never be at a loss for a remittance from India in *bullion*; but that was, he thought, a mistake. We could not abstract the precious metals from that country without public inconvenience. We might export them occasionally, no doubt; but if there were not a full compensation by the imports, the diminution of the circulating medium would create a difficulty in the realization of the public revenue, even if

it should not have the effect of lowering prices, and of affecting injuriously pre-existing contracts. But it would be said, and it would be said truly, "Look to China as the channel of remittance from India." Precisely so; he had the utmost confidence in that resource as long as the trade continued under *our* management. But what if a collision take place with the Chinese authorities in consequence of the intemperate proceedings of individuals, who seemed determined to force upon the Chinese a free trade? What if the trade be suspended by the Chinese government, as it had been on several occasions, even with the greatest care on our part to avoid all cause of disagreement? What if the trade fell into a state of disorder, from the wild competition of numerous and inconsiderate purchasers? Should any of those cases occur, the remittance through China might no longer be a matter of certainty: and upon what resource could the proprietors then rely for the punctual receipt of their dividends? The court had just heard an excellent speech from an hon. proprietor on this subject (Mr. Reeves); that gentleman had had great practical experience, and was well acquainted with all the details connected with the tea trade. He had given them *facts*, the result of extensive knowledge, in opposition to mere theory and speculation. The airy bubbles which glittered for a moment, had vanished at his touch. But he (Mr. T.) would not weaken his arguments by repeating them; he had already submitted to them his opinions on the trade with China. He could not concur in Mr. Hume's amendment, because the very first proposition announced that the time had arrived for abandoning that trade. He did not admit that the time had arrived; nay, he called for time, and wanted only time to shew that they could carry it on, under certain limitations, with the best advantage; but, on the other hand, he could not recommend that they should continue their commercial operations after the trade had been laid open. They had many advantages no doubt, but he could not concur with his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes) that they should enter into a competition with the free traders, who would rush to the market of Canton, as they had done to the mar-

kets of India, with inconsiderate haste and such disastrous consequences. They asked but for the supply of the home market with the single article of tea: they asked for this privilege on the ground that it would be of benefit to the British consumer himself; and experience would but too soon demonstrate the justice of their appeal to his Majesty's government, and the truth of their worst anticipations if that appeal should be made in vain, and the fearful experiment of forcing a free intercourse with China should be resolved upon by the King's Ministers. But in adverting to the difficulty of effecting remittances from India, he wished it not to be supposed that he took a desponding view of the commercial resources of that territory—he hoped that the two countries might long be united, that they might long flourish by the mutual interchange of benefits. This country was offering to India the advantages of knowledge and civilization; she tendered us in return all which she possessed—the produce of her industry—and we rejected the precious gift; we demanded a tribute, and would not receive it in the only way in which she could pay it, by her produce and manufactures, which we had supplanted or discouraged. A great deal had been said in the course of the debate with respect to the extent of the Company's commercial assets, and the probability of their being able to realize them as a fund for the guarantee of the proposed annuity. Certainly, if my Lord Palmerston should lay an embargo upon their goods they might expect to have rather a Flemish account of them. If his Majesty's Ministers should determine to seize upon their property, he would not assuredly answer for those assets producing the sum at which they were estimated. But give them time, allow them at least to wind up the concern in which they have so great an interest, and a very large sum would unquestionably be forthcoming. It might not enable them to discharge the Bengal remarkable loan of nine millions, to pay off their bond debt, to establish a sufficient guarantee fund as a security for their annuity of 630,000*l.*, and to set apart a fund for supplying pensions to those admirable servants of the Company to whose useful labours they were so much indebted; but it would go far to provide for every thing

essential as connected with these objects. And here he begged to notice the observation of the hon. baronet near him (Sir C Forbes), that they were saddling the people of India with the charge of their annuity of 630,000*l.*; this was not exactly the case. They would redeem a portion of the territorial debt by the application of a part of their present assets, and so much interest would accordingly be set free. The real charge to India was likely to be the difference between their commercial profits, which heretofore supplied the annuity of 630,000*l.*, and the amount of interest which would be set free by the application of their assets to the extinction of debt. The quantum of debt redeemed would of course depend very much upon the manner in which their commercial property was realized. The hon baronet (Sir R. Campbell) had quoted a passage from the Dissent, where he (Mr. T.) observed that it was a mockery to offer to minors, and widows, and others whose funds were tied up under marriage settlements, under specific appropriations made by wills, and other trusts, an annuity in India, which they could not realize. He repeated those words, and still said that it was a mockery. Property could not always be moved when it was held under a particular destination, and what would be the situation of such parties some years hence, if the remittances from India should fail? To those who had the power of disposing of the annuity the objection did not apply with the same force; but he apprehended that particular individuals might be placed in a most disadvantageous situation by the proposed change in the state and condition of their property. The hon. baronet (Sir R. Campbell) was of course at liberty to do as he pleased with his own property; he might tender it to Mr. Grant on his own terms; and he should say to Mr. Grant, in the words of the bishop to King James, "Take Sir Robert's property, for he offers it; but do not take *mine*, for mine I do not offer; mine you shall not take if I can retain it; mine I will not part with willingly on the conditions proposed." He (Mr. T.) must observe, moreover, that we had no safe assurance at present of the existence of that surplus revenue from which our annuity was intended to be paid. Mr. Grant dealt with this question in a very summary way; he observed that if there were not a sufficient revenue a sufficient surplus must be produced. This was all very pleasant, but it was assuming that which was the fact to be proved; it was assuming that which past experience would tell them could not be proved. The last estimate received from India exhibited a surplus of between 1,700,000*l.* and 1,800,000*l.*; but he had reason to apprehend that the estimate

would not be realized, since large defalcations had occurred in various branches of the revenue. Besides, this surplus was computed at the Board's rate of exchange, or near 2*s.* 4*d.* the sicca rupee, whereas our remittance could not safely be taken higher than 1*s.* 11*d.* the sicca rupee. Allowing, then, for the home territorial charge of about 1,500,000*l.*, the estimate would exhibit a small deficit instead of a territorial surplus. But he was glad to see the hon. baronet arrive at the conclusion, that a larger guarantee fund was necessary for the security of the annuity chargeable on the revenue of India. And what did the Court of Directors ask from Mr. Grant? Much too little, in his (Mr. T.'s) opinion. They asked only the sum of 800,000*l.* of *their own money* in addition to the sum of 1,200,000*l.*, to which he proposed to limit the guarantee; and this pitiful sum was refused them! Yes, they had been told that they must be content with the sum originally vouchsafed by his Majesty's ministers. They were not allowed to appropriate a small portion of their own commercial property for their own security; every thing must be surrendered without reservation. He considered the proposed guarantee fund of two millions to be quite inadequate. He was not satisfied with three millions; and if the court wished to have his opinion, he would say that double that sum was necessary to secure the punctual payment of the annuity and to provide for the ultimate redemption of the principal of twelve millions; and he would add, that that sum might be taken from our commercial capital without any inconvenience. Was it unreasonable for them to ask for such an appropriation of these assets, variously estimated at from twenty-one to twenty-seven millions sterling? He owned that he could not contemplate the situation in which they had been placed without a very painful sensation,—without feelings which he would willingly suppress. Was that house, in which their councils had so long been held, doomed to destruction? Was it to be pulled down, or applied to some baser purpose? Was the name of the East-India Company, associated as it has been with a long career of glory, to be effaced and forgotten? Were those statues which he saw around him to be thrown down and neglected? Were the illustrious names of Clive and Hastings, of those warriors and statesmen who conquered and preserved our empire, to be consigned to oblivion?—impossible! Yes, and the venerated name of Cornwallis too—that name which he honoured and respected—was it to pass away and to be heard no more? He would tell his hon. friend (Mr. Sullivan) that the system established by that venerated nobleman, which he had impugned, consti-

tuted the noblest monument of wisdom, moderation, and justice which they had erected in India. That great work would endure, he trusted, long after the hon. gent. and himself had been gathered to their fathers,—it would live in the memory of the people as long as any trace remained of British rule in India. And against whom had they to contend in their present struggle for existence? Was it that Mr. Grant, who had distinguished himself so much as the friend and champion of the East-India Company in 1813? Was it that individual, who so successfully opposed and put to flight our Lilliputian opponents of that day? Was the giant of 1813 tied and bound down in 1833 by the same puny hands? Yes; it was that which he deplored.

“Victorem victis succubuisse queror.”

Mr. Grant had received Dianira's fatal present; it adhered to him, and would, he feared, be the torment of his future life. He (Mr. T.) would tear off the poisoned vestment and restore him to himself, for he respected that talented family. That other brother, too, whom he heard for three hours in that room with rivetted and unwearied attention, where he delivered the most eloquent oration which he (Mr. T.) had ever heard in any public assembly. It was in defence of an institution which sends forth the civil servants to India. It passed a high and well merited eulogium on that service, to which he (Mr. T.) was proud to belong, and which had produced men of the most distinguished reputation. The peroration of the brilliant speech to which he alluded was noble. The apostrophe to his (Mr. R. Grant's) father went direct to every heart. And what were the merits of that father?—great zeal;—great attachment to the East-India Company, directed by a powerful mind. But his sons have quitted the eagle's nest! It was that which he lamented. He would not say a word disrespectful of one who had been once their friend and advocate, and who, he was still willing to hope, might be their friend again. Mr. Grant, in adopting his new principles of commercial policy, had submitted his better judgment to minds far inferior to his own. He would hail his return to their cause. In the strange revolutions which were taking place around them, the scene might again shift, and Harlequin put on a new dress. He repeated that he would treat Mr. Grant with the utmost respect. When the discussion of the great question first commenced in the next room, he had observed to his colleagues that he should treat Mr. Grant as an unknown quantity in mathematics; that he would deal with him as an algebraist would do with the letter X, turn him about until he should deduce his real value,

or rather the value of his *measures*. Of what inestimable value was this quantity in 1813!!—but let that pass. The public measures of the minister it was his business and his duty to canvass, and he had canvassed them freely, but he hoped fairly. He was happy to observe that the court had recovered its good humour, and he hoped that to-morrow might conclude the debate. They were yesterday somewhat ruffled by the difficulties which had arisen upon a point of form. They did some injustice, he thought, to his hon. friend the Chairman, who had only followed the established usage of that court, and whose fair, manly, and straightforward conduct entitled him to the respect of the proprietors. (*Cheers.*) He would not encroach further on the indulgence of the court except to observe, that he heard with much satisfaction the opinions conveyed by the hon. bart. (Sir R. Campbell) in his letter to the Governor-general on the subject of colonization in India. His own sentiments were very much in accordance with the baronet's, and they had been placed on the public records. Indeed, it was his practice to record his opinions on all disputed questions, involving a principle or embracing views of general policy: this took away from him all excuse for addressing the proprietors at greater length than was necessary on the present or any other occasion, since reference could always be had, if desired, to his recorded opinions. The question which the hon. proprietors were called upon to decide was now fully before them; it was for them to judge and to decide. They had much at stake. He could only recommend a firm but temperate proceeding. *Peace* should be their object. Every concession ought to be made to his Majesty's government which could be made without an unnecessary sacrifice of their rights and just pretensions. The admission of their claims was not, he thought, incompatible with the national interests. Let them go forward, then, with a firm and steady step; union and concord constituted strength. Let them proceed resolutely to assert and maintain their rights; and the directors, their accountable stewards, would do every thing which depended upon them to enforce their just claims, and to obtain from his Majesty's ministers a satisfactory settlement, dictated by a proper regard for the various interests concerned, and founded on the principles of justice. (*Cheers and applause.*)

Dr. Bryce then moved the adjournment of the court till Thursday the 25th.

The court accordingly adjourned.

East-India House, April 25th.

A special general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall street, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the correspondence between His Majesty's Ministers, and the Court of Directors, relative to the renewal of the Company's Charter.

The *Chairman* having opened the proceedings,

Dr. *Gilchrist* enquired whether the Hon. Director, as chairman of the Court of Directors, had or had not a prescriptive right to sit there as chairman of the Court of Proprietors. (*a laugh*). He was not to be laughed down; he asked whether the chairman of the Court of Directors had a prescriptive right to preside in the Court of Proprietors, or whether it was a matter of courtesy? If it were a part of the original constitution of the Company that the chairman of the Court of Directors should be allowed to sit also as chairman of the Court of Proprietors, he should be glad to ascertain the fact.

The *Chairman* said that he believed the chairman of the Court of Directors presided in that court from courtesy and practice; he did not know that the chairman of the Court of Directors had a prescriptive right to preside there. The counsel of the Company was however in court; and perhaps the Hon. Proprietor would wish that the learned Serjeant would state his view of the case. No doubt the learned Serjeant could answer the questions better than he could.

Mr. *Serjeant Spankie* said that it appeared to him that the chairman of the Court of Directors was elected chairman of the whole body. He would not, however, positively affirm that that view of the matter was a just one, as he had not had time to consider the question. As he was not aware that any chairman ever presided in that court during a long series of years, except the chairman of the Court of Directors, he came to the conclusion that such chairman for the time being was likewise chairman of all meetings that took place in that court.

Dr. *Bryce* then resumed the adjourned debate. He said, that in presuming to offer himself to the court for the purpose of stating his sentiments, he felt that some apology might be expected from him; and that he thought might be found in the greatness of the question which was before the Proprietors, and in the importance of the interests which were connected with it. It was not his intention to enter into the commercial part of the question, because he was not competent to speak on it; still he was anxious to give his opinion on a question which in-

volved the interest of many millions in India. An hon. gentleman behind the bar had stated, that in his opinion they ought to adopt the resolution of the gallant general who first addressed the court; because it would throw less impediment in the way of that arrangement, which would continue in the Court of Directors the functions which appertain to the government of India; which functions ought, in his view of the case, to be continued in that body. He confessed that he preferred the resolutions of the gallant general to those of the hon. member for Middlesex, because it left the door open for negotiation, and enabled the Directors to claim the continuance of those functions which they had so long exercised for the advantage of India. He was not competent to speak on the subject of the China trade; but he thought that upon commercial, fiscal, and political grounds, it ought to remain with the Company; and he was of opinion that the depriving the Company of that privilege was extremely unwise. Neither was it his intention to address the court with reference to the annuity which his Majesty's ministers proposed to give for the immense surrender which the Company were called on to make. He did however think that the annuity was not sufficiently large for so extensive and valuable a surrender. He advised the court to adopt the resolution of the gallant general, because he feared that if it were rejected, ministers would go before Parliament, and the government of India would in consequence be carried on by another instrument. He should regret much if the government of that country were taken out of the hands of those who had so long administered it. If a new plan were devised for the government of India, and the Company were called on to execute it, he should say, knowing how well the existing system had operated, do not proceed with that plan. But that was not the state of the question. They were not called on to frame a constitution for India. They had had for a long series of years a practical constitution for that country, which had answered every useful and beneficial purpose; and he would have nothing to do with paper constitutions, which they had often seen flourishing one day, but, mushroom-like, they were cut down by the sickle of revolution on the next. They had seen India prosper under its constitution, and he hoped it would long continue to do so by that instrument, the hon. Court of Directors, to whom the functions of government appertained. He approved of the proposition made by the gallant general, and he disapproved of that brought forward by the hon. member for Middlesex; because he objected to anything which was likely to have the effect

of altering their situation with respect to India. He should oppose any such alteration on two grounds. First, because the Company's government had materially benefited India; and second, because if they touched or interfered with that government, they were likely to incur the most imminent danger. The opponents and enemies of the Company could not deny that its government had done much good to India; and that it had, in no instance, produced any bad effect. It had increased the prosperity of India, and had raised the people from that state of oppression, poverty, and insecurity, by which they had been long afflicted. Under their own native governments, they had never experienced the happiness which they enjoyed beneath the paternal sway of the Company. When he saw brought under his consideration any measure, like the present, by which that government was likely to be affected, he confessed that he should be very slow in agreeing to it. He should pause before he sanctioned any proceeding that was calculated, in the least degree, to shake the foundations of the Company's government. The mode in which that government was conducted had given general satisfaction to all thinking men. If those who opposed the Company could lay their hands on anything bad in their system of government, let them point it out, and the government would endeavour to rectify it. He was very glad to hear the hon. member for Middlesex declare the absurdity of sending out labourers from England to cultivate the plains of India. That part of the question he thought was completely set at rest. How was the interest of that country to be promoted by any such scheme? He had no objection to the introduction of British skill and capital into India; but he saw every reason, with reference to the safety of that country, for preventing a promiscuous influx of strangers there. He knew it was said that individuals, natives of this country, were not allowed to have the occupation of lands in India; but were gentlemen aware that a great change had taken place on that point by the late Governor-General? Individuals were now allowed to hold lands. Growers of indigo might do so; but notwithstanding that permission, they still held their lands as they formerly did: they might hold lands in their own names, but they still continued the old system, and held them in the names of their agents. He was perfectly certain that if any attempt were made to convert the civil and military servants of the Company into colonists, it would be striking a deadly blow at the prosperity of India. One of the great points of their system was, that when those servants had done their duty for a

certain number of years, they came home to this country; they got into that Court; or, if they were fortunate enough, they attained a situation behind the bar; and by their wisdom and experience, the interests of India were greatly encouraged. Now he would say, that if that system were altered it would militate greatly against the prosperity of India. Such a proposition, therefore, should be received with the utmost possible caution. When he looked at the papers on their table, he saw a recommendation of "searching measures of economy." He was not an enemy to economy; but he feared least those searching measures, as they were called, might prevent the Company's servants from earning that reward by which they were enabled to come home to this country, and to continue their exertions for the benefit of India in that court. He was not a friend to extravagance, but if they bore in mind the situation of a civil servant in India—the arduous duties which he has to perform—removed to a distance from all society—his nearest neighbour perhaps a hundred miles off—obliged to send home his wife and children to this country—labouring under anxiety in the due exercise of his functions; if they consider all these things, it was impossible, he thought, to pay that man too much. An hon. proprietor (Capt. Gowan) had, early in this debate, stated some circumstances with respect to some of their civil servants which he held up to the reprobation of the court. He did not mean to say that that hon. proprietor had not spoken facts; but what he complained of was, that the hon. proprietor seemed too much inclined to substitute the exception for the rule. (*hear, hear!*) Amongst a great number of individuals who are employed by the Company, it was not impossible, as human nature was constituted, that some bad men might be found. But he appealed to the character which the Company's civil servants had sustained, and the state of the country over which they presided, for proof of their uprightness and humanity. In his opinion, they well deserved the remuneration they received, and they had richly earned the confidence which was reposed in them. (*hear, hear!*) They were told that a free press ought to be introduced into India. That was a very nice question. There was no gentleman who then heard him, that entertained a higher idea, or admired more the liberty of the press than he did; and he should rejoice in the day when the people of India, generally speaking, wished for it and understood its benefits. But that time had not yet arrived; and when he learned from the paper of an hon. director which had been laid on the table, that there was not now the same confidence in the

Company's government as was formerly felt by the people of India, he was of opinion that confidence was not a little shaken by the press which they already had in that country. When he heard gentlemen complaining on the other side of the restrictions placed on the liberty of the press, he perhaps could give them some proofs that it was not in such a shackled state as they supposed. Under the system which prevailed at present, though the law, with respect to the press, prevented any person from holding a printing office without license and though under that system, the right to print might be taken away from an individual, there nevertheless existed a most remarkable freedom of discussion, and he would say that that freedom sometimes overstepped the bounds of prudence and propriety. Not two years before he left India, some of those disturbances (which an hon. director alluded to in the paper that had been laid upon the table) happened to break out. Those disturbances were of so serious a nature as to render it necessary to call in a military force to put them down: what did the press say on that occasion? They first said, and he thought they were exceedingly wrong in making such an assertion, "that the natives were in a state of revolt in consequence of the injustice of the government;" and the press farther observed, with respect to the military, "that when they were next called on to suppress a similar insurrection, it was to be hoped that the army of Bengal would recollect and follow the example of the army of France during the three glorious days of July, and say, 'why should we fire on our fellow subjects, and fellow countrymen?'" If that were not dangerous language to use in such a country as India, he really knew not what could be so denominated. (*hear, hear!*) The people of India, he repeated, were not prepared for a free press; and he thought the court would agree with him, that it would be most unwise to give one to the native subjects, before they wanted and wished for it. He knew if the native mind were prepared for it, that it might be made a useful engine; but such at present was not the case. A gentleman who had been examined before the Parliamentary Committee stated, that the press of India afforded valuable information to the government. No doubt that was so: it had in some instances been an useful channel for conveying information to the government; but while he would allow it to be employed for that purpose, he would not suffer it to endanger the allegiance of their native army, which was the most important arm of their defence. When he found an objection to the present system founded on the assertion that there was not sufficient

liberty of the press in India, it did appear to him to be a futile and worthless argument. It had been alleged, as a defect in their system, that sufficient encouragement was not given to religious and moral education; and it was asserted that under a new arrangement that object could be better promoted. If individuals had seen, as he did in Calcutta, the encouragement given to everything connected with the education of the natives, they would admit that this objection was not well founded. The government watched over the progress of education with a fatherly care, and ample instruction was imparted without touching the prejudices of the natives. He thought, indeed, that they went too far in their feelings of respect towards the religious prejudices of their Indian subjects; and they had a Hindoo college for the education of natives, which was a most powerful instrument. But when it was first established, no instruction of a religious nature was connected with it. He might be told that nothing of that kind should be admitted, lest the prejudices of the natives might be offended. Now what had been the consequences of taking that course? The young men had been taught geography, mathematics, natural philosophy, and indeed almost every branch of science that were usually taught in Europe. That species of education had had the effect of opening their eyes to their own idolatrous system. That result was foreseen at the time; and he and others said, "let us have a system of religious education ready for their instruction the moment they are so far prepared for it as to see the errors of their own religious system." That was not done; and what had been the consequence? Why, it was well known to every one conversant with India, that those young men had fallen into atheistical principles. So far had this gone, that it had been found necessary to remove one of their professors. Another of the effects of the system was, that it caused the parents to regret that their children had received this education at such an expense as that at which it had been purchased. It would have been better for the young men if they had retained their own religion instead of adopting atheistical tenets, because it embraced a principle that told men there was another world, and a higher power to whom they would be hereafter accountable for their acts; and if they took away that principle, which atheism certainly did, they destroyed that feeling on which the safety of society depended. When he heard it objected to the government of India, that they had not sufficiently considered the education of the natives of that country, he thought it right to make this statement. They had attended to the education of the na-

tives; and as he had before said, they had perhaps respected their religious feelings or prejudices too much. The hon. member for Middlesex had made some remarks on the labours of the missionaries in India; and amongst other things, had stated that they had not been very successful; and that where successful in appearance, they had not exactly reaped the fruits which many people in this country believed they had. He begged leave to make a few observations in respect of the labours and exertions of those worthy men. He would say that their efforts were producing good and beneficial effects. He admitted, with the hon. member for Middlesex, that for a long period much good had not been derived from their labours, and nothing like an amendment, with respect to the moral conduct, was observable amongst the natives; but he thought, and he spoke from his own experience, that that was not now the fact; the natives were receiving great benefits from the instruction of those excellent men, whose unceasing efforts had the effect of attaching them to the government, under which they now lived: therefore he would say, that it would not be alleged as a charge against the government of India, that it did not provide for the religious wants and the moral instruction of the people. He thought that it did; and he was of opinion that by a change in the system, the great interests of religion and morality would run a very great risk. He saw clearly two risks that such a change might produce;—the one was, that the exertions of the missionaries might be narrowed and tied up by a mistaken policy arising out of the fear that danger might attend their labours; and the other, that the government, not considering there was any danger, might send out to India missionaries of such a character as might lead to very mischievous effects. He spoke to these points, because it came more within the scope of his own observation and his own peculiar province, than other subjects that were connected with this question. He should now say a very few words with respect to the danger to which their Indian empire would be exposed by any violent alteration. Let the Proprietors look to the country which the Company governed:—here were one hundred millions of people governed by thirty thousand foreigners. In such a state of things there might be danger, and it required all their wisdom and all their caution to avoid it. They ought therefore to study how they should conduct themselves towards the natives, so as to conciliate their respect and esteem. Let the court, however (considering the situation in which the Company were placed, looking to the difficulties by which they

were surrounded), beware of encouraging any rash innovations. They stood in India, as the gallant general had said, on opinion, and he would preserve that opinion with the greatest care—with the greatest caution—with the greatest watchfulness. The East-India Company ought to be viewed by the natives as a powerful, enlightened, and venerable body; who, sitting in Leadenhall-street, devised the best measures for the prosperity of India. He would not let them for a moment imagine that the Company was other than a great power, which was looked up to, respected, and venerated in this country. He confessed, looking to the measure which had been proposed, he was afraid that, if that court did not come to a conclusion with great foresight—with great caution—with great wisdom—that there was considerable danger, lest the government which the Company had carried on so long, and so well, would henceforward be administered without their instrumentality. He would give his concurrence to no resolution that would endanger the continuance of the government in the hands of the Court of Directors; and if he were to choose between one set of resolutions and another, he would adopt that which seemed the least likely to endanger the existing system. On that ground he gave the preference to the original resolution, rather than to the proposition of the hon. member for Middlesex. He did not deny that there were things which might be amended in their government abroad. That fact he admitted; and where there appeared to be matters that were neither useful nor ornamental to the government, these he would prune and lop off; but he would not lay the axe to the root of the tree. He trusted that the Company, like the magnificent banyan tree of the East, would extend its suckers in all directions, and that they would take a deep hold on the Indian soil, affording shelter and protection to their native subjects. He should now conclude. He did not pretend to a knowledge of the science of public speaking, but he felt that there was no part of that science better than that of knowing when to have done.

Dr. Gilchrist said, the Rev. gentleman had told them that the indigo growers had power to hold lands in India in their own names, or in the names of their agents. He should be glad to know what the Rev. gentleman meant by that.

Sir Harford Jones Brydges wished to ask a question. He did not hear before that morning that the gallant officer who had moved the original resolution was not capable of voting on it. Was that, he enquired, the fact?

The *Chairman*.—He certainly cannot vote upon the question; but he had a right to speak upon, and to propose a mo-

tion. That had long been the practice of the Court.

A *Proprietor* wished to have the opinion of the Company's standing counsel relative to the right of the chairman of the Court of Directors to preside as chairman in that court, committed to writing.

Mr. *Serjeant Spankie* said, it was rather unusual to tie a lawyer down to an opinion hastily given. He would however state, that for 125 years and more, the chairman of the Court of Directors had presided at all the meetings of the Company. Such a general acquiescence, if not positive law, was, at all events, positive usage; if, however, there were any doubt upon the subject, a case might be drawn up for the opinion of counsel.

Mr. *Kaye* said, if ministers persisted in throwing open the China trade, they would do a very great injustice to the Company. It was most impolitic to throw out of employment forty of the finest ships in the world; the building of which had cost not less than 500,000*l.* He did not think that an annuity of 630,000*l.*, with such a guarantee, was a just equivalent for what the Company were called upon to give up. His Majesty's ministers were bound in common fairness to give them time to wind up their affairs; and they ought to be allowed to carry on the China trade for a certain term.

Mr. *Deans* would endeavour to trespass as little as possible on the patience of the court; and seeing that the higher departments of the question had already been so ably and amply discussed, he would confine himself to what was more immediately within his own department, *viz.* the business part, and he trusted if his views of the property and claims of the Company were not so favourable as those which had been so generally expressed by hon. members, that they would give him credit for expressing his honest and sincere conviction of the opinion he had formed of their affairs, as a man of business. Being a stranger, it would perhaps be proper that he should bespeak their indulgence and forbearance, by briefly premising, that twenty years of his life had been passed in the Indian archipelago, in constant intercourse with natives of China, and he therefore trusted he might, without arrogating too much, presume to some knowledge of the character, habits, manners, and dispositions of that extraordinary people. It was now five years since he returned to his native country, and he had, during that interval, devoted considerable time and attention to the affairs of the Company, and having carefully and attentively perused the correspondence between the right hon. Mr. Grant and the hon. Court of Directors, and weighed all the arguments therein advanced, as well as all that had been

stated in the debates, he had no hesitation in declaring, that in his humble judgment, the terms of compromise proposed by his Majesty's ministers were not only just, but liberal to the fullest extent, to which they could hope for the approval of parliament, on submitting them to their consideration. He conceived that the general principles of those propositions were, as they regarded this country, in perfect accordance with the general voice of the nation, which would no longer tolerate the incongruous union of sovereigns and traders in the same body, nor suffer them to continue to trade in their corporate capacity in common with the rest of his Majesty's subjects. They would be allowed to retain all the property standing under the head of commercial assets, on the proprietors guaranteeing to government that it should be forthcoming when called for, to answer any demands or liabilities to which it might be found subject on the final adjustment of accounts; and with a view to obtaining as speedy an adjustment as possible, commissions would be appointed, composed of independent and disinterested men, of talent and experience in business, assisted by able accountants, to sit at the India House, and there make up the territorial and commercial accounts, abstractedly from each other, from the original books and documents, referring all disputed items to the award of arbitrators. On the other hand, should they adopt a system of opposition, it could scarcely be contended that the proprietors were entitled to take over and appropriate to themselves the whole of the property standing under the head of commercial assets, without any previous investigation or adjustment of the accounts between that branch of the Company's concerns, which had been confided to their care and management by the nation, in trust, and that which they considered as exclusively their own; and he was sure every one acquainted with the affairs of the Company must admit, that any adjustment of the accounts between the territorial and commercial branches, by a reference to the overwhelming mass of documents and crude and conflicting statements laid before parliament, would, if at all practicable, be at least a work of great labour and difficulty. He had therefore no doubt, that it was with a view to obviate this difficulty and avert all its attendant consequences, as well as to obtain a speedy, final, and satisfactory adjustment of this important question, that government had been induced to propose those liberal terms of compromise now submitted to their consideration. Should this court, as he perceived they were now disposed to do (*No, no!*), adopt the general principles of the propositions, and authorize the Court of Directors to nego-

tiate the details, he had no doubt but his Majesty's government would meet them in a like spirit of concession, and, in the settlement of the details, be disposed to concede every practicable arrangement in their power, consistent with those principles, to ensure the punctual payment of the dividends and the eventual discharge of the capital on the terms stipulated; more particularly when it was pointed out to them that, although India must necessarily and unavoidably be involved in every war into which this country might enter, yet that this country would not materially be affected by such wars as might occur in India, whilst it would participate largely in all the advantages that might result from a successful termination of them. This, and other arguments which might be adduced, would, he had little doubt, induce the government to consent to a reasonable modification of their propositions, so as to satisfy the proprietors on that point. Should the next resolution of government be such as he had predicted, he should like to ask how many hon. proprietors would be inclined to subscribe the required guarantee, and await the final issue of the adjustment of the accounts, far less incur the risk of loss which would be the inevitable result of a cumbersome, unwieldy, and expensive corporate body entering the lists of speculation in competition with the acute, intelligent, active, and economical enterprise of individual British traders? While he felt disposed to give the Court of Directors credit for the zeal with which they had advocated the cause of the Company in the late negotiation, he regretted that he could neither acquiesce in the pretensions they had advanced, nor in their reasons for objecting to the government propositions. It was evident that their principal objections to the propositions were, that the power and authority to be vested in them was neither sufficiently absolute nor of long enough duration, and that they should be inclined to incur some risk in obtaining those ends was but reasonable; but why the proprietors should incur the risk of serious sacrifices for such an object, he was at a loss to conjecture. But to return to the subject of the accounts. If, as he saw no reason to doubt, the commercial books of the Company had been regularly kept and balanced, on the same principles as the books of other extensive commercial establishments, such a commission as he had supposed would have little difficulty in drawing up such an abstract statement of the commercial profit and loss of the Company as would exhibit whether any, and what amount of surplus profits had been annually available, and at the disposal of the directors in aid of territorial disbursement. For his own part, he was rather inclined to believe

that such a document would satisfactorily prove that, but for the aid derived from the resources and treasuries of India in supplying the home investments, their commercial capital would have been dissipated, and their commercial functions would have been long since at an end. If hon. proprietors dissented from this opinion, he had no objections, for the sake of argument, to admit that all the claims advanced by the commercial against the territorial branch could be fully substantiated; still, what, he would ask, could that benefit the proprietors, seeing that, according to the charters of 1793 and 1813, they were expressly debarred from any participation in the commercial profits beyond the dividend of 10½ per cent. until after the debts of the concerns should have been reduced within certain prescribed limits? and they all knew, that so far from this being the case, after deducting all the assets, territorial and commercial, at their own valuation, they would still greatly exceed those limits; and they had been distinctly and correctly informed by Mr. Grant, that for those debts, the capital stock, as well as all the other property of the Company, was justly and legally responsible. He therefore again earnestly entreated the court to pause ere it rejected the boon now offered to it, and which might never again be within its reach. He should now say a few words with respect to the China trade, and with reference to the Chinese character, with which he was well acquainted. He was glad that this monopoly would now be put an end to, and that such a blot should no longer stain the Company. (*"It is no blot!"*) In his opinion, every monopoly was an evil. As regarded the dangers and difficulties to be apprehended in an extended intercourse with China, he partly concurred in those apprehensions, believing that they would be the natural consequences of the vicious system under which the intercourse with that country had all along existed. The Company first visited China as a powerful association of hong, about two centuries ago, prepared either for commerce or conquest, as opportunities offered. Their character for seizing on the countries they came to trade with had preceded them. Accordingly the Chinese government, always jealous of foreigners, appointed a large copartnery, or hong, to communicate with them, and restricted their intercourse to that hong. This powerful hong, as might have been expected, like the upas tree, blighted all the minor establishments within its reach; but time and the natural character of the Chinese would soon effect a beneficial change, and they would, he trusted, ere long, see numerous respectable Chinese copartneries or hong established in Canton and other ports of China, with whom

merchants would conduct their business with as much satisfaction and security as with the commercial establishments of any other part of the world. To show this more distinctly, he would enter into some explanations, which would prove that the Chinese were perfectly alive to the value of a character for punctuality and uprightness in their commercial dealings. It was well known to many in this court, that the Company's bales of goods, with their marks or chops upon them, passed throughout China, from hand to hand, without being opened or examined, the chop of the Company being the guarantee for the quantity and quality of the contents; but they were perhaps not aware that this had been a practice amongst the Chinese themselves long before their intercourse with Europeans. With regard to the supply of teas, he could assure the court, that as the whole population of China drank tea, there would be little apprehension of an increased demand being met, as it could form but a very minute portion of the immense quantity consumed in China; and although the quality of that supplied, from the consumption, might be what they considered an inferior description, yet they should also receive all the good teas they received at present; and when it was recollected that twenty years ago the whole exports from China did not much exceed twenty millions of pounds, and that it now exceeded fifty millions, they would perceive that the produce would in a very short time keep pace with the demand. They must also bear in mind, that as the teas were cultivated in hilly districts, not well suited to other sorts of cultivation, and where tea was certainly the most profitable article of culture, they might rely upon it there would be no limit to the supply. His object was to state the truth, and not to make this a party question. The opium exported by the Company, although smuggled, went all through China, and was received by the dealer with perfect confidence, because it was marked with the Company's chop. But the same respect for good faith existed amongst the Chinese. They were anxious to preserve a good character, and amongst them were to be found as honourable merchants as any in the world. He would adduce another fact, to shew that the Chinese were perfectly aware of the value of a good character. In Cadoc, one of the central provinces of Java, noted throughout the Indian archipelago for the quality of the tobacco which it produced, the cultivation of that plant was superintended, and the trade of it conducted by Chinese. The baskets in which that tobacco was packed, pass throughout the most distant countries of the archipelago without question, so long as they were not opened,

the chop of the respectable Chinese cultivator being held a guarantee for the quantity and quality of the contents. He had dealt as a merchant for a long period with Chinese merchants, and could declare, that he never transacted business with commercial men more honourable in their dealing, or more generally alive to the value of character. Again, when packages were sent from China to India, in the country ships, as they were called, and that on examination in India they proved different from what they were stated to be, in that case, if such packages were brought back, the Chinese merchant, without demur, paid two for every one so returned—a striking proof of the value they place on the maintenance of their commercial character amongst foreigners; for it must be borne in mind, that such frauds, when they did occur, were generally practised by the boatmen entrusted with the conveyance of the goods from Canton to the ships, who were so expert that they would occasionally succeed in substituting similar packages, in spite of the utmost vigilance. One word as to the Chinese government permanently stopping the trade. Being acquainted with the character of the Chinese people, and the various articles imported into that country, he knew that they (the Chinese) were more dependent on that trade than those who dealt with them; and that, all-powerful and despotic as that government was, it might as well attempt to prevent the rivers of the empire from running towards the ocean, as strive to hinder the products of that country from being wafted on its bosom to the uttermost corners of the earth. There were various other points connected with this trade on which he could have wished to address the court, but he feared he had already trespassed too long on their patience, and would therefore conclude with expressing an earnest hope that the directors might be empowered to bring the present negotiation to a close on the most favourable terms they could obtain. He thanked the hon. members for the indulgence with which they had listened to him, and again begged to assure them, that his earnest desire was, by shewing them what he conceived their true position, to prevent any bad effects that might result from their too sanguine reliance, either on the amount of their assets, or on their undisputed right to them.

Mr. Fielder heard with great surprise the Company represented as little better than beggars, and keeping fraudulent accounts, and he hoped the court would hear a few words on that subject. He was indeed astonished when it was stated in and out of this house, that not only the present but the ex-ministers, the "ins and the outs," the "Whigs and the To-

ries," all declared that the Company was nearly in a state of insolvency; and therefore it was imagined by the public that the ministers had come forward to do an act of charity instead of mere justice towards the Company. He distinctly denied that position; for the Company's commercial assets were above twenty-five millions. (*hear, hear!*) Though this bold assertion was made, all parties had themselves admitted the Company's solvency. This important fact was admitted by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough, during their interview with Mr. Astell and Sir Robert Campbell. They actually admitted that the Company were possessed of commercial assets sufficient to pay all dividends, all legal debts, all debts of honour, in short all demands which could be made on the Company. The court would find in the minute of conference of 12th October 1831 this passage:—"The Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough considered that the Proprietors had *full security* for their *capital stock and for the dividend* at its present rate, in *their commercial assets*, and in the *value of the fixed property* in India, &c. &c. &c." Were not these facts? Did not the hero of Waterloo and Lord Ellenborough speak of their *fixed property* in India, and their undoubted right to commercial assets elsewhere? And did not that mean their lands, buildings, their goods and chattels, in short, every thing which appertained to the Company in its commercial capacity? Now here he had the admission of the Tories themselves as to the Company's solvency. He would next shew that the Whigs had virtually made as strong an admission; indeed, all Parliament, both Whigs and Tories, before whom the Company would have to seek justice, would be obliged to concede this important and, in fact, vital point. He would ask the right hon. the President of the Board of Control whether he had not admitted as much as the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough? Had he not said, "I will secure to you £630,000 per annum; I will secure to you all your capital, and take upon myself all your liabilities of every description, legal and in honour?" And could this court suppose for an instant that the Board of Control or ministers would dare to go before the British Parliament in these times with such a proposition as this, unless they knew that this Company had sufficient assets for every purpose? (*hear, hear!*) He wished to know what had been the conduct of the nation to a noble duke in respect to the purchase of the Isle of Man (in which, if he was rightly informed, the family of Mr. Grant took a most active part). The duke claimed lands, buildings, goods, chattels, and effects in that island, as this Company does

in India. He claimed rights, privileges, and immunities, as well as a right of sovereignty in that place, precisely as we do in India, independent of our commercial assets in other places. What was the conduct of the British Parliament to this nobleman? Now, Sir, only compare the Isle of Man to India. The island was a thorn in the side of England—India an ocean of wealth to the nation at large. The Isle was an asylum to the rogue at the expense of the honest English creditor—not so with India. The Isle encouraged smuggling in every possible way—whereas India is a source of wealth in point of national revenue. It being universally deemed injurious to the British empire for the Isle of Man to remain in such a state, what was done? Why his grace of Athol had *British justice*, and he received several immense sums of money from the British public. (*hear, hear!*) He was certain that the British nation would ever consult its own pride, its own dignity, and its own honour, and never take from any individual that which he had a right to be paid for. Now, Sir, was it proposed by the clan of the Grants to the Laird of Blair Athol, instead of paying his lordship in bank notes or gold in London, to give him permission to squeeze his own inhabitants of the Isle of Man for the purchase-money? No such insult was offered. Was permission given to him to gather "black mail" from the neighbouring clans, in his own Pass of Killie Crankie, or to collect what he could from the Grampians? No such insulting proposition was made to the noble duke. How was he paid? Not as this Company is proposed to be paid by Mr. Grant, but in good gold from India, brought to London by this Company. Such was the fact. He could not sit still when he heard this Company thus treated as insolvent. He found in one of the reports before Parliament that this Company instead of ever receiving a single shilling from the nation, had lent it large sums of money, some paying no interest whatever, and others only 3 per cent., and at times when this Company was paying in India 8, 10, and 12 per cent. interest. It also appeared that between 1768 and 1775 this Company had given to the *British empire* no less than £2,169,398, besides several immense sums since; altogether, with interest, the large sum of fifteen millions sterling, a sum, at 5 per cent., not only sufficient to pay the dividends of £630,000 per annum, but our London pensions. All this independent of our commercial assets of about twenty-five millions sterling. He then would ask, why, under such circumstances, did ministers offer an uncertain security for the Company's capital and dividends? He demanded whether such conduct towards the Company was

fair, honourable, or indeed honest? In conclusion, he would remind the Company that it was in possession of its own property, and merely add Mr. Sheridan's admirable reply in Parliament to Mr. *Bragge* Bathurst, who preferred bank notes to gold, "That though *Brag* was an excellent dog, Holdfast was a much better."

Mr. *Malcolm Lewin* did not think it necessary, in discussing the question before the court, to impute to his Majesty's ministers the use of a threat, although he was free to admit they had suggested to the East-India Company a queer alternative. (*hear!*) He considered his Majesty's ministers the advocates of the public interests, while we were the advocates of our own, and that it was their duty, entertaining the opinion that our commercial assets were available for the territorial debt of India, to assert that opinion; but he thought that having done so, they were bound to go further, and to have required of this court an appropriation of those funds to their right purposes. (*hear, hear!*) If the funds we propose to appropriate to the payment of our dividends are justly available for the relief of the territorial debtor, in God's name let them be so applied. (*hear, hear!*) The East-India Company have ever maintained a high character, let them not at the last hour of their existence sully their fame, and abandon their constituents at the shrine of self-interest. On the security offered for the dividends, he would observe, that the court had yesterday heard that Bengal was in a state of beggary, but he could not, as he understood had been done, trace cause and effect. He believed that the distress which prevailed in India was not to be referred to any particular system, but to an immoderate land-tax, which he should like, as suggested by the hon. member for Middlesex, to see reduced twenty-five per cent. To him it signified little what the system of collection was, provided you did not collect too much. (*hear, hear!*) He would say but a very few words on the tea-monopoly; that British capital should be employed in providing cheap tea for all the world except England was, he thought, a proposition no longer to be endured, and in an open trade it was obvious we should be undersold. (*hear!*) In regard to the resolutions of the hon. and gallant general who led in the debate, he would mistrust any resolutions which came recommended by the speech which that hon. and gallant general had delivered in this court; he considered that speech to advocate a most illiberal policy, a policy detrimental alike to the interests of England as India. The gallant general advocated absolute government, and denounced a free press; in this, to do him justice, he was consistent. He spoke of insurrec-

tions; and told us that all India was prostrate before us, that thousands in every province were ready to rise against our rule—if this were a true picture, he, Mr. Lewin, would consider it a sufficient argument for the restrictions imposed by the plan of his Majesty's ministers on the power of the Court of Directors; but he thought the picture which had been drawn by the gallant general was overcharged. He believed that the government of India was strong in the attachment of its subjects; and instead of apprehending danger from a free press, he thought it would prove a source of strength instead of weakness. He expected the same result from the free resort of Englishmen to India, that each would be conducive to the welfare of India, the one in improving the moral condition of the people, the other in opening the multifold resources of that country, and that each in their turn would assist in the work of civilization, which has ever been the offspring of an intercourse with foreigners. He called upon those who were hostile to a free press in India to reconcile the existence of a free press in Calcutta (under the governments of Hastings and Bentinck) with a shackled press under contemporaneous governments at Madras. (*hear, hear!*) In our anxiety to surround our native subjects with protection, we should take care that we do not keep them in a state of pupillage, fatal to the exertion of the energies of their character. But, he would ask, what are the dangers to be apprehended from the resort of Englishmen to India? the examples of them adduced in 1813 were declared by Mr. Courtenay to be such twaddle as could not be listened to with common patience; and even the late Lord Londonderry considered them a pure chimera. Have not the natives of India sufficient protection from the laws? (*hear, hear!*) Is there a district within the Company's rule which does not afford redress to the aggrieved, without respect of person? (*hear, hear!*) Are not the Company's officers, and even the Company itself, prosecuted and cast in their own provincial courts? (*hear, hear, hear!*) And shall it be said that a redress which is capable of reaching the government is insufficient to meet the wrongs inflicted by individuals. (*hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, that this discussion had now occupied a considerable time; he thought that a considerable portion of that time had been lost in debate upon irrelevant matters. He wished, therefore, to recall the court to the real question, for the discussion of which it had been called. In consequence of his Majesty's ministers stating that they would not recommend to Parliament that the exclusive trade to China should be any longer continued in the hands of the Company, they

proposed, in order not to disappoint the hopes of the country, which they stated would be greatly disappointed if such a measure were not adopted, that the East-India Company should give up that portion of their trade, and for the benefit thus relinquished by the Company and conferred upon the British public, they proposed a compromise to the Court of Directors. The Court of Directors entertained the question, and that was the question which had been brought for consideration before the Court of Proprietors. The directors asked of the Court of Proprietors nothing more but to approve of their sanctioning the principle of a compromise, and as that question had now been before the Court of Proprietors for several days, he did think that he was not requesting too much when he asked them at length to come to a decision upon it. He did think that if the original resolutions should be carried, they would give an opportunity to the Court of Directors to go with peace in their hands to his Majesty's ministers. (*hear, hear!*) Considering those circumstances, he did hope that the court would adhere to the subject that was before it. He was sure that he would be excused for having offered those remarks to the court. (*Cries of Question.*)

Sir *H. J. Brydges* said that as he had been alluded to just now in the debate, he would assure the hon. proprietor who had so alluded to him, that he was quite mistaken in what he had attributed to him. He had made none of those observations about the press which the hon. proprietor had attributed to him.

Mr. *Lewin* understood the hon. proprietor to have said what he attributed to him in his speech in the first day of this discussion.

Mr. *Warre* could assure the hon. chairman and the court, that if it was the general opinion that for present purposes there had been sufficient discussion on this subject, he would occupy their time for a very few moments; he had principally risen for the purpose of expressing a hope, that the Court of Directors would be armed with an expression of confidence on the part of the proprietors, and that they would be enabled by the speedy close of this discussion to recommence their negotiations with his Majesty's government. (*hear, hear!*) Though various matters had been touched upon in the course of this discussion, it did appear to him that the real point at issue had been narrowed to two propositions—the first was, whether or not there should not be an increase of the guarantee fund proposed for the future payment of their dividends; and the other related to the security to be afforded to them for their demands upon their territorial property. Upon the first

of those points, he must be allowed to express a strong opinion. If after all the correspondence which had taken place between the Government and the Court of Directors, and after the discussion which for eight days had employed that court, the directors should be enabled to recommence their negotiations with his Majesty's ministers—he would say to them that they ought to endeavour to obtain an increase, he would not say to what amount,—but they ought to endeavour to obtain a satisfactory increase of the guarantee fund, in making the compromise which it was now proposed to make with the public. He thought that the Court of Proprietors should enable the Court of Directors to recommence without delay the negotiations with the government. Though he had heard much in the course of the debate against the proposed settlement of this great question—though he had heard the hon. proprietor, Mr. *Tucker*, attack the right hon. gentleman, the President of the Board of Control, with much good humour, but also with considerable sarcasm, and though many remarks had now been repeated, which had been urged in the course of the debates in 1813, of which he had a personal recollection, he should make but one or two observations upon what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, Mr. *Tucker*. That hon. proprietor referred with some confidence to the debates of 1813, at which period he was pleased to designate the present President of the Board of Control, as the giant advocate of the Company in the House of Commons, while he called all those who took the other side of the question then, as his “Lilliputian” opponents. He would ask that hon. proprietor whether he included Mr. *Canning* amongst those “Lilliputian” opponents? Without drawing a comparison as to which was the greater giant of the two, Mr. *Canning* or the present President of the Board of Control, he was sure that the hon. proprietor would agree with him in thinking, that upon that question Mr. *Canning* was an opponent of no mean description. (*hear, hear!*) He would ask whether the predictions which were then made as to the evil consequence that would arise from the partial opening at that time effected in the India trade had since been verified by experience? The hon. proprietor had referred to the opinions expressed in the debates in the House of Commons in 1813 by the Marquis of *Hastings*, by the late Mr. *Grant*, father of the present President of the Board of Control, by Sir *Thomas Munro*, and by Sir *John Malcolm*, against the opening which was then proposed in the India trade. He would ask the hon. proprietor whether the prediction then so confidently

made by those high authorities had since been confirmed by experience, or whether on the contrary events had not since shewn that they were quite unfounded? Had any of the injuries arisen—had any of the many dangers occurred that were then so confidently foretold as being sure to follow the allowing a private trade to India? The right hon. gentleman, Mr. Grant, the President of the Board of Control, had been taunted with having changed his opinions from what they were at that period. He thought that Mr. Grant was perfectly justified in doing so, seeing the altered state of circumstances that had since arisen, and that it would have been inconsistency on his part not to have done so. He would conclude the few observations which he had felt it his duty to address to the proprietors, by again expressing his wish that the directors should be enabled without delay to recommence their negotiations with the government. He also trusted that the result of those negotiations would be, that the King's government would see the justice and propriety of increasing the amount of the proposed guarantee fund. He hoped that such would be the case, and that they would not be driven to the necessity of going into a protracted and disputed account as to their commercial assets. He repeated his hope that the Court of Directors would be speedily enabled to recommence their negotiations with the Government.

Mr. Tucker having been personally alluded to by the hon. member (Mr. Warre), he trusted that the court would not separate under an impression that he (Mr. T.) had uttered a word disrespectful towards the right hon. the President of the Board of Control. He had certainly no such intention. He would say, indeed, borrowing the words of a French poet: "Inconstant as you are, I love you. What should I have done, had you proved true!" He (Mr. T.) could not help regretting for the sake of the East-India Company, and for the sake of the right hon. gentleman himself, that he had changed his opinions; but while he expressed that regret, he never forgot the respect which was due to the character, station, and talents of the right hon. gentleman. He might add, that it was not his practice to treat any political opponent otherwise than with courtesy and consideration. His own principles and opinions he (Mr. T.) could not abandon.

Mr. Elliot said, that so much had been said with regard to the China trade, that he should not feel it necessary to occupy their time with observations upon that subject. With regard to the great question now before them, what he thought they were to consider was, whether or

not the Court of Proprietors, considering the proposition which had been made to them by Government, could agree to it. He was of opinion that they would have it in their power so to reduce their expenses in India, as to enable them to meet the whole of their dividends out of their own means. (*Much interruption.*) Though he was anxious to employ the natives as much as possible in India, yet he was not for employing them too generally in the government there, for if that should be done, it would be soon seen that they could not govern India for themselves. With regard to their trade, though the Board of Control apparently only wished to take from them their trade to China, there was a portion of their Indian trade which the proposition of that Board would materially diminish, and which at present brought them in two millions sterling per annum—he alluded to the trade in salt and opium. (*Considerable interruption.*)

Sir C. Forbes rose and said, that unless the court would hear every gentleman that wished to address it, he would undoubtedly move an adjournment.

Mr. Elliot said it was not his intention to occupy their time at any length; he merely wished to state the difficulties in which the proposition made by Government was calculated to place them. He did not desire to throw any obstructions in the way of the Court of Directors. He was on the contrary anxious that every means should be employed to facilitate the negotiations of the directors with the Board of Control for the settlement of this question. It was with that view that he now begged to draw their attention to two grand sources of their revenue, namely, salt and opium. Though the Board of Control stated that it did not wish to interfere with their territorial property in India, he could not help thinking that when the Indian trade was thrown open, the Liverpool merchants would send out salt to India, so as to diminish the amount of that revenue, whence the Company's dividends were to be derived. Supposing that by means of some fiscal regulation, a duty to the amount of half a million should be effected upon the importation of that article, he was utterly at a loss to know how the deficit of more than a million occasioned by the loss of that trade was to be supplied. These were matters that he thought should be fairly stated to the Board of Control, and it was for that purpose he had adverted to them upon this occasion.

Captain Gowan had a few observations to make, in reply to some animadversions that had been made upon what had fallen from him in the course of this debate. He had been told by some gentleman who had addressed the court, that the

authority which he had quoted with regard to the mal-administration of justice in India was an anonymous one. He would now refer to an authority on the subject, which was before the court in the shape of an official document; he alluded to the case from Berhampore, which was transmitted to the Court of Directors by Lord W. Bentinck. In that instance, the judge who presided in the court issued a proclamation forbidding the natives to enter his court, or to look him in the face. He could name the paper if necessary in which the fact was mentioned. He might also refer to the statement in another case, where a magistrate publicly intimated that if he should be touched upon the right shoulder by a *munshee*, he would decree in favour of the plaintiff, and if on the left, in favour of the defendant. (*Cries of Question and laughter.*) These were facts that he (Capt. Gowan) could prove. The rev. gentleman who had spoken in the course of this debate, had thought proper to assail the character of a free press in India. That rev. gentleman had cut a conspicuous figure in the management of the Tory press in Calcutta, for which he had been censured by the general assembly of the church of Scotland; and therefore his attack upon a free press came with a very bad grace from him.

Mr. Salomons said, he was desirous to put a question to the chairman. His Majesty's government proposed that the Company should give up the trade to China. The consequence would be, if they should agree to that proposition, that they would not trade to China: that the Select Committee at Canton would be removed, and that the factory there would be done away with, its place to be supplied by an officer holding his Majesty's commission. Now if, in the course of events, it should happen that—

The Chairman, interrupting the hon. proprietor, expressed a hope that he would not go into the question as to what would happen under such circumstances, but that he would confine himself to the question he was about to put.

Mr. Salomons said he would endeavour to do so. He wished to know, supposing that the Company's trade with China should be stopped, and that his Majesty's representative, who was to supply their place at Canton, should be insulted, and that force would be employed to protect the British trade and interests there—he wished to know whether, under such circumstances, the expense would not fall upon the government of British India.

The Chairman really thought that he ought not to answer such a question. The directors were now about recommending their negotiations with the government, and would it be wise that they should go up with their hands tied, or

with their minds made up, upon that or any other particular point. (*Hear !*) He begged the hon. proprietor to consider that, and to be assured that he meant him no disrespect in declining to answer his question on the present occasion. He could not answer, under the circumstances in which he was placed, consistently with the duty which he owed to the Company.

Mr. Salomons trusted that in the course of those negotiations, the interests of the Company would not be lost sight of.

Sir C. Forbes said, that he thought the question which had been put by the hon. proprietor below him (Mr. Salomons), was a very natural one. It was a very proper enquiry to make, whether in the event of a war, under the circumstances mentioned by that hon. proprietor, the expense of it would not fall upon the Company in India. He (Sir C. Forbes) had no hesitation in saying, that in his opinion the expense would fall upon the Company. This debate had now occupied eight days—that was to say, thirty-six or forty hours had been consumed in the discussion of this important question. The hon. proprietor, therefore, who complained on this score, must allow that no unreasonable degree of time had been spent in debating it, as would he hoped be more apparent when they came to compare the length of their discussion with those which would take place in parliament. He was quite sure that this great question would not be settled in the House of Commons and the House of Lords in twice the time. Indeed, he scarcely imagined that it would pass through parliament in the course of the present session, if at all, which was more than doubtful.

The Chairman hoped the hon. proprietor would allow him to interrupt for a few moments, for the purpose of advertising to the question which had been put to him by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons). He thought that upon recollection he could answer that question in a way that, perhaps, would be satisfactory to the hon. bart. He would answer the question by stating, as nearly as he could, a case in point that occurred a few years ago. In 1826, it happened that in consequence of despatches from India, it was determined by the Court of Directors to send out there a reinforcement of 1,000 seamen. He (the Chairman) went to the Admiralty, and asked the first lord to send out that number of seamen to India. He immediately put the ships in commission, and within the shortest possible period 1,000 seamen were despatched in three ships to India, where they proved of essential service. By and by, the then chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Robinson, now the Earl of Ripon) came to prepare his budget for parliament. While

doing so, he communicated with the Court of Directors as to the reinforcement of seamen which they had received from the Admiralty. He stated his difficulty on the subject to be this, that as parliament had only voted 29,000 men for the service of the year, of which 29,000 men the East-India Company had had their due proportion for the security and protection of their trade, he did not know how he could call upon the House of Commons to defray the expense of the additional 1,000 men that had been supplied to the Company. In reply, the directors said—"send in your bill, Mr. Robinson, the East-India Company will not ask the government to pay a single sixpence of that expense—send in your bill, Mr. Robinson." (*hear, hear!*) The consequence was, that an arrangement of that kind took place; but it was found in the course of it afterwards, that there would be some little difficulty in making up the accounts, owing to the practice of the Admiralty of not paying off ships until they arrive at home from service. The directors proposed, that as they had to pay *5*l.** for every man, and as they would, perhaps, have to pay for more men than they had, if allowance was not made for the casualties, that they would take the casualties on themselves, if the government would take the ordnance on itself. They came to an arrangement of that description, and the money was paid. It therefore appeared to him, that in accordance with the principle laid down and acted upon in the case he had mentioned, if on any future occasion any portion of his Majesty's empire nearest to China should be called upon for aid to support the honour of the British crown, and the interests of British trade in China, the expense must fall upon the British nation, which must provide the means for meeting it. (*hear!*) He hoped that the case which he had cited would shew the hon. proprietor that that must be the case.

Sir C. Forbes was afraid that the explanation of the hon. chairman would not, in the result, be found a very satisfactory one. Seeing the impatience manifested by the court to have this discussion closed, he was sorry to find himself under the painful necessity of stating, that the principal question, in his opinion, for their consideration, had been from first to last throughout this discussion altogether blinked. That question was, how the proposed pecuniary arrangement would affect the interests of the people of India. His hon. friend opposite was no doubt a friend to the natives of India, but it was impossible to gather from his speech that he considered their interests as at all connected with this question. The hon. proprietor near him (Mr. Lewin) was the only one who appeared to him to take a right view of the

subject. Great doubts had arisen as to the Company's assets, and great difficulties were foreseen in ascertaining whether they are commercial or territorial, or both, and in what proportions. Now he would repeat that those points ought, if possible, to be first settled, and the nature and amount of the assets ascertained, to enable them to do justice between the contending interests. But what was proposed? Why, that all the doubts and difficulties alluded to should be at once removed, by laying the annuity to the proprietors of 630,000*l.*, payable half-yearly, upon the people of India exclusively—against which a certain portion of the commercial assets is to be applied to the discharge of the territorial debt, to an amount equal to a capital yielding that sum annually—but without reference either to the nature or amount of those assets, which may or may not be equal or applicable to the purpose intended. Can this be called fair towards the people of India? It may be a very convenient compromise for others, but their interests are lost sight of. He would in-treat the proprietors, for their own character, to keep these circumstances in mind, now that they were about to decide upon the proposition made to them by his Majesty's government. No one could entertain a higher degree of respect and regard than he did for his right hon. friend, who presided at the Board of Control, and he was quite sure that no man took a warmer interest in the welfare and happiness of the people of India than Mr. Grant did. But he must continue to think that the proposed arrangement was unjust towards them, and not eligible for the proprietors. He (Sir C. Forbes) for one would never consent to such an arrangement. He had said so at the outset of their proceedings, and he now repeated it. If their assets were commercial, let them be applied to their right purposes, to the security of their dividends and capital stock, if they were to give up their trade with China; on the other hand, if their assets were territorial, he would say let them be applied to territorial purposes. Why should there be any thing having the appearance of a juggle on the occasion? All that the proprietors can require is a fair and liberal adjustment of accounts, and they are satisfied to stand upon their rights. But supposing that all doubts and difficulties as to the real character of their assets should be dissipated, and that the plan of his Majesty's ministers should be finally adopted, what would be the moral effect of the proposed pecuniary arrangements on the minds of the natives? Having always before their eyes for the next forty years, if they should remain so long connected with this country, the weight of such an arrangement, the question they would constantly put to themselves during

that time (and they were as well fitted to discuss such subjects as gentlemen in this part of the world) would be, "Why are we taxed to pay the proprietors in Leadenhall-street 630,000*l.* a year?" The hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had appealed to figures, and had given a great many of them. He (Sir C. Forbes) might bring down a cart-load of them. But figures would not carry conviction against common sense. The argument employed by the government was one of threat—they said, "Accept the proposals we make to you, or you must go to law, you must go into Chancery." Now, he thought that, bad as Chancery was, he would rather go there than submit to the compromise offered by his Majesty's ministers at the expense of the people of India. However desirous gentlemen within the bar, or his Majesty's ministers, might be for the termination of the discussion upon this important question, he hoped that the proprietors would fully and amply discuss every point connected with it. They had a duty to perform to the natives of India, which he considered paramount to every other. He did not wish to underrate the value of their dividends. It would be strange indeed if he did, as they were of great importance to him and his family. To no man in that court were they of greater importance than to him, but he would say, God forbid that they should look either to the dividends or to the principal to the prejudice of the interests of the natives of India, and he was therefore opposed to the proposed arrangement, unless it could be shown to him that it was one that was founded upon the principles of justice and equity. He called upon any man to show him that it was so founded. He called upon any one who heard him, to prove that it was fair towards the natives of India, and that we had any right to impose such a burden as it went to impose upon them. He should not be at all surprised to see the whole of the interest on their dividends swallowed up by the expenses hereafter incurred in India. Of this he was certain, that if India should hereafter be driven into a war, his Majesty's government would levy the expense of that war upon the territories of the Company. They would be then forced to borrow more money, and who would then lend to them? who would confide in them? Would either the natives or the Europeans be inclined to lend to them, after seeing the manner in which they treated their creditors in India? He would venture to say that if this proposition should be adopted—if this arrangement should be made—that they would find in a very short time that instead of having a surplus revenue, the revenue of India would not be sufficient to enable them to draw from thence

the payment of their dividends, and that they would have a large and increasing deficit. It appeared that the 6 per cent. debt was to be paid off. He would ask in the first place, why pay it off? they were not bound to pay it off now, nor at any specific period, but on the contrary, they were bound *not* to pay it off before the expiration of the charter, and not even then; they might take an opportunity of doing so when the rate of exchange was more favourable. He recollected the time, as no doubt the Chairman did also, thirty or forty years ago, when the dollar, now worth 4*s.* only, was worth 6*s.* or 7*s.*, and when the Bombay rupee, now worth only 1*s.* 8*d.* or 1*s.* 9*d.*, was worth 2*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* 9*d.* He thought it very probable these times might come again, and that the holders of their 6 per cent. debt (which in fact only yielded 5 per cent. in England) would by and by consent to transfer it to a loan payable in India, at a lower rate of interest payable in England, because, as the exchange rose the value of 6 per cent. paper would fall, the present high premium which it bore being occasioned by the comparative favourable exchange of 2*s.* 6*d.* per sicca rupee, at which the principal was to be paid. And he had no doubt the exchange would improve if Parliament would do justice to India, if they would admit her to a fair participation in trade with the United Kingdom, if they would extend to her that reciprocity of which they had heard so much but seen so little—if they were inclined to do all this, then indeed India might be expected to thrive, and *she* might in time be enabled to receive the imposition of new burdens without murmuring; but it was folly to look for it, considering how that oppressed country was at present situated. (*cries of Question!*) Those gentlemen who were so impatient, had the power of retiring if they were tired of listening to him. He did not think that the important question before them had been half discussed. He saw his hon. friend (Mr. Warden) over the way, who was obliged to stop in his speech the other day from indisposition. He trusted that he would take another day to finish that speech. Much remained still to be said respecting the state and prospects of India. Gentlemen seemed chiefly to regard their dividends and their capital, but he would tell them that, at no former period were the feelings of the natives of India in such a hostile state towards the government as they were at the present moment. Not only had we broken through solemn assurances made to them, but latterly we would seem to have almost studied to offend their religious principles. Need he refer to the regulations of Lord Wm. Bentinck for putting down suttees, the consequences

of which he was afraid had not yet displayed themselves? But indeed the noble lord would seem to have passed from carrying his own regulations into effect. Had they not known of several persons having been tried, and though they were convicted of a crime, amounting, according to these regulations, to murder, had not the noble lord pardoned them, or at least commuted their punishment to twelve or eighteen months' imprisonment? What would be the consequence of those regulations upon the minds of the natives of India, more especially after they shall have heard that their appeal to the privy council in this country had been of no effect? What was the state of mind of the Mussulman population on the eastern side of the Peninsula? and did they not see that on the western side the measures adopted were such as to disgust a large and highly respectable portion of the population? he incant the Parsees. He would strongly recommend the Court of Proprietors and his Majesty's ministers to pay more attention to these matters. Let India be treated either as a part of the British empire, or if not, let her have the advantages of a foreign country, in protecting her subjects, her manufactures, and her commerce. He had lately heard that part of the proposed plan of arrangement with the West-India interest—and he was sorry to be obliged to object to anything calculated to afford relief to that suffering body—was that the protection to West-India sugar against East-India sugar should continue twenty years longer. He feared that the report was too true, and it would be monstrous injustice. He should no longer object to admit the British merchants to a trial of the China trade, but the monopoly should not be transferred from the Company to them. That was more than was asked for. The object, however, now was to give to the private merchants in Britain and in India those advantages from which the Company had been hitherto enabled to pay their dividends; and seeing that the throwing open of this trade was meant to be productive of great benefits to the trading portion of the British nation in both countries. He thought that England should be in justice bound to bear an equal share with India of the expense thus occasioned. He was of opinion, therefore, that 315,000*l.*, or one-half of the 630,000*l.* to be paid to the Company annually for the sacrifice of their trade and assets, should be defrayed out of the consolidated fund. He would then have no objection to the remaining 315,000*l.* being laid upon the revenues of India. He did think that such an arrangement would not be considered a hardship, and it would effectually unite the interests of the two countries. Let them not mistake

the condition to which India had been reduced. She was at present a nation of beggars, and all in consequence of the system of injustice that had been so long persevered in towards her. He would not sit down again without entering his protest against the proposed arrangement, not only as regarded the people of India in the first place, but also as regarded the just rights and interests of the proprietors; and he would caution them to look well to the security that was offered for their dividends and capital before they parted with that which was demanded from them; let them bear in mind that possession was nine points of the law, and they should insist upon a fair and equitable compromise for all parties.

Mr. *Weeding* wished to know whether if the other amendments should not be carried, he would not have another opportunity of addressing the court in support of certain alterations of the gallant general's resolution which he wished to propose. If not, he should do so now.

The *Chairman* had no doubt that when they came to his resolutions the hon. proprietor would have an opportunity of addressing the court. At the same time, he must confess that he felt great difficulty as to the course to be pursued in putting the resolutions, in consequence of the decision of the court upon the last day of meeting. He would only again impress upon the proprietors the propriety of bringing this discussion to a close.

Mr. *Weeding* intimated that he should feel it necessary to advert to the opinions of some gentlemen who had spoken, with the view of inducing the court to agree to the amendment he should propose.

The *Chairman* said it was his business to remain there as long as the proprietors wished; at the same time he trusted he was not going too far in urging upon them the necessity of bringing this discussion to a close. He felt, he repeated, that he was placed in a difficult situation as to the putting of the question, in consequence of the decision of the court on the last day. The usual mode in putting an amendment, and the mode he conceived to be followed in putting Mr. Hume's amendment, which was the first, was that the words proposed to be left out of Sir John Malcolm's motion stand part of the question. They would thus decide upon the original motion at once. (*cries of no, no!*)

Mr. *Weeding* thought that all the amendments should be put before the original motion was put.

The *Chairman* repeated what he had already stated as his view of the proper mode of putting the question.

Mr. *Randle Jackson* was of opinion that the amendments must be disposed of

seriatim before the original question could be put.

Mr. *Rigby* hoped when the question was put it would be explained whether it was upon the amendment, or upon the original motion.

The *Deputy Chairman* said that if they followed the course adopted in the House of Commons, they would be relieved from the difficulty in which they seemed to be placed. If the Court would adopt the suggestion thrown out, he thought it would be of great advantage, and no inconvenience to the hon. gentleman who moved the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. R. Jackson,

Mr. *Wigram* recommended the hon. proprietor to move the omission not of all the words after the word 'that,' but the omission of a few words only, by which the difficulty in point of form would be overcome.

The *Chairman* said the course which he had adopted was according to the practice both of that house and of Parliament. He had taken some pains to get satisfactory information on that point; he could, therefore, only put the motion in this way, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question." There were then two questions before them, and those who were disposed to support Sir John Malcolm's resolutions would say "aye," and those who preferred the amendment of the hon. member for Middlesex would say "nay."

Colonel *Stanhope* rose to make some enquiry respecting his resolutions, but was stopped by

The *Chairman*, who said he must in the first place put the present question. He then put the question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Hume's amendment was consequently negatived.

The *Chairman* hoped, considering the important nature of the question, that a ballot would be demanded on the amendment.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said that it then became the duty of the Chairman to put the main question, and then he should offer his amendment. His motion was that all the words after the word "that" should be left out for the purpose of introducing the resolution of which he had given notice. They had agreed with respect to Mr. Hume's amendment, that he had a right to put the question in that manner, and his amendment was admitted for discussion. An hon. friend of his on the other side had very properly enquired whether the decision which had been come to, to entertain Mr. Hume's amendment, was to apply to that amendment alone or

to guide them throughout. He certainly considered that every other amendment should have an equal chance, (*hear!*) and if he understood rightly what the chairman had said, it was the intention of that hon. gentleman to consider the decision which the court had come to on Mr. Hume's amendment, as authorizing him to dispose of all others in the same manner.

The *Chairman* had put it to the court, that the words proposed to be left out should stand part of the question, and the hon. proprietor now wanted to propose to them to leave out the words which they had just decided upon retaining.

Mr. *Weeding* considered that the opinion of the chairman had been overruled by the court, when they decided that Mr. Hume's amendment should be entertained.

The *Chairman* merely observed that such was the general rule, and appealed to Mr. Serjeant Spankie if he were not correct.

Mr. *Serjeant Spankie*, M. P., said that from the enquiries he had made on this subject, he rather thought the court, according to strict regularity of proceeding, had got into a difficulty. The ordinary mode of putting questions in the House of Commons, when it was expected that various amendments would be put in succession, was to propose to leave out certain words not amounting to the whole of the question in order to introduce the amendment; so that if it were carried that the words proposed to be left out should stand part of the question, there would still remain words enough on which to engraft other amendments. Such was the plan pursued at the commencement of the present session of Parliament, when Lord Ormelie moved the address, and Mr. O'Connell an amendment upon it, which proposed to leave out a few unimportant words at the commencement for the purpose of introducing something at variance with the remaining portion. The Speaker put the question that the three or four words proposed to be left out should stand part of the question, which was carried in the affirmative, and the consequence of the decision was that those three or four words only should stand; but the mover of the amendment in the present case moved the omission of all the words after the word "that," and the consequence of their deciding as they had done was that the original resolutions were carried. It was quite possible that those who so voted were not aware of the effect of the vote, but the Chairman was perfectly correct in point of form. They must therefore either agree among themselves to dispense with the usual forms, or so shape the amendment as to leave an original question still

capable of successive amendments. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. Wigram.—That is precisely what I suggested just now.

Mr. Serjeant Spankie had only stated what was done in the House of Commons, where the difficulty of successive amendments was frequently felt, and where, by a sort of *hocus-pocus* among themselves, they contrived to meet the ends of justice.

Mr. R. Jackson.—It appeared then still that the court had got into a difficulty, from which they only could relieve themselves. The chairman had the preceding day made the same objection on putting Mr. Hume's amendment after the amendment of Mr. Sales had been negatived, but the court then decided against him, and that, he thought, should have settled the question. Mr. Sales, of course, was a man of honour; but suppose any political trickster, for the sake of shutting out other amendments by at once passing the resolutions, were to propose that all the words after the word "that" be omitted for the purpose of introducing a most absurd amendment, which would ensure rejection, what would be the consequence according to the doctrine laid down? Why that every other amendment, however wise, however important, nay, though the existence, honour, and happiness of the natives of India should depend upon it, would be inevitably precluded. (*hear, hear!*) After the decision of the court the day before, he did not expect the question would again have been raised. Had he or his friends anticipated the present opposition, they would of course have added to the motion that Mr. Hume's amendment should be entertained, "and all others which should be presented to the notice of the court."

The Chairman intimated that he had no desire to throw any obstruction in the way of putting the amendment, but he merely considered it his duty to state the effect of what had been done. And all that he did was to remark, when Mr. Jackson proposed his amendment, that they were about to set aside what they had done just two minutes ago.

Mr. C. Fergusson had not the least doubt that Mr. Serj. Spankie had stated the case correctly, according to the practice of the House of Commons; but he had admitted that even there they were obliged to have recourse to what he appropriately termed *hocus pocus*, in order to get at justice. But it should be remarked, that in the House of Commons the Speaker always directed his attention particularly to the wording of amendments, and would take care that no amendment should be put in such a form as to exclude subsequent amendments. (*Hear!*) They should view the question in a common-sense way. The object of

forms was to aid and not to defeat justice. They had better therefore dispense with the technicalities (*hear, hear!*) or else let the Chairman act in the same manner as the Speaker of the House of Commons; and so regulate the form of the amendments as to avoid this inconvenience.

Mr. Rigby said, that when he seconded the motion of the hon. member for Middlesex, he depended on that hon. gentleman's acquaintance with forms, and had not the slightest intention of excluding other amendments.

Mr. Donnan contended, that as the question had been put to them, it was merely asking whether they would prefer Mr. Hume's resolutions to Sir John Malcolm's. They had decided in the negative, but it did not at all follow that they might not prefer the resolutions of other gentlemen to those of the gallant general. (*Hear!*)

The Chairman said, that in order to settle the dispute he would put to the court a proposition, that they should entertain Mr. Jackson's amendments and all others that might be submitted to them. (*Cheers.*)

That question was then put and carried.

Mr. Jackson then moved his resolutions (which have already appeared in the debate of Friday, April 19.)

Sir H. J. Brydges seconded the resolutions.

Dr. Gilchrist wished to ask a question of the hon. proprietor who had moved the amendment. He trusted the hon. gentleman would explain the meaning of his expressions respecting Europeans going out to India. He thought Europeans should have free permission to settle in that country under reasonable restrictions; but he feared the effect of the amendment if carried would be, to shut the door against Europeans, except those in the Company's service. Such a monopoly would be most injurious. With regard to the Board of Control he should give his voice against its continued existence. In his opinion it was an excrescence, and had for a long time been an incubus on this country and on India. He concluded by expressing a hope that they would not recommend any thing like a prohibition to British subjects going to India.

Mr. R. Jackson thought the hon. and learned proprietor had misapprehended him. All that he wished to guard against was the too free and indiscriminate emigration of British subjects to India. (*Hear!*) He was satisfied that a very liberal intercourse between the nation at large and India was most desirable. (*Hear, hear!*) All therefore that his amendment would do on this subject was to warn parliament against permitting too free and indiscriminate an intercourse.

The *Chairman* before he put this question wished to make one or two remarks. The amendment was totally at variance with the view which he had taken of the subject, and which he considered most advantageous, *viz.* to entertain the question of compromise. (*Hear, hear!*) On the whole he felt willing to withdraw from the China trade, not because he did not believe the Company possessed the means to carry it on with advantage, but he acted on the principle that it was the wish of a great part of the community of this country. (*Hear, hear!*) In doing this they were making a great sacrifice, for their means were most abundant; they had, as he had already stated, £8,000,000 of cash at their bankers; £7,000,000 worth of goods; they had that house, docks, shipping, able servants, and much experience in conducting the trade with China. (*Hear, hear!*) Notwithstanding all these advantages, the East-India Company were ready to give them up. They were giving up a great deal. (*Hear, hear!*) They were giving a great boon to the British nation. (*Hear, hear!*) Such had always been the character of the Company. (*Hear!*) They might insist on their rights certainly; but if they did so, they would disappoint the hopes of the nation; and he was sure it would be most unsatisfactory to him and to every person in that room, to carry on the China trade, however profitable, if it were to the annoyance and dissatisfaction of the nation generally. (*Hear!*) To suppose they would find any difficulty as a Company in competition with private individuals to manage it, so as to produce an adequate profit, was absurd. If the Company insisted on retaining its right to trade as a corporate body, it would still be a most powerful corporation, whether under the government of directors or of managers was but of little consequence. If they found them mismanagers they would soon try their hands with others. In recommending them, therefore, to relinquish this right he did so in concession to the wishes of his countrymen.

Capt. *Shepherd* rose, amidst cries of "Question!" He most entirely concurred in what had fallen from the *Chairman*, as to the ability of the Company to carry on the trade to China, and when he withdrew his amendment he did so on the understanding that the Court of Directors, if it were left in their hands, would still continue to urge this point upon the Board of Control.

Mr. *Wigram* intimated that there was no such understanding on the part of the Court of Directors.

The question was then put to a show of hands, when the *Chairman* declared the amendment to be negatived. A di-

vision was demanded, on which the numbers appeared to be :

For Sir John Malcolm's resolution	100
For Mr. Jackson's amendment	32

Majority for the original resolution	68
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Mr. *Weeding* said he should not detain the court long. The subject had been discussed for so many days that he should carefully abstain from entering into any collateral points, but confine himself strictly to the grounds of his amendments. The result of their passing Sir John Malcolm's resolutions would be this, that they would thereby state their readiness to enter into a compromise with his Majesty's ministers on the principle of giving up their commercial character and all their assets, and accepting the government of India on certain terms. The resolution pledged them to this, it said, the Company "will not shrink from the undertaking," even at the sacrifices required, provided "that powers be reserved to enable the Company efficiently to administer the government, and that their pecuniary rights and claims should be adjusted upon the principle of fair and liberal compromise." (*Hear!*) To that part of the subject, therefore, he should direct himself. He confessed he was one of those who were inclined to make large sacrifices, to prevent the possibility of his Majesty's ministers taking upon themselves the government of India. Not that his objection was peculiar to the present ministers, but because he desired that the political power which prevailed in England, in whatever hands it might be, should not at the same time possess the exclusive government of India; and he felt that in expressing this desire, he was consulting the best interests, not only of the people of India, but also of the people of England. (*Hear, hear!*) Between the second and third conditions of the gallant general's resolution, there was a discrepancy which was most desirable to correct. The third condition made this very proper stipulation:—"That during the period of the Company's administration of the territorial government, all measures involving direct or contingent expenditure shall originate with the Court of Directors, and be subject, as at present, to the control of the Board of Commissioners, under the restrictions of the existing law; and further, that sufficient powers be reserved to the Company to check, by a system of publicity to both houses of parliament, or by some other means, any acts of the Board which may appear to the Court of Directors to be unconstitutional, to militate against the principles of good government, to interfere with substantial justice to our allies,

"or to invalidate or impair the security "for the dividend." Now here the Company demanded powers which they did not possess at present. How then was this to be reconciled to the introductory part of the second condition of the gallant general, where he says, "That the Company, exercising the same powers as they now possess under their charter, shall continue to administer the government of India for a defined period, not less than twenty years, &c." Now this was obviously inconsistent with the third resolution; and if they were willing to undertake the government of India for such a period, they ought undoubtedly to ask not for the same, but such additional powers as would render their government useful and efficient. In their own correspondence, too, it was distinctly stated that when they had given up all their property they would require higher powers than they had hitherto possessed for the due administration of Indian affairs. On the efficiency of their government depended the prosperity of the natives of India, for he agreed with an hon. gent. who had addressed that court with so much ability, and who had remarked that India was an exception to all rules and theories of government. That mighty empire had increased to its present magnitude and flourishing state under the Company's government, and under the same rule he hoped it would long continue to prosper. (*Cheers.*) In conformity, therefore, with the third condition, and with the acknowledged necessity for additional powers, he should, as one amendment, move, that the words "*exercising the same powers as they now possess under their charter,*" be omitted. (*Hear!*) He now came to another part of the subject. One stipulation of Sir J. Mulcolm's resolution was, that the pecuniary rights and claims of the Company should be adjusted on the principle of free and liberal compromise. Now how stood the case? The committee which had been carrying on the negotiation with the Board of Control, had negatived the propositions of its president, and at his request the whole correspondence was submitted to the Court of Proprietors. The Court of Proprietors, in return, was about to say to the President of the Board of Control, "We will not accept your terms except upon certain conditions." One of these, and most important in its nature was, that relating to the guarantee fund. (*Hear, hear!*) In the present state of the public funds of this country, the value of money was not quite so much as 3½ per cent. The consols at 87 afforded a fraction less than £3 9s. per cent. He would take the interest of money, however, for the purpose of his argument, to be, £3 10s. per cent.

At this rate it would require £18,000,000 sterling to realize a dividend of 10½ per cent. upon six millions. Now by the second condition they asked for the government of India for a defined time, not less than twenty years, and if deprived of it then, or at any subsequent time, they should be allowed the option of demanding payment of the principal at the rate of £100 for each 5l. 5s. of annuity. This he considered to be insufficient and unjust: for at the present value of money it would only give them the means of realizing 420,000l. instead of 630,000l. per year, which would be 7 per cent. instead of 10½ per cent. upon their capital. Why should they be called upon to make this sacrifice, when, as the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors had told his Majesty's government, that the property the Company possessed was more than sufficient to produce their present annuity by an investment in consols. (*Hear!*) He begged to remind the hon. bart. who had expressed so much sympathy for the natives of India, of what was due to the Court of Proprietors on this point. He hoped he had satisfied the court, when he had addressed them on a former occasion, that they were really owners of a very large property—a property certainly which could not all be realized at the present moment, but which they would find no difficulty in realizing if time were given them. Here there was a certain security. They were in most affluent circumstances, and had wealth enough to pay themselves without asking the aid of his Majesty's ministers: but considering the advantages which would accrue to the natives of India, from the Company continuing to administer the government of that country, he was ready to make great sacrifices in order to effect so desirable an object. It should not be forgotten, that they were about to make large sacrifices, to give up every thing they possessed, all their property, real and personal, in India and in Europe, reserving only the value of their dividend to the territory of India, for which country they had laboured honestly and successfully for the last forty years. (*Hear, hear!*) He asserted that this compromise was, on the part of the Company, a mark of generosity to the territory and the people of India. He trusted the Court of Proprietors would agree with him on this point; that they would pass the resolutions properly amended, and with their sanction enable the Court of Directors to go forward with these stipulations in their hands, in a manner which he hoped would induce his Majesty's ministers to meet them in the same just, liberal, and conciliatory spirit. (*Hear!*) What was proposed to be done with their assets.

Much had been said of the 6½ per cent. remittable loan. That loan amounted to 7 crores, 47 lacs, 11,200 rupees; and when paid off was to be paid at the rate of 2s. 6d. per rupee. The Company deserved great credit for what they had done in lowering the rate of interest upon what had been contracted in India. They had reduced it from 10l. to 8l., 6l., and 5l. per cent. (*lower*). For the Company had tried their hand at that, but found it fail. This much however was to be said for the Company, that they had so conducted the government of India, as never to have the slightest difficulty in obtaining credit. The amount of this debt, the 6 per cent. remittable loan, for the payment of which fifteen months' notice was required, would be 9,338,900l., the interest upon which amounted to 466,945l. per annum, which sum was yearly remitted to this country. The difference between this sum and their annuity of 630,000l. was 163,055l. per annum, to produce which at the rate at which money was raised in India, the sum of 3,261,100l. would be required; that being added to the 6l. per cent. remittable loan, would make the whole amount in round numbers to 12,600,000l. Now he only desired gentlemen to consider a moment, and ask themselves whether they did not think their commercial assets, which he thus applied towards the liquidation of the territorial debt of India, was worth 12,600,000l. Were they not worth infinitely more (*hear!*); but taking them for the sake of argument to be worth only so much, the natives of India would only be exchanging one set of creditors for another; and the Company exonerated them from an obligation at least equal to that which they imposed upon them. (*Hear, hear!*) Now what was the guarantee fund proposed. He certainly could not agree with those gentlemen who had so highly complimented the directors behind the bar, on their conduct in every particular. They differed with his Majesty's ministers, because they only offered to allow a guarantee fund of 1,200,000l., whilst the directors asked for a guarantee fund of 2,000,000l. What was 2,000,000l. for such a purpose? At the end of forty years it would only be 8,000,000l. sterling, which certainly was unequal to the payment of 630,000l. per annum. He considered the Court of Proprietors had a right to claim of the Court of Directors, that in their negotiations with his Majesty's government, they should demand such a guarantee fund in this country as at the end of forty years would be equal to pay them their money in full: i.e. at such a rate as would redeem the said annuity. For this purpose no less a sum than 4,500,000l. would be required to accu-

mulate at 3½ per cent. Such a demand was only just and reasonable. (*Hear!*) It would have this benefit, that it would relieve India from any further payment of the dividend after forty years, the means being thus supplied by the guarantee fund. If it be alleged, that India would lose the difference between 5 per cent. the interest which she paid for money in her own country, and 3½ per cent. the rate at which the guarantee fund would accumulate in England, be it remembered, that this operation was to be performed by the commercial assets of the Company, which were far more than sufficient for the purpose; and therefore the stockholder had a right to demand it. Let it not be forgotten, that on that basis they were ready to deprive themselves of every thing in the world; of their goods, their cash, their docks, their warehouses, their patrimony in India and in Europe, of a property amounting nearer to 30,000,000l. than to 20,000,000l., out of generosity for the benefit of India, reserving only their dividend and the means of its redemption. When they spoke of giving up the China trade, let it not be forgotten, also, what they had been giving up for a long time past. Did the China trade pay their dividends only? No: during the last twenty years they had made by the China trade 20,000,000l., and 6,000,000l. to 7,000,000l. by the home trade, but not for themselves, for the benefit of the territory, to which all the difference, beyond the dividend, had been given by act of parliament. (*Hear!*) The compromise which he was willing to enter into was a generous compromise in every point of view. It was a compromise for the blessings of good government; it was a compromise worthy of the generous feelings of those who looked on the Indian as their brother in humanity, and whose grand object was to raise him in the scale of intellectual beings to a more exalted rank than that which he now occupied. He hoped they would agree to his amendments, and so terminate their negotiations with his Majesty's government, that they might long continue to administer the government of India to their own glory, and to the promotion of the true happiness and welfare of its natives. (*Cheers.*) He should therefore as his first amendment move, the omission of the words, "*at the rate of 100l. for every 5l. 5s. of annuity,*" and the substitution of the words following, "*at such rate as will redeem the said annuity?*"

Mr. Wigram could not agree with the proposition of the hon. proprietor, because it was inconsistent with the first principles of justice. According to the suggestion of his Majesty's ministers, they were to have the annuity of £630,000 for a given time, redeemable at the end of that time,

as already mentioned. On what principle were they to have that annuity, but on the principle of all annuities, that their capital was at a risk; and if their capital was not at a risk, they had no right to extra interest. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Weeding.—The honourable director forgets that we pay for it. We pay £12,600,000 to purchase an annuity.

Sir Charles Forbes.—The hon. proprietor had not gone quite the length he ought, in stating the nature of the bargain proposed. Allow these assets to be commercial, to the fullest extent stated, yet as far as regarded the people of India, the case stood thus:—they were to pay to the Company an annuity of £630,000 for forty years, and at the end of that period they (the Company) were to get back their capital. Now he would ask any gentleman acquainted with the subject, whether this could be called an annuity? It was, in point of fact, throwing upon India a heavy loan for a long period. Even allowing that the proprietors could give full value for it, they would still saddle India with a loan for forty years at an interest of £5½ per cent., and then they were to get back their capital. This was not overstating the case.

Mr. Weeding.—“What do you say to the guarantee fund?”

Sir Charles Forbes.—He would come to that presently. It appeared to him that the arrangement was too good—too favourable to the proprietors. (*A laugh.*) But look to the security. What would be the value of an annuity of £630,000 for forty years, with the proposed guarantee fund for the capital? Let them just go on the Stock Exchange, and see what the public would give for it, if secured by the nation in this country. It would be worth £16,000,000 or £18,000,000.—(*Hear!*) If this were good security for the proprietors, what would be the value of India stock in the market? It would be worth £308. (“No, No,” from Mr. Mills.) He went on calculation, and believed that would be found to be near the mark. How were the people of India to pay this additional burthen, either by increasing prosperity or by increased taxation. Now here was an additional hardship. However their prospects might increase, and even if they should be enabled to pay off the whole of the debt, long before the period fixed for its determination, they would be told, “No; you must not pay it off for forty years.” His hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) had treated rather too lightly the circumstance of the Company having reduced the interest of the territorial debt from £5 to £4 per cent. Now if under any circumstances the interest of the territorial debt should be reduced to £4 per cent., payable in India, would it not be hard on the people of that

country to compel them to pay £5½ per cent. in England for forty years, when perhaps long before that period they might be enabled to pay off the whole. Looking at the security, however, he did not say that the terms were too good for the proprietors, but they were certainly too hard for the people of India. He would then ask the court whether it was not better for them to invest their commercial assets and pay themselves. (*Hear!*) Let them look at the chance of wars. There could be little doubt that under the new order of things circumstances would arise to drive them into a war, and the natives of India would be burthened more than they could bear. They had now a governor-general, able, liberal, and enlightened, although he could not approve of all his measures; but he might be succeeded by another Lord Amherst, who plunged India into a war that cost her £12,000,000 or £15,000,000. She was indebted for that to the noble Earl of Arracan. (*A laugh.*) Yes, that was his title; and all the harm he wished him was, that the province of Arracan and the debt which he had contracted, were both hung round his neck. (*A laugh.*) He did not blame the Company, but he certainly did blame the directors, that they did not recall him. They had the power to do so; and he had heard on good authority that the question was mooted in their court, and that they were told by his Majesty's ministers, that if they recalled him, they would perhaps get a worse. (“What Minister?” Name!) It was not necessary to mention names; but every body knew the great man who was then proposed to be the Governor-general's successor, and every body knew the little man proposed to be his successor now. (*A laugh.*) He hoped, however, God would protect India from such a Governor-general as the present ministers would be likely to send there, and that the Court of Directors, by their firmness and discretion, would do all in their power to prevent misgovernment in that country. He must continue to look upon the arrangement proposed as a measure of injustice towards the people of India. He had heard nothing to satisfy him to the contrary, and only regretted that they had not an opportunity of speaking for themselves. The hon. captain (Gowan) had told them that the opinion of an extraordinary person, now in this country (Rajah Ram Mohun Roy), certainly was in favour of the plan proposed, and that he was sure the natives of India generally would acquiesce in it. He was, however, at issue with that learned individual on more than one subject; and, with all due respect for his talents and acquisitions, he (Sir C. Forbes) would be as little inclined to pin his faith to his on this measure as on the Reform Bill and some

other questions, which had greatly occupied the rajah's attention. The hon. bart. then said, he would read to the court an important extract from a letter, which had been put into his hands, from a native of India. The name of the writer was attached to the letter. (*Hear!*) The date, also; but he should not give the name, as he could not indemnify the writer from the consequences. He was, however, a most respectable and intelligent person, as they would see. The letter was dated Calcutta, 1st August 1830.

Capt. Gowan said, as so much stress had been laid upon his referring to an anonymous authority, he hoped the hon. bart. would give the name.

Sir Chas. Forbes replied, the letter was not anonymous, but he would not name the writer; he thought Capt. Gowan had been hardly used, in being pressed to give up the name of his informant, which had unnecessarily drawn forth the observation that it was anonymous; a great deal of valuable information might be conveyed anonymously. However, he pledged himself that the name was attached to the letter in his hand, and that it was the name of one of the most respectable natives in Calcutta. The hon. bart. then proceeded to read portions of the letter, from which it appeared that the writer complained of Lord Wm. Bentinck having abolished the rite of suttee, an act which gave much offence to the natives; they considering it as an illegal and improper interference with their religious customs. It stated that a petition had been signed by upwards of 2,500 of the most wealthy and respectable natives, against this arbitrary act. That this petition, and another against colonization, were about to be sent over to England, to be presented to parliament. That this act of the government in India had given great dissatisfaction throughout the country, and that the confidence which had hitherto existed between the natives and the government was thus shaken. That the pledge given by the government, that it would never interfere with the religion of the Hindoos, was broken; and that if the parliament did not pay attention to their petitions, they would altogether despair of obtaining redress against any oppression of the government or its officers. A complaint was also made of the number of lawyers in India, and the heavy expenses which the natives are subjected to in the supreme court. He (Sir C. Forbes) hoped that the views and interests of the natives of India, in regard to the administration of justice, would be paid due attention to in the new arrangements. In conclusion, he would only repeat that notwithstanding all that had been stated, he could not reconcile to himself this just and reasonable plan of compromise, as it was termed.

Why should not the burthen be borne by Great Britain and India jointly? Considering the great advantages which accrued to this country from the possession of India, and the serious consequences which would attend its loss, he thought the annuity ought to fall at least as much upon the one as the other. Let one half of it then be secured on the consolidated fund, and he would agree, in behalf of the natives of India, that the other half should be borne by them; and the whole concern being thus made a joint one, he would not look very narrowly into the nature, amount, or application of the assets. If his Majesty's ministers did not consent to this, it would go forth to the people of India, and it would constantly be before their eyes, that a heavy burthen was to be placed on them for the benefit of the proprietors, which they could not remove for forty years; and even if all objections in a pecuniary point of view could be removed, the moral influence of such a feeling would be pregnant with dangerous consequences.

Capt. Gowan could not remain silent when such remarks were made by a gentleman who felt so much for, and who was so much looked up to by the natives of India, as Sir Charles Forbes. The hon. bart. seemed to entertain a most erroneous impression. The arrangement proposed was, in point of fact, nothing but a transfer from one body of creditors to another. (*Hear, hear!*) It was the same thing to the natives of India, whether they paid A. or B. (*Hear!*) He thought also the authority whom he quoted the other day was entitled to great respect, as a man intimately acquainted with the feelings of his own countrymen. (*Hear!*) He considered the assets which the Company would give up to the nations of India as an ample equivalent for the burthens which were to be imposed upon them. They would also give them instead a better system of government; and of this he was certain, that if they were offered the alternative, they would much rather pay £630,000 per annum, than continue under the old system. (*Hear!*) He had no fear of any deficiency in the revenues of India; and when they spoke of the security not being good, let them just look to the price of India stock; let them see how it had risen within the last few days. (*Hear!*) There could be no doubt of the goodness of the security, so long as they governed the country well. Though he could not acquiesce in the opinions of the hon. baronet on the present occasion, yet he gave him great credit for the manner in which he had on all occasions stood forward on behalf of the natives of India. If not a reformer in England, he was at least a reformer in India. He was quite

sure the hon. baronet felt all he said respecting the natives of India, and that he was most anxious for their good government and prosperity. But he thought he took an extraordinary mode of evincing it when he wished them to remain in the horrible practice of suttee. (*Cheers.*) He remembered the hon. baronet reading the same letter to them about two years ago. ("No," from Sir C. Forbes.) He begged pardon, then, it was a letter very much like it. The letter just read was dated August 1830. Now he should like to ask what petitions had that court or parliament received upon the subject. (*Hear!*) Did not the absence of all such petitions shew that the writer of that letter was mistaken in his representations? Did it not prove that the natives of India rejoiced in the suppression of so barbarous an outrage upon humanity. (*Hear!*) When Lord Wm. Bentinck arrived at Benares, which was considered the holiest place in India, he received the congratulations of a large body of brahmins and natives on its abolition. Many native chiefs and brahmins had already put a stop to the practice within the spheres of their influence; and in fact there were only a few jesuitical brahmins and a meddling attorney at Calcutta, who were leagued against it. (*Hear!*) He did not think they need be under the slightest alarm about the payment of their dividends. He trusted they might not be involved in war; but if they were compelled to enter into necessary wars, of course their dividends must still be paid. At the same time he did not wish to divest this court of that stimulus to good government in India which would arise from making the payment of their dividends dependent upon it. The Company certainly had done great good to India; some grievances certainly had arisen from the government, but on the whole it had been good. It was also the opinion of Ram Mohun Roy, and many of the natives of India, with whom he (Capt. Gowan) was well conversant, that the British rule had been productive of great benefit to that country. (*Hear!*) He had travelled much in India, both in the north and in the west, and also in the adjoining provinces, and he has made it a point to converse with the natives; and he assured the court that in their and his opinion also the comparison was greatly in favour of our own provinces. (*Hear!*) He thought, however, they were entitled, if they gave up all their commercial assets, to some better security for the payment of their dividends. He agreed with his hon. friend behind him (Mr. Weeding), that a large amount of capital should be invested for that purpose.

Mr. Fielder, in seconding the amendment, contended that the guarantee fund

was insufficient to secure the Company's capital, and he was much surprised at the Deputy Chairman's objection; and in reply to that objection, he must refer to the Minute of Correspondence, of the 8th December 1832, before parliament, to prove that the directors themselves were precisely of the same opinion with himself. It was with him, and he was certain it was the same with every father then present, not only to look to present benefit, but to look to permanent security of capital to their children and grandchildren. He wished the court to ascertain whether at the end of forty years they would be sure of having their capital. He contended that no proposition which did not embrace the securing capital to children was an honest one. The court would find that the proposed guarantee fund would, in forty years only, produce twelve millions; whereas, according to the present price of consols, the sum should be eighteen millions, realizing (using the phrase of "Lloyd's") a loss of 33 per cent. on the capital to our children.

The question was then put, when the amendment was negatived by a large majority, Sir Charles Forbes declaring that he would have nothing to do either with the amendment or the original resolution.

Mr. Weeding then moved his second amendment, to omit the words "exercising the same powers as they now have under their charter."

Sir C. Forbes said he meant no disrespect to the hon. proprietor, but he thought it impossible to mend the resolutions; the only plan was to form new ones.

The question was then put, and the amendment negatived.

Sir Francis Ommamey rose to speak to order. He wished to come to something definite. It would be more decorous if the hon. proprietor would say how many motions he intended to make.

Mr. Weeding.—I have done.

Col. Stanhope having so lately addressed the court, would not detain it at that late hour. He proposed that the first and last clauses of the gallant general's resolution should stand, and that the other part should be omitted, and the following substituted in its place.

"That this court approve of the abolition of the China monopoly, as calculated to promote the general interests of the British empire.

"That this court consider the assets of the East-India Company are more than sufficient to secure the due payment of their dividends, or, if desirable, of their capital; that they are, therefore, in justice entitled to a compensation that will ensure this end.

"That the annuity offered by his Majesty's Government on the territorial revenues of British India is insecure on account of wars and disturbances that may ensue, and the dividends are consequently insufficient; that so far from this mode of payment uniting the interests of the governor and the governed, it has a tendency to render the money interest predominant, and to increase the burdens of taxation on the people of British India.

"That this court, satisfied that the Court of Directors will not sanction the sacrifice of their property contrary to all principles of justice, leave the further negotiation and settlement of this great question in their hands and to their wisdom."

Mr. Twining could not vote for the amendment, because it approved of the abolition of the trade with China, an act which he considered one of great injustice towards the East-India Company. He considered this subject of so much importance that he could not refrain from taking advantage of the present opportunity to express his satisfaction at the manly and decided way in which the worthy chairman expressed himself on that subject when it was brought before them. Although it appeared from the state of the argument not to be good policy to insist on their right of continuing to trade, yet it gave him great satisfaction to find that the intelligent mind of the Chairman was fully alive to this important subject. (*hear!*) He hoped that the Court of Directors would be enabled to carry on the negotiation armed with new strength by what had taken place. The united opinion of the Court of Proprietors could not fail to add to their strength. The hon. proprietor concluded by expressing his determination to vote for the proposition of Sir John Malcolm.

The Chairman then put the question, and the amendment was negatived.

Dr. Gilchrist wished to move an adjournment, as he was quite exhausted. (*loud cries of no!*) Never mind then, he would go on. He accordingly moved the amendment read by him on Tuesday.

No gentleman for some time offering to second the amendment,

Col. Stanhope said that, in order to give the court the benefit of considering these very important resolutions, he would second them.

Sir H. J. Bridges said, might he be permitted to say a few words? (*cries of Question!*) He certainly had a right to speak on the question, and he would exercise it. His only object was to strengthen the hands of the Court of Directors, and

though he saw several objections to Sir John Malcolm's resolutions, he should, after the opinion expressed of them by the hon. Chairman and the Court of Directors generally, think it his duty to vote for them. (*hear!*)

Dr. Gilchrist had heard the whole of the debates from the beginning with the greatest patience and attention. He was the first radical who had got up to move any thing in that court. There were, perhaps, radicals there, but very few had the moral courage to get up and say so. (*a laugh.*) As to physical courage he would not dispute it with any man; no man's physical courage was equal to that of a cock. (*a laugh.*) It had been said that in a multitude of counsellors there was safety; there was also an opposite proverb, "Too many cooks will spoil the broth." There was, however, a feast called a *pic-nic*, and all that he wished was that his resolutions should be put in to see whether they could pick any thing good out of them.

The Chairman then put the question, when the amendment was negatived, two hands only being held up in its favour.

The Chairman then said that they were at length come to the main question. It had very properly been considered by several of the proprietors that a question of so much importance should be taken by ballot. The requisite signatures had been given in, and the day fixed for the ballot was Friday the 3d of May.

The requisition for a ballot was then read, and the court adjourned, after having appointed Friday, May 3d as the day of ballot.

On Friday the 3d May a ballot was taken at the East-India House, when the numbers were,

In favour of the Resolution proposed by Sir John Malcolm ... 477
Against it..... 52

Majority in favour 425

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